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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

WAR DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

PART 11.

REPORT OF THE

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CUBA ON CIVIL AFFAIRS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I—IN FOUR PARTS.

Part 3.

DIVISION OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1901.

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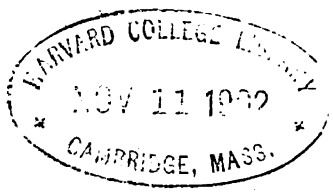

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LEOPOLDO CANCIO, SECRERARY OF FINANCE.

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REPORT

OF

LEOPOLDO CANCIO, SECRETARY OF FINANCE.

SIR: This office has had three incumbents during the fiscal year from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900. They were Señores Desvernine, Varona, and the undersigned. However, the writer, having served the office of subsecretary with the two former ones, he is in a condition to give immediate and direct information of the transactions of this department.

The principal event was the application of the order issued by the President of the United States, in which, by virtue of the authority vested in him as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, he directed that during the maintenance of the military government of the United States in the island of Cuba and all islands west of the seventy-fourth degree west longitude, evacuated by Spain, there be created and maintained the offices of auditor of the island, one assistant auditor for auditing the accounts of the department of customs, and one assistant auditor for auditing the accounts of the department of posts, whose duties were to audit all the accounts of the island. Later on, at the request of this office, the assistant auditorship of the department of internal revenues was created. By the same order the office of treasurer of the island was created, which should be filled by the appointment thereto of an officer of the Regular Army of the United States, whose duties were to receive and keep all moneys arising from the revenues of the island, and to disburse or transfer the same only upon warrants issued by the general auditor and countersigned by the military governor.

The appointment of those officials and the rules and instructions necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the order were to be issued by the Secretary of War, in Washington.

Pursuant to those provisions the Department of War issued the so-called rules and instructions of May 11, 1899, which, with slight deviations, are the ones that now rule the management of public moneys here.

Said order of the 8th of May, which was enforced the 1st of July, 1899, again unified the treasury of this island, which had been divided since the 1st of January, when, by consequence of the cessation of Spanish sovereignty and consequent military occupation of Cuba by the United States, three special administrations were created—that of customs and of posts, direct dependencies of the Department of War, and the department of finance, which since its creation on the 11th of

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January, 1899, had charge of the administration of internal revenues, besides the payments of the office of the civil administration while it was extending its action through the subordinate organisms to all the territory of the island.

Therefore the order of the 8th of May was an advanced step, wherein it unified the treasury and the fiscalization of the receipts and public expenditures over the three treasuries of customs, posts, and internal revenues, which were independent the one from the other, and a central treasury, representative of our fiscal unity, was established with so much more reason when two of those special ones were supplied principally by the other, or that of customs, which was the only one whose receipts could serve as a basis for the support of public services.

But the order introduced a radical modification in the organism of our public treasury prior to the 1st of January, 1899, and not expressly derogated until the enactment of the new rules and instructions. By virtue of these the department of finance, if considered successor and a continuance of the one created by the autonomic régime, as the latter was that of the ancient intendencia, became a purely administrative department, without other faculties than those delegated to it by the military governor, or those purely technical of consulting office in matters of a general character where its opinion was requested and those of directing and controlling internal revenues, much reduced already by the necessary abolition and reduction of grievous, prejudicial, and excessive imposts and taxes.

I do not mean to say that since the 1st of January this office was ever de facto in charge of our treasury; that would make me contradict the assertion made before that the order of the 8th of May had the advantage of unifying the treasury, divided since that historic date in three different branches with their respective administrations, treasuries, and auditors. However, it is indubitable that by the form given to the new organization the importance of this department was diminished, and a permanent character was given for all the duration of the military government in this island to what was only deemed to be transitory, and aiming to restore the civil institutions that already assured the country the intervention in its rule and government in what it might be allowed by the extraordinary circumstances under which we labored, so rare in history.

My honorable predecessors, Messrs. Desvernine and Varona, with a great abundance of reasons, very forcibly remarked the effects of that anomalous organization of our public finances and both always had favorable reception in the respective military governors, General Brooke and yourself. The former said in his report of October 1, 1899:

> In the report of the secretary of finance there will be found an exhaustive review of the condition of this department, which it is recommended be most carefully considered. It gives a clear insight into the operations of the department under the existing conditions and the restrictions placed upon it without any change being made in the law.
>
> In the proclamation of January 1, 1899, the laws in effect on December 31, 1898, were continued in force until they should be abolished or changed. The order of the President establishing the customs service in Cuba was issued December 9, 1898, and the laws regarding the collection and control of the customs revenues, in so far as this branch of the finance department was concerned, were therefore changed by the President. The same order fixed and regulated the coasting trade. Notwithstanding these facts I would ask for the remarks of the secretary of finance that consideration, from their being undoubtedly an expression of the views on this subject of a great many prominent and able residents and natives of Cuba, the gravity of the matter demands.

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That prudent and cautious language, at the same time that it laid open all the alterations that had been made already in the financial administration since December, 1898, also acknowledged the current of the enlightened public opinion of Cuba in behalf of the maintenance of the former organization in whatever it might be compatible with the situation created by the military occupation of the country, much more so when the new organization given by the order of the 8th of May did not introduce any essential alteration in the administrative financial mechanism, but limited its action to reconcentrate directly in the military government the three indispensable branches of the service, namely, the acknowledgment, definite liquidation, and payment of the obligations; the deposit, distribution and location of funds, and the fiscalization of public accounts.

Under the Spanish regime, though the administration was centralized in Madrid or the supremacy of the metropolis was issued in the autonomic institutions of 1898, there was only one treasury in Cuba, with only one financial action within the more or less ample sphere of its powers. The department of finance having been deprived of those, its characteristic and important functions, what was left to it that might have a political importance?

As a consequence of the order in question the so-called general auditor's office of the State, which was organized in January, 1899, and equivalent to the general auditor of the island, disappeared; the central treasury of our ancient regulations was converted into a special treasury of the department charged with its payments, and in the lack of budgets the payment-ordering powers were exclusively and directly of the military governor, and not once is the department of finance mentioned in the regulations and instructions of May 11. In a word, and in order to adjust our judgment to the reality of facts, the order and the consequent instructions gave form and rules to the provisional military régime existing from the 1st of January and created centers in this city, capital of the island, for the management and the fiscalization of funds that were collected by the different and separate administrations of customs, posts, and internal revenues, adjusted to the universal model of those services.

So that when Señor Varona wrote to you at the commencement of this year and shortly after assuming the direction of this department, insisting in the efforts of his predecessor to have this office restored to the fullness of its functions, he had the pleasure of hearing from your lips that his aspirations would be fulfilled, and when the undersigned has had the honor to speak with you on the matter, he has heard the same answer, namely, that the unity of the treasury would correspond to the unity of the financial action at the cessation of the military régime that now rules, as soon as the stable and definite government that is to replace the provisional and transitory one is constituted.

The development of events in the course of this year shows that we are steadily advancing toward the establishment of the new government, the first truly civil one that Cuba will have had in the course of its history. In fact, the elections of ayuntamientos took place in June, municipal life being constituted again on elective basis that has been suspended since 1893. The ayuntamientos elected are operating since July 1 with the radical novelty that the mayors and treasurers were elected directly by the people, and the elections have been held already for the representatives of the convention that is to endow the country

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with a final constitution conformably to the order issued by the President of the United States. In it the foundations of our ultimate financial system will be laid and then we will undoubtedly have a department of finance that will give unity to all the service that is now divided, and that will consequently be a department of the executive branch of the central government, with the fullness of power corresponding to it by proper nature. When the present auditor's office, the treasury of the island, and the ordering and delegated powers that the budgets and laws of accountability will determine are comprised in it, then the object aimed at in the efforts of this department will have been attained.

Notwithstanding the enforcement of the order of May 8, the organization given to this department at the date of its creation still subsisted, as none of the bureaus that formed it were for that reason deprived of constant occupation as defined in the former report of the department. The subsecretary assisting the secretary and directing the interior management of the branch; the consulting office intervening in all legal questions that arose; the bureau of taxes and imposts dealing on the system of taxation in general; the bureau of state property that has charge of all matters relating to the titles and management of properties that constitute the public patrimony; the section of statistics compiling and classifying all data it has been able to gather; the ordenacion de pagos (office ordering payments) acknowledging and liquidating the authorized allowances; the general auditor, now with the character of auditor of internal revenues, also aiding this office in the fiscalization of accounts that should be rendered to it, and the treasuries effecting payments conformably to the new forms and proceedings. I now proceed to give a brief account of those services.

It is obvious that the consulting department is one of the most busy dependencies of this department. All questions versing on the intelligence and application of the laws and regulations must pass through it; and they are very numerous, not only by reason of the multitude of persons with whom finance has been contracting relations in its character of manager of the public patrimony, but also because it must be especially heard in the appeals versing on the tax on conveyance of property, inheritances, the constitution of mortgages, etc., known as conveyance and inheritance tax. In the fiscal year to which we refer those resources were numerous, because the taxpayer wished to put the fiscal spirit of the new régime to the test, always hoping that greater laxity would be added to the reductions and remitments already granted in the application of the regulations. However, the criterion of the administration having been known, the appeals inspired in that tendency have diminished and now only those having their origin in the different manner of understanding things, and above all when personal interest mediates, are the remaining ones.

The bureau of state property with the annexed general inspection, called to intervene in the general interventory and in the righting of the titles of state properties, could not give the results expected from its creation in the year. The only positive results obtained from it was in the acknowledgment that the state patrimony in Cuba was always in most blameworthy neglect, as no data worthy of credit and which might impart a satisfactory knowledge of the number, class, and value of state property were found in this office. The Washington Government, upon the request of this office, forwarded a copy of the general inventory made by the Spanish commission of evacuation of the island for the American commission; but the document is in every sense defi

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cient. Some properties that are the indisputable property of the State are not found in it, and in exchange, as of its exclusive property are inventoried estates seized from delinquent taxpayers for the collection of their liabilities. The bureau is now included in that of the consulting department. In order to depurate the true importance of that patrimony it will be necessary to recur to the registries of property and to other departments, principally that of agriculture, industry, and commerce, which may supply information that may serve to verify the data existing in this department and to classify and complete the inventory.

The public lands dealt with in the previous report of this office should be the object of demarcation, and though they may not be considerable, they may be turned to account by taking advantage of them to extend small property, which is the basis of all true democracy in Cuba. To that end, the idea I have heard you utter of forming small tracts to be apportioned to laborers from the Cuban army would contribute in a great measure. With that idea I believe that at present and until a plan to that end is resolved upon, the suspension of public acts for the sale or leasing of the rural properties of the State for a long term should be maintained.

I do not think in the same manner of what respects urban properties that are not used by the State in its own services. Their administration is troublesome and their products do not compensate the sacrifices that the State would be compelled to make to attend to their preservation, for which reason it would be more judicious to alienate them through public sales or to cede them to the ayuntamientos for schools and hospitals when they can be utilized therefor, and, likewise, the distribution of lots belonging to the State on reservative annuities for the increase of towns in the lands located in or on adjacent parts of them. I prefer that form of alienation because it places the acquisition of property within the reach of the poor classes through an annual pension of the 5 per cent of the imposed principal, which rarely if ever exceeds $200. The colored population particularly has thus a means of establishing itself on the soil, as is shown by experience in rural municipalities. Unfortunately, those lands are not very numerous, but there are some in certain towns of the littoral, like Isabela de Sagua, Caibarien, and other places.

The final disposal of the so-called lots of the city walls of this city should also be the object of a resolution. Their alienation was suspended from the first half of 1899 to prevent their sale at a miserable price, and in order to accord which were to be preserved by the State or ceded to the municipalities and the occasion to give a definite decision to the matter. Many of them have been occupied by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army and by the engineering department of this city, and the others are being leased at a very low price for deposits of building materials and similar things. I believe that a study and classification of those lots should be made, with the intervention of competent persons, in order to decide in a definite manner which of them should be sold, which of them preserved, and which may be ceded to the municipality for uses of general interest to the community.

By order No. 77, of June 14, 1899, the decree of February 10 of the same year, whereby all taxes due before January 1, 1899, and pending payment at the date of its enactment were remitted, was extended to those taxes for the collection of which the State or the municipality

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should have seized urban or rural property. By virtue of that remitment, all those properties that the State or the municipalities might have seized to collect the obligations determined by article 49 of the instruction of May 15, 1885, for the proceedings against debtors to the public treasury—that is, the costs and expenditures of the compulsory proceedings besides the quotas of taxation—should be returned to owners or their heirs.

Those properties were in their greater part urban estates, almost all of them located in the provinces of Habana, Pinar del Rio, and Matanzas, principally in Guanabacoa, Regla, Marianao, and Guanajay, in which places they amounted to more than 700 houses, generally of very small value and belonging to our poorest classes. It was to be hoped that by this time the greater part of them would have been returned to their owners, yet the greater part of them are still in the possession of the treasury, either from the ignorance or the apathy of the owners (though the greatest possible publicity has been constantly given to the remitment) or, as experts believe, because they are unowned properties, as they belonged to parties that died without leaving testamentary or lawful heirs. The inclosed statement shows the number of estates returned during the year with the most important details thereof. Ultimately it will be necessary to adopt a measure of a general character with those seized estates, which bring no benefit to the State and may serve for purposes of charity or of instruction or any other proper one.

Another service of this office has been the release bonds constituted under the Spanish domination by public officials to guarantee services that ceased to be rendered before the 1st of January, 1899, conformably to order No. 62, of May 25, 1899. As a result of the latter, burdens, encumbrances, and mortgages that encumbered real property, both urban and rural, for great amounts have been canceled and the stock, valuables, or bonds that were found in the public treasuries, according to the inclosed statement, have been returned or released. The released securities amount to $968,378.25, which is divided as follows:

In stock	$323,150.00
Mortgage bonds	559,453.25
Bonds of the debt	85,775.00
Total	968,378.25

The carrying out of paragraph third, article eighth of the Treaty of Paris has been attended to by this office and its dependencies in what respects the preservation of its special archives, classifying them in the best possible manner, and a great number of certificates have been issued to the parties that requested them, either directly or through the medium of the Spanish consul in this capital, who has applied for them at the department of state and government, as those applications in their greater part were filed by old employees and creditors of the Spanish state for other items and who have required the copies on which to base their claims to the government of their country.

The collection of internal revenues and taxes held by the central government has always been the object of diligent attention, and with satisfactory results, to judge by the statements of the receipts, which have had the increase that was to be expected from the pacification of the country, and which demanded as an indispensable condi-

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tion that the service should not be neglected. Among all those taxes the first one in importance is the so-called conveyance and inheritance tax, that burdens transactions on real or personal property and the conveyances by "mortis causa." During the first half year the liquidation of the tax continued separated as before from its collection, the former in charge of the registrars of property, who were remunerated by the same taxpayer with a surcharge on the quotas, the latter in charge of the administrators of finance which fiscalized, besides, the operations of the liquidators. The proceeding was not only onerous for the taxpayer, who thus paid directly to a public official for a service of the State, but it also caused troubles, delays, and even vexations, giving origin not a few times to grounded complaints against the registrars, who as such, not being subordinates of this department, even when they were such as liquidators of a fiscal burden, found in their double character the means of eluding responsibilities and of raising difficulties in the way of the fiscalization of the tax.

Thence it was that with the acquired experience this office proposed order No. 21, series of 1900, dated January 16, wherein it was directed that from that date the registrars of property should cease in their character of liquidators of the conveyance and inheritance tax and that the liquidations be performed by the provincial and branch administrations of finance and by the mayors, according to localities and cases in said order specified. In that order it was intended to conciliate the convenience of the taxpayer with the interest of the treasury, placing a collecting office within his reach wherever there was one before, facilitating the means of making the payments through registered postal money orders when he should desire to use them, and the zeal of the mayors was appealed to so that they should lend their cooperation to the service that devolved upon them for the benefit of their neighbors, and in this case leaving in force the quota of liquidation to attend to the expenditures of the collection.

The result has been satisfactory in general. In the second half of the fiscal year, from January 1 to June 30, more than in the previous one was collected, and yet the transactions were not greater.

The tax of 3 and 10 per cent charge on the schedules of passenger fares and freight rates, which was abolished from the 1st of July of the current fiscal year, was the object of a special fiscalization, and its yield corresponded to the efforts made. That tax has been suppressed on important reasons of social convenience, and as a pledge of the interest of the administration in the reconstruction and encouragement of the country; but the railroad companies up to this date have not corresponded to the legitimate hopes that were harbored that a reduction of the schedules of fares and rates, which would increase facilities of locomotion and transportation in the island so chastised by so many disasters, would correspond to the liberality and generosity of the administration. The tax now belongs to history, and it is not admissible that the Government should be charged with any direct responsibility in the scarcity of transportation and travel by railroads and on the coasts of the island.

The department of finance collected some taxes less, such as matriculation fees in the establishments of superior instruction; like the licenses for hunting and carrying arms, and some in remuneration of services; others as police measures, but none of them merit special mention in this report.

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The collection of the fee on mining claims has continued in suspense and this office believes it should continue so, as by express concession of the Spanish Government enterprises already producing like the best known of the Santiago mines enjoy an exemption for a certain number of years, and only new enterprises and claims filed would be subject to the tax. Mining is in its state of infancy in this island; many hopes are set upon it, as it is a generally accredited opinion among competent parties that it is called to occupy an important place in the wealth of the country; and it is hardly burdensome to the State to abstain from troubling those starting in the business as long as it is not consolidated or may be a chapter of some importance in our receipts.

Finally, after the conveyance and inheritance tax and the tax of from 3 and 10 per cent on the schedules of passenger fares and freight rates the most important chapter of internal revenues is that of the products of State properties. In the best times of the Spanish domination its products never reached $150,000; now the receipts are relatively more than it was to be expected.

It should be borne in mind that the greater part of the State patrimony in Cuba consists in rent charges on rural and urban estates, the former almost all destroyed by the war, even now unproductive in their greater part or in the mere state of reconstruction; that urban estates have also suffered much in many towns of the island; that the decrees of April 24 and June 5, 1899, extending and modifying the delays granted to debtors by the Spanish Government from 1896 to 1898, have had the collection of rent charges on urban estates suspended until the 1st of May last and those of rural estates destroyed during war absolutely, the collection being almost wholly limited to voluntary payments. The State also has credits proceeding from the sale of properties, redemptions of rent charges, and of other obligations. Their collection meets the same difficulties encountered in that of the interest on rent charges, but as almost all of them are guaranteed by mortgages it has suited the interests of the proprietors to release their estates and they have satisfied their debts.

The inclosed statement marked No. 1 contains the receipts of internal revenues for all items.

But in the matter of taxation, the principal occupation of this office during the first half of the fiscal year was the application of the order of March 25 reforming municipal finances. It was published under extraordinary circumstances. No elections had been held since 1893 for the biennial renewal of the ayuntamientos; the municipalities were administered by ayuntamientos appointed by the governor-general from among the political parties dominant at the time, and the evacuation of the territory by Spain had introduced a new disturbance in their functions. All municipal services were disorganized in the greater part of the territory since 1895, and in all the island since January, 1896, except in three or four of the greater towns, and even in them they were not performed as before; the regular system of taxes created by the municipal law was succeeded by another arbitrary one, as it occurred to the ruler in each locality, the so-called "donations and patriotic subscriptions" and taxes on consumption occupied a prominent place in the receipts and they were forming a maze of municipal tariffs; the products being expended in the military exigencies of the civil contest which had converted the Spanish military commanders into the veritable directors of municipal payments. After

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the historic 1st of January, a military situation of another kind gravitated on the ayuntamientos. It was constituted by the camps of the Cuban forces, which approached the towns seeking the food that they no longer found in the exhausted fields and in the satisfaction of the triumph. It was another period of more or less voluntary donations and subscriptions which did not supply the pressing demands of the moment. The administrators of municipal finances saw themselves dragged to resort to the extremes of collection, pressing on all the manifestations of economic activity which commenced to appear in proportion to the advance of the pacification in order to nourish the local treasury. To the tariffs on consumptions and others were added the special assessments with their quotas of the period previous to the war, provoking the clamors of taxpayers.

Therefore, to reestablish the normal state of municipal finances, in what it was feasible, was a pressing need; to put an end to the disorder, and above all that there might be budgets of receipts and expenditures. The department of finance took a principal part in that work, maintaining the sense of the order with great pains, in order that the suppressed taxes should not reappear in a disguised form, sometimes supporting the ayuntamientos in the exercise of their powers, and at other times supporting the taxpayers who appealed to the department claiming their rights. It would be superfluous to state the number of claims received and decided upon during the year; they were numerous in the first half, or, namely, in the period of formation and revision of the new budgets.

At the commencement of the year the Government placed the amount of $350,000 in the treasury, with the object of distributing them among the municipalities, to cover deficits in the measure and amount that should be determined by the military government, the mayors being bound to give this office an account of the outlay of the sums delivered to them. When General Brooke ceased in the government of the island, in December, the outstanding amount was returned to the treasury of the island and the accounts were being revised until the month of July last, and undoubtedly you must be aware of their result, because they were collated and centralized by the auditor-general. A part of those funds was spent in donations, like those made to Cardenas to finish a market, to Bayamo for the supply of water, and to some municipalities for school material before the reorganization of primary instruction. The statements on the movement of population taken from the most authentic sources, or namely, the civil registries, and according to forms adjusted in all their parts to the legislation in force, are now being periodically published in the Gazette by the section of statistics of this department. All possible data respecting consumption of meat, on the course of exchange on foreign markets, on quotation of bonds, stocks and specie in the private exchange, the only center of public transactions that we have, are gathered, and the greatest publicity is given to them by means of printed sheets which are forwarded to the military governor when issued.

But the most important statistics of those published this year was that of the incumbrances, rent charges and mortgages which affect real estate in this island, their amount showing how onerous is the debt that weights our economic activity at present, principally when those capitals have been in their greater part devoured by the monster

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of civil war, which left the land bare and an indigent population, or little less, to raise the burden. The principal of the mortgage debt only amounts to some $250,000,000; add to that the interests and pensions of the years of war at an average of 8 per cent, and we have as a result that debt alone exceeding $300,000,000. That service was requested by the War Department, accorded at the end of November, and the statements where the results of the investigation were noted down were already circulating in the month of March.

Other important statistics are being prepared and they will soon be published. One of them, proposed by you, on rural property, its condition and residence of the proprietors; another one, that is already in press, with the municipal budgets approved and revised by the civil governors for the fiscal year of 1899 to 1900.

It is not possible that in the short period of its existence, the section should have given mature benefits. To organize the service of statistics is always an arduous enterprise, and the difficulties must be greater where there has been none truly worthy of that name; but perseverance will overcome all obstacles, and ultimately produce some system that will realize in the service the efforts that have been rendered only by the true specialists in other countries better prepared than Cuba. For example, it has been difficult to succeed in gathering vital statistics. The civil registers are in charge of municipal courts that are dispersed in great numbers in our country without easy channels of communication and without postal franchise for their correspondence. It needed great efforts at first to have them forward the data, but having formed simple statements that they only have to fill out, making them remark on and rectify all the errors and errata, so that they might be persuaded of the fact that their part of the task was for a serious work and not an ostentatious one, and paying the postal fines which the insufficiency of franking incurs, this department has succeeded in having the service go on with sufficient regularity.

It is obvious that the payment of the State obligations figures among the most important services of the department, rendered through its dependencies of the treasury. I will not tax your attention with numerical statements showing the amount of the payments, because the general service of the accountability of the island is centralized in the auditor's office, created by the order of May 8, and you are fully cognizant of those details. However, I beg to state that this department, through the office delegated for ordering payments, has always kept an account of all the credits acknowledged by the State; of the location and distribution of funds and of the payments made by its treasurers, which course has permitted it to assist the other departments, and even the General Government, in many cases supplying them with data and information they have required.

The order of May 8, and its instructions of the 11th of the same month, have not been de facto rigorously applied in some of their parts. Thus, for example, the disbursing officers or treasurers of finance have not dealt directly with the auditor-general for their estimates of funds, but they have addressed them to this office, which has reviewed and examined their items and adjusted them to the forms of regulation through the ordering office, including or directly requesting the necessary funds for the payment of recently acknowledged obligations, or of authorized expenditures, which were unknown to the subordinates. Such a course was self-imposed, because we live without a budget, the

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payments subject to the changeable and transitory demands of services that are not organized with that regularity that is only the product of the firmness and stability of governments. The directing centers of the public administration being located in this capital, the department of finance had to collect all the orders for the payment of obligations to distribute them throughout the island, to circulate them to its dependencies with all the necessary instructions; for, besides, a considerable number of the personnel being inexperienced, greater drawbacks would have been occasioned had the auditor-general dealt directly with the disbursing officers.

On the other hand, the amount of the payments made through the channel of this department has been increasing. In the first half of 1899, from January to June, which was the period of organization of this department, they hardly exceeded $600,000; the greater part of the disbursements are made through the channel of the commanding officers; in the first half of the fiscal year to which this report refers they already amounted to $1,427,628.89, in the second half to $3,043,205.86, and in the month of this report estimates to the value of $595,000 odd dollars have been forwarded, notwithstanding the fact that the department of public works is now independent from this department, upon the request of its secretary, since the 1st of July.

The inspection of the administration of finance carried out by the officers of the United States Army and by officials of this department have given the most satisfactory results, as the former have at least shown zeal in behalf of public interests and the desire to excel. The deficiencies noted in the administrative branch of the service have been corrected, and the least diligent parties have been warned that they would be removed if they did not correct the defects, object of the reproof. The treasurers have rendered their accounts, and until now no substantial objection has occurred, though in some cases where the inspection has noted or even suspected some anomaly or obscurity the verification of the objections or remarks has been directed, with the hearing of the parties concerned, and now those recently made to the administration of Santiago de Cuba are yet pending.

As a general rule it can be asserted that the State creditors have punctually received their pay in the services that have had duly authorized allotments of a permanent character; and that the delays have mainly occurred in services that are administered by, or are burdens of the municipalities, such as jails, primary instruction, police and charities, and to which the central administrative action has not been extended with that regularity that belongs to all complete organizations. For example, such important changes in the details of execution have occurred in the lapse of the year in public instruction and since the orders issued at the end of 1899, that they entirely transform it; they have necessarily affected the regularity of payments and until now have precluded the possibility of a budget. Thus we see that first it was directed that for every fifty children enrolled a schoolroom should be formed with its teacher and for each fraction of less than thirty-five children an assistant; a large amount of $50 was assigned to every schoolroom for material and no quota was specified for rentals. Conformably to that plan the creation of schools commenced with astonishing rapidity; the importance of the funds needed for the payments varied every month and in the greater part of those instances the estimate of the authorities who entered into those obligations did

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not reach the hand of the administrators of finance in time to include them in the regular estimates of the month; and it occurred, besides, that in the greatest number of instances the mayors did not draw up their requisitions in the form directed by the laws of accountability in which, as a general rule, they were not versed. Subsequently it was decided to suppress the amount allotted for material to each schoolroom, the superintendents of schools taking charge of the attention of that service, conformably to what is provided in Article VII of Order No. 226, series of 1899, which already introduced an alteration in the allowances, and was the cause of complaints and clamors, owing to the fact that the order was not known by the towns and authorities in time to prevent them from entering into obligations charged to the previous authorization and in every case it was necessary to investigate the validity of the obligation.

The creation of schoolrooms was suspended in the month of March by a resolution that was not published in the Gazette or the promulgation of which was deficient, and the regular application of Order No. 226 continued in the more distant localities and in others that could claim the ignorance of the provision, and new obligations that the State did not acknowledge and liquidate were entered into, though the schoolrooms existed with their teachers and rents and therefore with interested parties who did not remain silent and continued their claims until they obtained the acknowledgment of the same. I remember as a remarkable one the case of Holguin, which until that date in March created schools whose monthly budget did not amount to $1,500, that were punctually transferred there by the treasury; and yet it happened that the payments were not paid in three or four months because the school authorities continued creating schoolrooms and they had run into and maintained obligations which amounted to the quadruple of those entered into within the legislated provisions.

To refer the difficulties met with at times in some localities in the payment of jail and police or charity attentions would be to repeat, with the natural deviations, what I have just said regarding the payment of primary instruction. The military government is well aware of those details, as by its orders investigations have been carried out and information has been supplied showing the reasons for those partial delays in many cases. This department is not the judge but the justifier of its acts; but it can assert the fact that it has made strenuous efforts to second the praiseworthy purposes of the military government, aimed at the most punctual execution of the general obligations, so that each creditor, and particularly those who are such for personal services, will receive what corresponds to him when his credit is due.

The result has been satisfactory in general. There are no available terms of comparison between what happens at present and what occurred under the Spanish domination. The delay with which the State employees and creditors received their pay even in normal periods is proverbial; the school teachers seldom received their salaries and with delays to such an extreme that their penury became a by-word; the municipal police did not live with less uncertainty respecting the receipt of their salaries, and no establishment of charity was up to date in its relation with the State or the municipality. Now large sums are monthly scattered throughout the island in the form of salaries for the payment of services which in their turn demand others, thus effi-

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ciently contributing to stimulate the producing activity of the country. The State creditor claims with energy because his rights are respected, evincing the impatience of the citizen who knows that now the administration is a debtor zealous in the performance of its duties.

Financial services will not progress with freedom as long as there is no general budget of the State, and there will be no budget while municipalities and the island in general do not return to the social, political, and economic stability to which the efforts of the administration aim. The budget is but the economic expression of the life of the administration, be it either municipal, provincial, or central. While the constitution does not define their respective spheres, regulate its exercise, ordain their revenues and rents, and the means wherewith to attend to such varied necessities, all of us, the governors and the governed, have to be resigned to undergo difficulties and anxieties that spring from the unavoidable consequences of the events that have occurred in this island during the last six years.

One of the consequences of the definite constitution of the country will be the restoration of the unity of its financial services. Then the general auditor's and general treasurer's offices will be coordinate branches of this office, and the difficulties created by the successive stages through which any estimate or request for funds has to pass will have been obviated.

Lastly, I should not omit to mention a true progress attained in the financial administration of the country. I particularly refer to the rendering of accounts by the functionaries who manage State funds. Public accounts were never liquidated during the Spanish régime. When the recently called general intervention of the State (formerly central accounting office), after long stages, rendered still longer by the apathy, the negligence, and the corruption of officials, came to the liquidation of accounts of any direct party having to render them, the proceedings were sent to Madrid, where they were the object of not less complicated, costly, and protracted revisions. In a word, accounts were in a very bad way, and thence the number and amount of bonds returned, and of which I give an account in this report, some of which were constituted as far as thirty years back, and there was no notice that the responsibilities they guaranteed had ever been the object of a final settlement.

To-day the accounts are examined three or four months after the delivery of funds by the treasury, or of their collection by the collectors; and though the present proceedings are liable to some defects, consisting mainly in fiscalizing the transactions of the treasury—that is, the sums of money that are received and paid out before penetrating to the innermost, so to say, of expenditures and receipts, which, after all, has to be the consequence of good budgets grounded on a solid organization of the services. The fact is that there are public accounts, and activity and energy in the settling of responsibilities.

The legislative work of this office, always animated by a conservative spirit in matters of its competency, was not considerable during the year. Really, it has done nothing more than verify the fiscal consequences of the Treaty of Paris, and to invariably keep itself within that function. Cuba was already released from the public debt and from the so-called burdens of sovereignty, which even under the autonomist régime, established before the ultimatum of the United States and as a supreme recourse to disarm the revolution, absorbed

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on paper more than four-fifths of the receipts of the budget and de facto more than it had been possible to collect in the years of peace. The State was enabled to transfer to the municipalities the taxes it had reserved to itself in exchange for many others that constituted the nerve of municipal finances, which were more grievous, arbitrary, and unjust to the masses of our population. In the order of March 25, that regulated the matter, the taxes levied on banks and stock companies were included in the transfer; but hardly had the order been published when frictions commenced to occur between some municipalities and that class of taxpayers because ayuntamientos attempted to take all available advantage of the taxpaying capacity of the former. In consequence of the claims presented to the military governor and to this office antecedents were sought for and found in the archives, and they reflected the conclusion that those difficulties and troubles were inevitable as railroads of a public nature particularly, that traversed many municipalities, provoked the fiscal spirit of each one. In view of that the publication of Order No. 106, civil series of 1899, dated July 11, was decided upon, and by virtue of the same and from the date of its publication the banks and companies comprised in Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 of tariff second would only contribute to the State and not to the municipalities by reason of the industrial tax, the municipalities being enabled to collect separately the territorial tax for the rural and urban estates that each company or corporation might have assessed in the district. In such wise, properties that trespass the limits of municipal territories and of a general interest contribute to the public treasury and what is strictly local to the treasury of the municipality.

This office also prepared Order No. 181, series of 1899, dated September 27, 1899, modifying the class of bonds that national and foreign insurance companies and similarly named ones are obliged to give according to laws in force, and in it were included surety companies, those of risks, and accidents, and of guaranty, which were forms unused in the country and introduced and practiced since the military occupation by the United States. By the former legislation all insurance companies and corporations subject to the payment of the tax were compelled to invest $200,000 in bonds of the Spanish Government or in titles or mortgage obligations of banks, railroad companies, industrial concerns of any kind, or in real estate in Spain or adjacent islands, or of the provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico. If the three-fourths of the technical reserves of the insurances effected in any of these latter islands by any company did not amount to $200,000, those found in that case could limit the deposit to 75 per cent of those reserves. Corporations whose statutes did not specify the amount of the technical reserves or the provisions to attend to current risks should deposit the 20 per cent of the premiums to be collected during the year, a sum that by the regulation was declared to be equivalent to 75 per cent or three-fourths of the mentioned reserves or provisions. Lastly, the guaranty constituted in Spain capacitated the company to transact business on this island.

In view of this last circumstance, and of the financial state of the country, bearing in mind the different nature of the companies and the propriety of attracting the forms of insurance not used heretofore, mentioned above, Order No. 181 diminished them, reducing those of fire insurance companies to $75,000, and to $25,000 those of the other ones, enabling them to give them either by depositing their amount

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in cash in the general treasury of the island, or by investing the same in mortgage bonds of corporations or companies doing business in the island or in real estate mortgages and bonds of the United States Government.

As it is seen in the report of this department for last year, this office, proposed, in conformity with that of state and government, that while the anomalous condition of municipal treasuries lasted, the general treasury of the island should defray the expenses of police, primary instruction, jails, and charities, in the amount that might be considered sufficient and without prejudice to the consideration that, as soon as municipal receipts would allow it or the matter were definitively resolved upon, the ayuntamientos would assume those obligations which should in a definite manner be exclusively of their jurisdiction. It was thus resolved in what respects municipal police and public instruction by Order No. 220 of November 17, 1899, in which it was enacted (in what respects hospitals and asylums), that the State would aid them to such extent as should be determined necessary; jail attentions were also aided in the measure counseled by circumstances.

To facilitate those payments Order No. 25, current series, was issued with the intervention of this office, and in the same it was recommended that hereafter all funds allotted to municipalities for the payment of police and instruction should be delivered to the respective mayors by the provincial treasurers, directing that in case the department of posts had a money-order office in the locality, the funds should be remitted to the mayors by postal money orders; and that where there was none, the mayor should go in person to receive the funds or commit the charge to a responsible person. So that the department of posts should supply the necessary funds to redeem the money orders promptly to the treasurer of each province, except Habana, each one would notify the postmaster several days in advance stating the post-offices where he wished to send money orders, giving the amount in each case. All the payments were to be made by the mayor in person, and it was directed that each salary or account was to be paid without any deduction whatever.

Order No. 25 dealt with now contains other details that it would be tedious to enumerate. All aim to conciliate the rapidity and punctuality of the payments with laws of accountability in force. Excelling among them, and therefore I will specially mention it, is the one directing that treasurers will forward their estimates not later than the 15th of the month next preceding the one for which the estimate is made, and that the mayors shall make their requisitions with sufficient promptness, adjusting them necessarily, in what respects police, to the types fixed in Order No. 220, and in what respects primary instruction to the rules established in Order No. 226, both of the series of 1899.

For the reasons mentioned in another part of this report some delays used to occur in the payments, and the Government being always desirous of improving the service, without prejudice to demanding the most rigorous accountability, Order No. 229, in force since June 4, was issued, whereby payments through money orders were suppressed and rules were enacted so that the mayors and treasurers should draw up estimates with due anticipation and the payments be made with all punctuality. The two months that have elapsed since the new instructions were enforced do not suffice to permit a thorough judgment of

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the same, for during said term the voyage of the teachers to Harvard, the creation of the summer schools and the installation of new school boards have occurred, events that have prevented the regulation from promptly taking effect. Schools will have their special disbursing officers hereafter, but this is a matter that does not correspond to the year dealt with in this report.

By Order No. 135, of April 3, issued upon the proposal of this office, the provision of the Ley de Mostrencos (law of unknown ownership of properties) of May 2, 1835, of the ordinance of December 9, 1882, and of such others as referred to the denouncements by special investigators of all kinds of properties and rights of the State, were revoked, and the service of investigation was specially committed to the functionaries of the administration and the officers of public prosecution.

Said revocation was grounded in the fact that, through corruptions that were deeply rooted in the administration, denouncers and special investigators became the terror of proprietors, whom they worried in the tranquil and peaceable possession of their properties, through the disregard of civil laws and of those of procedures that protect citizens, demanding titles and threatening the loss of property unless bought to silence. Another circumstantial cause counseled the promulgation of the order, the fact that during the final confusion of the Spanish administration, from the offices were withdrawn a multitude of documents belonging to the State and which could be turned to account by the denouncers as if they had attained the knowledge of the facts contained in them through their own efforts.

Not less imperious was the necessity of suppressing the service of inspection of taxes compensated with part of the fines or penalties imposed on defrauding taxpayers. The clamor against inspectors, who, without true responsibilities, exhausted the rigors of regulation, moved thereto only by personal interest, was general in all the island. Hence Order No. 138, current series, dated April 5. In all measures of a final character dictated by the military governor the invariable criterion has been that nothing should come out of the taxpayer's purse unless it were to attend to public burdens, and to that rule said order was adjusted when it directed that the product of the fines or penalties should thereafter be paid into the municipal treasuries and that the inspectors should be paid in the same manner as municipal employees and directly responsible agents.

Another order proposed by this office was that marked No. 180, of April 30, relative to the conventional redemptions of annuities (censos) belonging to the State, which was the last act of Señor Varona, as secretary of this branch. Those redemptions were suspended since the commencement of the military occupation of the United States, in order to prevent abuses and frauds that were easy in the midst of the general disorder that prevailed in the services at the cessation of the Spanish domination; and the occasion had arrived for the continuance of that practice that was deeply rooted in the country and was convenient to the State. The greater part of the productive property of the State consists in reserved annuities (censos reservativos), that is, in payments imposed on real estate the full control of which has been ceded to another party, the grantee reserving to himself the right to receive an annual pension in money that is to be paid by the acquirer, named the annuity holder (censatario), the same estate remaining bound, with its improvements, to the security of the payment. That amount, as a

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general rule, is the 5 per cent annually of the imposed payment; that is, for example, the control of 10 caballerias of land is ceded, leaving $500 imposed on each one at 5 per cent pension; the purchaser assumes the possession of the land, bound over to pay to the seller, while the annuity lasts, the sum of $250 per annum. It belongs to the nature of the annuity that the cession of the estate be perpetual and consequently the payment of the pension, but the annuity holder can, according to law, redeem the annuity at his will, even when the contrary should have been stipulated, by producing the imposed amount, a provision that is applicable to all the annuities now possessed by the State, as this office has no notice that any annuity has been constituted since the civil code was enforced, in which the limitations contained in paragraph 2 of article 1608 of that legal body have been specified.

Now, then, as the interest of money in Cuba is double or triple the one accrued by the capital imposed on annuities and the immense majority of the annuity holders regard the question from a mercantile standpoint, the redemptions made conformably to law, or, namely, for the nominal value of the imposed capital, are uncommon; the annuitants and annuity holders generally stipulate a price of redemption based on the current interest of the money and in the greater or lesser facilities for the collection of the pensions, on urban estates being held in more value than that on rural estates. Hence, that the name of conventional redemption is given in the nominal capital, and that there should have been a necessity of provision of a general character to regulate it, as it could not be at the discretion of the agents of the administration.

It was a proper measure to acknowledge and sanction that immemorial custom, but it was counseled besides by a principle of agricultural police. A great part of the cultivated area of the island of Cuba is encumbered with annuities, as, in lieu of capitals, it was the only manner of distributing the great territorial properties that with the name of mercedes (grants) the ayuntamientos gave to the first settlers in the name of the King.

Therefore, that form of transaction rendered a very important service in our social economy, constituting the origin of the moderate sized and small property, above all in the regions where, through the excellence and great estimation of their products, like tobacco in Vuelta Abajo, it soon came to have a great value. Besides, many proprietors constituted annuities on their properties in behalf of convents and monasteries, for specified worships, and for the ordination of priests and other analogous objects. A great number of those annuities have come into the possession of the State, and, added to those constituted on lots for the encouragement of towns, they have come in time to encumber territorial property with a multitude of hindrances that vitiate titles, fetter circulation, and obstruct the cultivation of less productive lands. Order No. 180 seeks to facilitate the removal of those obstacles, fixing the clear and precise rules it contains wherein it is attempted to conciliate the legitimate interests of the State with those exigencies of public weal.

Surpassing among all the orders that were issued from this office is that marked with No. 254, dated the 28th of June last, which has attained such notoriety, and which has been the object of so many and such varied judgments and comments.

At the commencement of the current year, shortly after you took

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charge of the military government of the island, you were pleased to appoint a commission composed of Messrs. Enrique José de Varona, Pablo Desvernine, Horatio Rubens, James E. Runcie, and the undersigned, for the study of a financial system for the island of Cuba in all its aspects. The first question submitted to its examination was the reconstruction of municipal finances, the commission being informed by you that the Government of the United States was to undertake presently the work of endowing this country with a civil régime and with a stable government, commencing with municipalities, not only because naturally they are the primary administrative organs, but also because they are the ones called to constitute the basis of the political edifice that is to be erected on the ruins of the past. The problem has, therefore, a double aspect—the political aspect and the fiscal aspect; and it was understood thus by the commission, which was of the unanimous opinion that municipal life could not be reconstituted in Cuba without endowing it with resources of its own, different from those of the State, as it was not meet that, in a liberal and decentralizing régime, which was to acknowledge the personality of municipalities as one of the organs of the State, the municipal corporations should become agents of the central administration, even when they were of popular and elective origin; and such they had to be if the resources to attend to their burdens were supplied to them by the treasury of the island. The central administration in making the payments had to fiscalize them; and as there is no possible fiscalization without intervention in the services, that would ultimately end in the tutelary government of the people, which, depriving them of the feeling and of the exercise of self-responsibility, never educates them for self-government. The commission believed that they were going to legislate for a free country, where the necessary scope should be left to the civicism, intelligence, and judgment of local administrators, representatives of the towns, for the regulation of their expenditures and revenues, according to their necessities and resources; leaving to their rational judgment within the orbit marked by the constitutive law the fixing of the quotas of taxation conformably to the circumstances of each locality. There is no constitutional barrier in any nation to the exercise of sovereignty for fixing the taxes, it being enacted, at most (in terms too abstract and general to be effective in practice), that they should be proportioned to the resources of each one; but the municipalities do not exercise sovereignty, but administer local interests within the limits marked by their organic law, and though they should have all possible latitude in the exercise of their functions in countries liberally ruled, the kind and maximum of their responsibility before the country and before history to exercise their discretional powers in financial matters so that the national patrimony, consisting in the fruits of the acquiring and producing activity of the country, may not be lessened; in the same manner the managers of the municipal wealth should appreciate and understand to what extent they should go and what are the sacrifices that they can reasonably demand from taxpayers within that maximum.

To those lofty considerations in the political order should be subordinated not a few of the fiscal order, and the commission believed that it was its duty to do so, assured that the Cuban people would ultimately appreciate and understand the exigencies and the responsibilities that liberty carries along in all their fullness and that it would not curtail

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the necessary sacrifices even in their present condition. The commissioners, far from ignoring the difficulties arising to all financial problems by the situation of the country, considered them from all points of view, and without entering into disquisitions that did not belong to their charge, on the definitive municipal régime, and consequently on what should be understood as local and national interests, or on what should be comprised within the exclusive jurisdiction of municipalities or within that of the central government, or that being of common interest they may be administered by the municipality as a guaranty of success, even though it were defrayed by the State, they fully agreed and were of opinion that orders Nos. 220 and 226, on payment to municipal police, jails, subsidies to asylums and hospitals, and organization of primary instruction, to which I have referred in the course of this report, were already a powerful contingent brought in by the treasury of the island to burdens that always had a municipal character in the history of Cuba. Truly, the State contributions to those services would have to amount to millions of dollars, and even when the municipal police, for example, should ultimately return to weigh exclusively on the municipal treasuries the other expenditures would yet have to be large ones for the insular treasury. On the other hand, the State itself has to attend to abundant obligations to compromise its treasury in local services organized by others, and as it almost exclusively depends on customs revenues in Cuba it would have been to compromise tariff freedom to encumber those revenues to the degree of exhausting their product in circumstances when it is more necessary than ever to preserve them to conform the tariffs to industrial demands. The excessive amount of the budgets of expenditures that the ayuntamientos were forming with the hope of subsidies from the treasury was a decisive ground to bring about a final judgment on the question.

The commission, being of one opinion on that criterion, it entered into the examination of the order of March 25, and after some deliberation came to the conclusion that it would be proper to maintain the revocation of all duties and resources authorized by municipal law on articles of prime necessity, and the special assessments of painful recollection in our financial annals, for they had become formidable instruments of fiscal oppression.

Among the taxes on articles of prime necessity, that on the consumption of meats, abolished by the order of March 25, occupied a principal place. Many ayuntamientos demanded it, above all those of great towns where, in spite of the effects of the war, there is a sufficient consumption to produce considerable receipts, and part of the press, the partisans of the tax, repeated that clamor, grounding their claims in the assertion that there was no reason to deprive the municipal treasury of a clear, sure resource, of easy collection and abundant yields, that affects the price of meat little or nothing, because in spite of the suppression and considerable reduction of the import duties on foreign cattle the consumer had not received any relief yet.

Those arguments could not make any impression on the minds of the commission, as they can make none in the minds of all who have solid economic principles and who desire order and regularity in the management of public funds. The reestablishment of the tax could still have fiscal importance in populous centers like Habana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba, and other places, but its product would never be at present the one proclaimed by its defenders and what

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appears in the municipal budgets previous to the abolition, because it is not many years since the estimate of the budget was not collected in Habana by reason of the war and the consequent lack of fresh meat, and the decrease in other cities was still greater. The picture is less encouraging in rural municipalities, towns, villages, and hamlets; the consumption in them is insignificant where it has not actually disappeared.

On the other hand, the tax on the consumption of meat has always been among us and is by its nature a source of abuses and frauds, as the basis changes with all the fluctuations and circumstances of the market; it is unstable by its essence, and consequently it is not susceptible of a regular and uniform collection; it demands numerous agents and intermediate parties who are in intimate contact with the nearest taxpayer, not to mention the special police it requires for the inspection and prosecution of defrauders, hindering with its fetters the freedom of the circulation and of competition of the products of one of the principal branches of agriculture, the cattle industry. In Cuba, through its duration and numerous exactions, it created special centers of meat dealers who have always laid down the law to cattle breeders and fatteners, besides having served in other times as conscious or unconscious instruments of Spanish merchants and shipowners of Barcelona, Bilbao, and Santander to exploit the products of this island and to prohibit the development of such a necessary industry.

In fact, all who have studied our cattle industry with sufficient information have set forth in relief the craft by virtue of which the Spanish ministers obtained tariff advantages or administrative favors for the products of their nation in the markets of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, in exchange for compensations in the markets of the Antilles for the salt meats of those republics. Through that policy some merchants and shipowners of the metropolis bargained the business of salt meats with firms of Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Habana to control the market as merchants and as ship owners securing freight for their vessels to maintain a commercial route that could only be artificially kept up. They exported wines and liquors to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo in ancient sailing vessels and there took in salt meat for Cuba, thus realizing a freight that was otherwise impossible, and then went in ballast to the United States or Central America in quest of raw materials for Spanish industries.

Thus was brought to Cuba the meat of four or five hundred thousand head of bovine cattle, acquired at prices that allowed the importers to compete with and undersell the Cuban cattle raiser, compelling him to limit production. In 1894 and 1895, though all our pastures were not under exploitation, the sales of bovine cattle suffered frequent paralyzations or were realized at the lowest prices; as the minister of the colonies cooperated in the work of exploitation of the metropolis, first by raising the amount of the tax of consumption of cattle and then by delivering it as a source of revenue to the municipal treasury, that by the system of taxation was deprived of flexible resources and least burdensome for the masses. The Cuban breeders, who in no way could produce at such low price as that of the pampas of the La Plata River, had to sell at the low prices of the latter.

To restore that tax of consumption of meat when it is a sure fact that the commercial relations of Cuba and the United States are more intimate and closer and when duties on American salt meat have been considerably reduced by the tariff reforms would be to place a serious

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and almost insurmountable obstacle to the reconstruction of our valuable cattle industry, the third one of them, as it closely follows that of the manufacturing of sugar and cultivation of tobacco in our financial history; the first of all if we bear in mind that its products circulated exclusively in our interior markets, giving strength and vigor against the continual drain of cash created by the industries for exportation when articles of prime necessity are imported. Were the tax reestablished we would return to the old mechanism, as the meat imported from the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and the United States would be exempt from the local taxes after being nationalized in the custom-house; its traders would only pay tariff duties greatly inferior to that tax, and the industrial tax. The stock raiser would have the burden of another special and high exaction when his products went out to the market, besides the territorial tax that is common to all our agricultural production. Some years ago in view of such anomalies Señor Fernando Escobar, of Cienfuegos, a distinguished Cuban economist, exclaimed in the name of the Cienfuegos stock raisers: "We want equality before the tax."

By reason of the unpleasantness of the task I will not insist on the interest that an overbearing municipal bureaucracy may have in the reestablishment of a tax that lends itself to filtrations and mismanagements with the uncertainties of its production. When a tax has not fixed any stable basis in assessments and records and rests upon articles of variable consumption, it is easy to believe that all that leaves or ought to leave the taxpayer's pocket may not go into the public treasuries; very appreciable differences are wont to occur from one day to another, and under the cover of those alternatives amounts or earnings of consideration for an individual or for domestic economy may be diverted to the hands of functionaries.

But in appearance the principal argument of the friends of the tax is that in practice it has not produced the results hoped for of cheapening meat. The observation is groundless, in the first place, because it is not reasonable to suppose that the time elapsed from the abolition of the tax would be sufficient, even under normal circumstances, for a fiscal provision to have all its economic effects, as the complexity of phenomena relative to the incidence, diffusion, and repercussion of taxes is so vast that their consequences disappear with the same slowness with which they manifest themselves; and, in the second place, because the prices of merchandise are principally in a direct relation with the offer, the order, the extent of the market and commercial habits. There is no special cattle market in Cuba, the suburban commerce of milk and its derivates has not even been completely restored yet; importation is the provider of the necessities of consumption, not only of meat, but also of draft cattle and for working purposes, thus creating a relatively enormous demand that leaves a wide margin to the importer to impose his conditions, and after him to the commissioner and to the retailer and to all kinds of intermediate parties to press exactions. All economists, and particularly Adam Smith, the immortal founder of economic science, have shown in a conclusive manner that the market regulating the prices of articles of general consumption in every country is the interior market, not the international one, whence spring the fallacies of the exaggerated doctrines of free trade. If an article of prime necessity and of general consumption is not produced in the country, if there is no natural offer to destroy the combinations of speculators and traders, the importing

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trade with its resources, its relations, and its special knowledge can raise the prices without any other limitations than the capacity of resistance of the known consumer, i. e., that he is already an economic factor in the market. Their proceedings are very simple: To have the market insufficiently provided, *understocked*, says Adam Smith, and if, as it happens in Cuba, capitals are insufficient for all the branches of industry that demand it, the domination of the capitalist is absolute, profit is exaggerated, and the people are the victims of speculators.

Consequently, what is necessary in Cuba so that meat can be cheapened and all our social classes may consume it, is that our savannas and stock farms be restocked with cattle, and a powerful aid for it will be that no hindrances be opposed to our stock raisers, that they may also have the immediate and direct sensation that a new era of protection to work has commenced in the country, and that against them no combinations of alien interests or bureaucrats and schemers will prevail.

The commission remained firm in its purpose of counseling that the suppression of the taxes on consumption, except those of alcohols, should be maintained; bearing in mind, besides, the reasons that have been indicated, that, on account of their peculiar nature, they mostly weigh on the poor classes that need, in this country as much or more than in any other, that their welfare should be attended to.

The commission by a majority decided to make no substantial alteration in our tributary system of direct taxation, on the grounds that circumstances that the country is traversing, reconstruction having hardly commenced, were not in any sense favorable to such changes that always provoke disturbances in the collection and displeasure among taxpayers, so much the more so when the territorial tax and the industrial tax were by themselves sufficient to supply the municipal treasury with plentiful revenues, as they had supplied them to the State even during the war. With new assessments and records made by ayuntamientos themselves, though under the inspection of the central administration, agriculture, industry, and commerce would pay conformably to their present importance, and the municipalities would have, along with the other authorized receipts, resources wherewith to attend their necessities in the measure allowed by the ruin and depopulation of the country.

The commission accorded the maximum that the ayuntamientos could impose on urban and rural real estate according to the importance of the localities, fixing different types of imposition on the different classes of agricultural exploitation, attending to the greater production and the paying possibilities of taxpayers, marking 8 per cent to sugar manufacturing plantations, to the vegas and colonies of cane the 6 per cent, and 2 per cent to the other kinds of farms, excepting among the latter those that are located in specified zones, having the markets near, that would pay the 4 per cent and up to the 6 per cent, all of the assessed net rent. Temporarily, and until further decision, the estates destroyed in consequence of the war, and while the new assessments were not made, the ones in force could be rectified so that estates that were not destroyed should contribute conformably to their actual production. The same proceeding was adopted in the industrial tax, leaving ample powers to the municipalities to impose the quotas on the consumption of wines, alcohols, and spirituous and fermented drinks in general, on professions, arts, and trades comprised in tariffs fourth and fifth, and to regulate the other gabels.

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Being persuaded that the ayuntamientos have to be autonomic corporations, the commission left them a wide margin to unfold their discretional faculties. It was incumbent upon them to bear in mind that for a long time nothing more has been heard in Cuba but imprecations, insults, and battle and death cries of the ones against the others, that the fields were wasted, towns, villages, and hamlets burnt, and the inhabitants and the cultivators of the soil, the survivors of the war of extermination, even reduced to the most dreadful poverty.

Now, it is actually held as a remarkable progress, and it is indeed, that life and movement commence to be seen in our rural estates, that economic activity should be springing up again and settling down on farms and towns and that work comes again to be the exclusive source of subsistence after the long domination of depredation and marauding, begging and vices in which the more fortunate ones have lived, devouring their savings, their capital, and their credits.

The commission adopted other decisions on surcharges for delays in payment and compulsory proceedings against tardy taxpayers, all aiming at the safeguard of municipal finances without vexation to the taxpayer. In the matter of surcharges it discriminated between the taxpayer for territorial tax and the one for industries, grounding said course on the radical difference on the taxable matter of the one and the other tax. The exercise of commerce and industry is subject to accidents that can not occur in landed property. The taxpayer for the industrial tax can easily elude the payment of his obligations with the treasury, either by varying the nature of his business, or by transferring the property of his establishment or factory, changing the location and giving it another form, or selling out precipitately and before an embargo can be attached on the merchandise, which are fungible things on which no real credit with proper guaranties is possible; and hence that it is necessary to secure the interests of municipal finances, shortening the terms for collection without surcharge, increasing the penalties for tardiness in order to diminish the number of cases of impossible collection, that according to advices and information received by this department has been very considerable, to the detriment of the revenues and the even progress of the collection. This does not injure commerce nor any serious enterprise which pay their taxes punctually and without any necessity of being comminated.

Taxpayers for territorial tax are in a different case. They can not defraud with similar proceedings if there is activity and the State holds a legal mortgage on real estate for due and unpaid quotas of taxation, and that incumbrance affects them in the two years to which its duration has been extended, whosoever may be the proprietor. For those properties no other uncollectible receipts can exist than those erroneously filled by collectors, because if the estates disappear through unexpected causes, demolitions, etc., duly verified, what proceeds is their cancellation or being struck out of the assessment.

The undersigned was the exponent of the commission, and having drawn up the records of its transactions, when it dissolved they were reported to you. The project was the object of deliberation in the council of secretaries in May and it was referred to me for making the final modifications. The latter were of detail and at last Order No. 254, dated the 28th of June, was enacted.

Besides the precepts explained above, it contains others of importance aiming at the correction of abuses and corruptness and to secure

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the inspection of municipal finances. It is directed that receipts and expenditures have to be balanced and specified in an annual budget; that no payment can be made but for obligations authorized in that budget except in extraordinary cases, and even then by express provision of the military governor of the island; revenues are divided into obligatory and voluntary, the one and the other being enumerated to give uniformity and stability to the system of taxation, and municipalities are obliged to forward a copy of the budgets to the department of finance, which can examine municipal accounts and officially suspend at the request of a party concerned the collection of taxes or of illegal quotas of taxation. Greater publicity in the announcements for collection is directed and rules are dictated for the observance of the order granting resources to the taxpayers that they never had heretofore, such as the right to claim against unduly demanded quotas, proceedings wrongfully instituted and unjust, compulsory ones, commissions wherein the interests of taxpayers are represented being constituted to that effect, to decide in first instance, with appeals against their decisions to be heard before the secretary of finance, and in its case the "contencioso administrativo" recourse. All tributary arrangements that even render possible any aggravation of the taxpayers' burden, however moderate they may be, provoke disgust and opposition. Order No. 254 was not to be an exception to the rule, and it was even said that the new régime, far from alleviating public burdens, made them more onerous. However, the assertion does not withstand the slightest analysis when the recollection of all the duties and impositions that assailed all the manifestations of human activity with double and triple exactions are yet vivid in the memory. The salaries with the lottery and taxes on consumption of articles of prime necessity, the exercise of any right with stamped paper and document of identifications and with the sign tax, that of chairs in parks and drives, that on the opening of establishments, the special assessments, the quotas for collection of fines in behalf of investigators and inspectors, and many other things harassed the purse of the taxpayer and personal liberty.

Order No. 254 is a real progress in our fiscal system, even if it were for nothing more than for the simplification of the system and destruction of that tangle.

It will thus be proclaimed by all before long. At present, from an investigation carried out by the Circulo de Hacendados, it is seen that the average of taxation on rural estates by the former régime amounted to the eleventh per cent of the net taxable income, almost double the average authorized by the new legislation, and in a convention of representatives of the municipalities of the province, held in the city of Santa Clara the month of July last, a motion for the reestablishment of the tax on the consumption of meat was almost unanimously rejected.

Order marked with No. 270 was complementary to Order No. 254. It was published after July 1, yet I will make a slight mention of it. Its object was to give rules on the proceeding that should be followed to justify the exemption of taxes granted to rural estates destroyed during the war and to determine the period of the collection of the tax on the same estates so that it would coincide with the gathering and sale of the crops in the benefit of our husbandmen from whom the collection was made during the Spanish régime without bearing in mind that consideration, and it happened from such a course that when

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the quotas were paid they were always surcharged to the exclusive profit of the collector.

Several projects prepared by this office and submitted to you during the incumbency of Señor Varona are yet pending definite arrangement. They deal on the reform of the general regulation that contains the compulsory procedure to collect the debts to insular or municipal treasuries from tardy taxpayers, that of the regulation and tariffs of the industrial tax, and that of the regulation of the conveyance and inheritance tax, besides the revision of Order No. 306 on the taxation on banks and stock companies, not concluded yet by reason of the multitude of attentions that weigh on this department and the necessity of giving mature study to the resolutions.

At the end of the fiscal year the undersigned had the honor to present the project of the budget of this department based on a new territorial division of the island for fiscal services, and you were pleased to give your approbation to it. Important economies have been realized in the new roll and services are better attended by having been decentralized.

The reorganization of this department was a self-imposed necessity with the establishment of the offices of the general auditor and treasurer of the island with the changes introduced in the tributary system by Order No. 254. Therefore, the offices of the general auditor of the State and the ordenación delegada de pagos (office for ordering payments) were suppressed, being both included in an auxiliary accounting office for the acknowledgment and liquidation of allowances, to keep accounts and fiscalize those that should be rendered to this center; the inspection and section of State property was included in the consulting office; the old section of taxes and imposts in another one that, under the name of revenues and taxes, assists in the inspection of municipal finances and of internal revenues, the office of the subsecretary has not been provided with an incumbent, the section of statistics, though with a reduced personnel, and the treasury are maintained.

For the execution of the services in the rest of the island, the territory has been divided in eleven fiscal zones, a map of which is inclosed with this report, designated with the names of the cities where the offices have been located, namely:

1. Zone of Pinar del Rio, that comprises the judicial districts of Guane and Pinar del Rio, with the exception of the municipal district of Consolacion del Norte.

2. Zone of Guanajay, that comprises the judicial districts of Guanajay and San Cristobal and the district of Consolacion del Norte.

3. Zone of Habana, that comprises the present territory of the province of Habana.

4. Zone of Matanzas, that comprises the present judicial districts of Matanzas and Alacranes.

5. Zone of Cardenas, that comprises the provincial districts of Cardenas and Colon.

6. Zone of Santa Clara, that comprises the judicial districts of Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande, and Remedios.

7. Zone of Cienfuegos, that comprises the judicial districts of Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus, and Moron.

8. Zone of Puerto Principe, that comprises the municipal districts of Puerto Principe and Nuevitas.

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9. Zone of Holguin, that comprises the municipal district of Puerto Padre and Sagua de Tanamo and the provincial district of Holguin.

10. Zone of Manzanillo, that comprises the municipal district of Santa Cruz del Sur and the judicial districts of Manzanillo and Bayamo, excepting the old district of Las Tunas.

11. Zone of Santiago de Cuba, that comprises the judicial districts of Santiago de Cuba, Baracoa, and Guantanamo, except Sagua de Tanamo.

The provincial and branch administrations of finance were suppressed by that new division. An office was organized in each zone, having two sections, one for the administration and collection of internal revenues and the other a treasury and disbursing office, the chief being the administrator without prejudice to the proper powers of the treasurer.

With that division, collection and payments were facilitated, as was its proposed object. Hence, that in forming the zones the facility of communications and the commercial currents were borne in mind rather than the connections with purely administrative centers. For example, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus, and Moron were grouped together with Cienfuegos, because those three towns have communication by steamship and railroad twice a week with the latter, that besides is the business center of that part of the southern coast of the island and it is easier for all the State creditors to cash the checks delivered to them for the payment of their credits. Moron, that in the gubernative order belongs to Puerto Principe, is 30 or more leagues distant from the capital of the province and has no trade with the latter, while it is connected with Cienfuegos by easy and rapid communication by the old Trocha railroad and the Menendez steamship line.

Santa Cruz del Sur also belongs to the province of Puerto Principe in the gubernative order, but there is an expanse of 20 leagues of pastures and woods between it and the capital, and all its easy connections and communications are with Manzanillo, situated at a short distance on the coast, and the same occurs in regard to Sagua de Tanamo and Puerto Padre with Holguin.

The definite budget approved by you amounts to $216,580, of which $66,940 belong to the expenditures of collection and inspection; $42,600 to those of treasuries and disbursing offices; $78,600 for this office; and $28,440 for common expenditures of material, inferior personnel, and rentals. Consequently, it is seen that the cost is exiguous when the payments of the department for the year that now commences are estimated as $6,000,000 and the collection as $800,000.

The budget of the previous year was for $251,278.44, and it already represented an economy of 40 per cent on the corresponding services under the old régime.

When the offices and centers enumerated above were suppressed, and the economies were put in execution, there remained a certain number of excessive employees, and their removal from the service was rendered necessary; but the general rule that guided the writer was that of utilizing the service of the most capable ones as far as possible.

Whenever this office has proposed any modification in the laws and regulations referring to taxes and imposts or public expenditures it has especially inserted some precept aiming at the unification of our monetary system. Thus it has extended the order of the President of the United States dated December 28, 1898, that regulates the legal course

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of money in this island to the municipal treasury, Order No. 254, directing that the roll of the industrial tax and the records of the territorial tax be reduced to American money, so that the authorized rates be fixed upon that basis and that the other revenues and expenditures be determined in that same specie. But experience shows that those provisions do not suffice to put an end to the confusion that prevails in our circulating medium, and consequently in transactions. We have three monetary values in the market—Spanish silver, Spanish or French gold, and American currency—with the peculiarity that in a part of the island, like the province of Santiago de Cuba, only American money circulates. The disturbances occasioned by such anomaly, the damage it causes to the poorer classes, to our small industries, to retail commerce, and to the cultivation of lesser products are so notorious that it is not necessary to dwell a great deal on the matter. In the most usual dealings of life which, through their repetition and recurrence, come ultimately to be those of greater import for the social mass, in the wages, and even in the greater operations, it is necessary before all to inquire in what class of money is the price to be paid, because one is in Spanish silver, the other in Spanish gold, and another one in currency; and, as the money that circulates from hand to hand is Spanish silver, a simple merchandise, subject to all the fluctuations of the market, the party going to receive it guards himself against the contingencies of speculation, surcharging the price of services and of merchandise.

The disturbance introduced in public accounting by the course of the variety of money of different systems and conditions, authorized by the order of December 28, is also considerable, and the losses suffered by public revenues are none the less so. The director-general of posts of this island, in a letter dated the 14th instant, rightly says to these headquarters:

> The relations to the public of the department of posts are mainly in the form of numerous small transactions from a 1-cent stamp upward, multiplied by daily repetition at the various post-offices; and the inconvenience and embarrassment of various coinage, expressing different relative values, are more strongly and constantly felt by this department than in any other branch of governmental service.
>
> The official and commercial values of Spanish and French gold fluctuate, but are generally in close proximity, with tendency below the official par of 4.82 and 3.86, however, involving in the average a loss to the department. The established Spanish silver coin rate of 60 per cent, on the other hand, is much below the commercial value, and there is a loss and hardship to the public on every single piece of Spanish silver coin that passes in through a post-office window. And while the department itself reaps no advantage from the premium on coin so received, it does constitute a constant temptation to surreptitious manipulation by postmasters and clerks. A stamp clerk in the Habana post-office, for example, who takes in ten Spanish dollars for $6 face value of postage stamps may slip out to some near-by exchange office and get $7.63 American money for the ten Spanish dollars, pocket $1.63, and nobody the wiser. It is an insidious and demoralizing temptation. It has been my personal belief, repeatedly expressed, that the colossal peculations of Neely probably commenced with covert turns in exchange of Spanish coin, somewhat after the manner of a bank cashier speculating in wheat margins.
>
> There is thus a palpable double injury flowing from the use of Spanish silver at post-offices, a material loss to the public, and an unwholesome temptation to officials.
>
> The one practicable and effective cure for the evils of a complex currency is to make the money of the United States the only legal tender in Cuba. I recommend that this be done. With a margin of time for adjustment this change would steady values, simplify trade, and harm no legitimate business.

The observations of Mr. Fosnes are conclusive and the undersigned has the pleasure to support them. Large payments, the prices of crops and more valuable merchandise, the collection of rentals and

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large fees and speculation suffer or receive no damages in the present confusion; but salaries, wages, minor products, small trade, the most modest industries, and families in their daily transactions feel the damages that are carried along by such a monetary situation, and the result of it is social classes exploited—privileges in economic life in which gradations corresponding to the different values of money are perceptible.

It behooves the Government to procure the prevalence of the principles that tend to give each one his own, so that all in the remuneration of their work or of their services should obtain, not depreciated money but effective specie withdrawn in what depends on the legislator from the combinations of speculation and the practices of exchange. Whenever those principles have been submitted to the resolution of the people of the United States they have rendered a verdict in their behalf, and the circumstances are propitious for their establishment in Cuba also.

Of course, it would be proper to hear competent persons and corporations when a definitive provision is to be adopted in the matter, in order to avoid a monetary crisis that would be another disaster for the country. It must be borne in mind that considerable amounts belonging to the Cuban treasury have been forwarded to Washington, and that, in consequence of the war, large sums of money have been stationed and fixed in the soil by expenses of reconstruction; and, besides, that important remittances have been made abroad to cover our consumption of articles of prime necessity that were produced by our fields in normal times, as is shown by the statistics published by the adminstration of customs.

Very respectfully,

LEOPOLDO CANCIO,
Secretary of Finance.

Maj. Gen. LEONARD WOOD,
Military Governor of Cuba.

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REPORT

OF

MAJ. E. F. LADD, TREASURER OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, September 1, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of this Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, as follows: The beginning of the year found the work of the office divided into the following departments: Treasurer of customs, auditor for the fiscal year 1899, treasurer of Cuba, disbursing department, transportation department. Each department will be separately treated of in brief.

In carrying into effect the regulations of the War Department, dated May 11, 1899, I was instructed by the military governor to continue the duties of treasurer of customs and auditor for the fiscal year 1899, until the business of the fiscal year could be closed.

TREASURER OF CUSTOMS.

As treasurer of customs there was deposited with me only the collections of the port of Habana, the collections of all other ports being held by the collectors and transferred directly to disbursing officers, as ordered by the military governor. At the close of business on June 30, 1899, the cash on hand amounted to $312,600.50; amount received subsequently, $140.58; total to be accounted for, $312,741.08; which has been applied as follows:

Deposited to the credit of the treasurer of Cuba	$2,586.67
Disbursed and transferred to disbursing officers pursuant to order of military governor	310,154.41
Total	312,741.08

From the opening of the office of the treasurer of customs on February 1, 1899, until the close of its business, its financial statement is as follows:

Cash received		$4,995,150.96
Cash disbursed	$502,709.22	
Cash transferred to disbursing officers	3,789,855.07	
Cash deposited to credit of the treasurer of Cuba	702,586.67	
		4,995,150.96

The accounts of this office were inspected by certified accountants on May 26, 1900. A copy of their report is hereto affixed, marked Exhibit 1.

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AUDITOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1899.

As auditor for the island of Cuba for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, this office was charged with the audit of the disbursements made by the army, having no connection with or authority over the accounts of collectors or disbursing officers outside the military establishment. There was an independent auditor charged with the audit of all accounts of collections and disbursements of the customs service, another in the department of finance to audit the accounts of collections and disbursements of that department, and one to audit all the postal accounts, while telegraph-line receipts were accounted for to the chief signal officer of the division.

At the close of the fiscal year many disbursing officers had outstanding obligations and contracts which kept their accounts open for several months, but as far as possible these accounts were included in those of that fiscal year, in order to determine more accurately the actual expenses of the same.

As this office was not organized until about April 1, 1899, and was only well in operation when the Executive order of May 8, 1899, was issued completely changing the whole finance department, it was thought best not to attempt to make monthly settlements with disbursing officers, many of whom were leaving the island, but to put under process of adjustment all the accounts of the fiscal year and make but one settlement of each account for the year.

As a rule officers had rendered monthly accounts, but several months had elapsed before any instructions reached them; mail and telegraph facilities were poor; most of the officers were inexperienced and many of the problems were new to those of experience, and it has been impracticable to apply the methods in practice in the departments of our government.

It has also been impossible to give as accurate a classification of disbursements as was desired, as no classification was given as a guide during the first few months, but ample evidence of the proper application of funds for the needs and interest of public demands has been secured, except in the cases hereinafter to be mentioned, and on June 30, 1900, the state of the accounts covering disbursements by officers of the United States Army of Cuban funds collected from January 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899, is shown in attached Exhibits 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Exhibit 2 shows the funds received by disbursing officers from the treasurer of customs	$2,934,866.62
Exhibit 3 shows the funds received by disbursing officers from collectors of customs	1,338,338.51
Exhibit 4 shows miscellaneous funds received by disbursing officers	89,573.38
Exhibit 5 shows the balances due disbursing officers	15.85
Giving a total of	4,312,794.36

Which is accounted for as follows:

Exhibit 6, balances certified to the new auditor	$719,506.42
Exhibit 7, balances deposited in the treasury	126,596.70
Exhibit 8, amounts due from disbursing officers	1,971.88
Exhibit 9, expenditures audited	3,464,719.36
Total	4,312,794.36

Exhibit 10 shows the disbursements classified under the proper heading or appropriation.

The balances due from disbursing officers, as reported in Exhibit 8, are outstanding from the fact that this office has been unable to reach these officers, Colonel Ray being in Alaska, Captain Rickard in the

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Philippines, and Captain Wooten* and Lieutenant Dillon having been mustered out of the service before the auditor's office was organized; but there is no reason to suppose any difficulty will be experienced in settling these outstanding accounts as soon as the officers can be reached and have an opportunity to consult their retained papers.

As a rule, in the settlement of these accounts this office has received the hearty cooperation of disbursing officers, and considering the inexperience of many of these officers and the difficulties encountered by them all, the result entitles them to much credit and confirms the general belief that public funds are never safer than when intrusted to officers of the army for safe keeping and disbursement.

Under the direction of the military governor, this department undertook the work of instructing all civil departments of the insular and municipal governments in the methods of accounting in use in the United States, the Spanish methods being so elaborate as to be burdensome and beyond comprehension. Understanding that it would be useless to force into use any system which the authorities were not ready to receive, as it would surely be discarded upon the withdrawal of our authority, I first carefully demonstrated to the auditor of the civil government, Mr. Ernesto Fonts, the advantages of the proposed system. I found in Mr. Fonts both an apt and progressive student, and his department very soon adopted our methods. It was more difficult to reach the municipal authorities, as their accounts were not under the direct authority of any of the departments of the civil government, the accounting being made to the municipal council, making it necessary to thoroughly instruct Cubans in the principles of our system and send them with sample forms and accounts to every municipality in the island. Several months were consumed in this missionary work, but the entire territory was covered, and a report was received from every municipality to the effect that our system had been made clear and had been adopted.

In this work I am indebted to Mr. Fonts, assistant auditor, for valuable assistance and hearty cooperation. In fact, in all my official relations with the Cuban people I have found them eager to adopt new methods when shown their advantages, and to force our ideas upon them under other conditions would be a mistake and only result in greater confusion, unless our authority were to remain permanent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The treasury of the island of Cuba began operation on July 1, 1899, under the regulation from the War Department of May 11 of the same year. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the cash receipts have been $19,276,394.07, as shown by months and under the proper fund accounts in Exhibit 11. During the same period the payments were $16,574,340.32, as shown by months and under the proper fund accounts in Exhibit 12, leaving a cash balance of $2,702,053.75. During the year transfer warrants to increase any fund found insufficient to meet the demands were executed, as shown in Exhibit 13. Combining these exhibits shows the balances under the different funds as found in Exhibit 14. Until January 1, 1900, the old headings of

*The accounts of Captain Wooten have since been received, audited and closed.—E. F. L.

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appropriations remained in force, and for the first six months of the fiscal year the allotments made by the military governor were $7,962,890.44, as shown by months and headings in Exhibit 15. The allotments for the last six months of the fiscal year were $8,611,449.88, as shown by months and under the new headings in Exhibit 16.

While the above shows the actual cash receipts and allotments made during the year, it does not show the actual revenues and expenses of the island during that period. These items can only be given with accuracy when the auditor has completed audit of the accounts of the year just closed; but a close approximation to the revenues can be obtained from the monthly reports of collections made by collectors. This is shown by months and under the proper funds in Exhibit 17.* The postal revenues as given in this exhibit are probably much too small, but can not be given more accurately until the completion of the investigation of the alleged defalcation in that department.

Likewise the allotments given in Exhibits 15 and 16 may be considered as the approximate expenses of the periods covered by the same. On January 1, 1900, and July 1, 1900, disbursing officers had on hand several hundred thousand dollars in unexpended balances, but there were at these times several hundred thousand dollars in outstanding obligations against the island.

DEPOSIT OF FUNDS AND USE OF CHECKS.

Under the orders of the War Department, beginning July 1, 1899, all revenues of the island were deposited with the North American Trust Company, of New York, and its branch offices maintained at Habana, Santiago, Matanzas, and Cienfuegos, Cuba, and all funds drawn from the treasury were placed with these banks to the credit of disbursing officers.

At the outset much difficulty was experienced in putting disbursing officers' checks into general circulation, this mode of payment being unknown here; and business people, while recognizing the advantages resulting from their use, were inclined to combine to depreciate their value.

In order to help maintain these checks at par all collectors were authorized and encouraged to cash them. This authority was later extended to postmasters, and the result is shown by the fact that at the present time, with two exceptions, all disbursing officers in the island are required to issue a check in payment of every account except salaries and payments less than $20.

The North American Trust Company through its branches has furnished the Government facilities equal to those secured from national depositories in the United States, and from frequent inspections of their Habana branch I have been satisfied that the company has never failed to have on hand sufficient cash to meet at a moment's notice every dollar of its liability to the insular government.

Until April 26, 1900, the funds on deposit with this company were secured by bonds of surety companies to the amount of $2,000,000, but in March, 1900, it was thought advisable to adopt another form of security which would more nearly coincide with that given by United

*The excess of cash receipts over revenues as shown by comparing Exhibits Nos. 11 and 17 is due to the fact that Exhibit No. 11 includes the balances left from the previous year, and all deposits of unexpended balances of disbursing officers.—E. F. L.

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States depositories, and, under direction of the honorable Secretary of War, I submitted to the military governor the proposition as given in Exhibit 18. General Orders, No. 127, c. s., Headquarters Division of Cuba, was issued embracing the more essential features of the above recommendation.

Under the terms of this order the North American Trust Company qualified for $1,500,000, but so far as I know no other bank has made application for any of this business. This is accounted for partly by the fact that most of the banks here are private institutions, which do not favor the investment necessary to qualify as a depository, and are not in favor of submitting their business to the examination required.

I still believe the business interests of the island could best be served by depositing all the treasury funds with depositories giving the required security. At present there is locked up in the treasury nearly $3,000,000, and this amount withdrawn from circulation has resulted in an advance of 1 to 2 per cent in the loaning rate.

FOREIGN GOLD.

According to Executive orders the revenues of the island are payable in United States money, Spanish and French gold, at the rate of $4.82 for the centen and $3.86 for the louis, and Spanish silver at 60 per cent of its face value. The value given the foreign gold coins is the same as that adopted by the United States Treasury for the appraisement of imports, and is supposed to be their assay value. The value of these coins in their native country is $5 and $4, respectively; but experience proved that the constant flow of gold toward the mother country drained the insular possessions to such an extent as to retard business, and in order to prevent this these coins were given an inflation of 6 per cent in the colonies, making their value in Cuba $5.30 and $4.24, respectively. The value adopted by the military government, as stated above, places the rate of exchange of United States currency and Spanish and French gold at 1.10, as nearly as can well be approximated.

During the calendar year of 1899 the commercial rate of exchange ran from 1.085 to 1.11, giving corresponding values of $4.774 to $4.885 and $3.82 to $3.908 to these foreign coins when used for the payment of revenues.

The natural result followed, revenues being largely paid in these foreign coins whenever this mode of payment was advantageous to the importer. As a result, early in the fiscal year 1900 this department found itself being flooded with this foreign gold, and it became necessary to decide upon some line of action as to its disposition; so on August 19, 1899, a letter on this subject was addressed to the adjutant-general, Division of Cuba. (This letter, with indorsements, is shown in Exhibit 19.) Acting under these instructions, this foreign gold to the amount of $5,473,346.99 in United States currency has been sent to the United States assay office, New York City, for recoinage. The proceeds of this recoinage was $5,444,314.85, as shown by certified statements of the assay office, which shows a loss of $29,032.14. In view of this loss, on April 16, 1900, I again wrote the War Department on this subject (a copy of the letter is shown in Exhibit 20), but no reply has as yet been received. Acting under the above instructions of September 15, 1899, I have continued to ship all this gold to the assay office, and the effect upon the money market continues as stated

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in my letter of April 16, the rate of exchange remaining almost stationary at from 1.10 to 1.10¼.

This department keeps separate accounts of the different kinds of money received by depositories, who pay out only the United States funds, delivering to the treasurer in kind all other deposits.

TRANSPORTATION OF FUNDS.

The question of transportation of funds has required no little consideration. Beginning July 1, 1899, the department had a contract with the Cuban and Pan-American Express Company. Under the terms of this contract the company was to transport funds for one-half of 1 per cent, this contract being revokable. It was revoked at the request of the company on December 31, 1899. Thereafter all shipments for a time were made by post-office money order or through the medium of the North American Trust Company. In the latter case the rate paid was the same as paid the express company, until some time in April, 1900, when an insurance policy was obtained to cover shipments by registered mail. Thereafter the trust company was paid only the actual cost of postage and insurance on all transfers of funds.

The shipments of foreign gold to the assay office were with one exception made by the North American Trust Company, the company being reimbursed for the cost of insurance, as well as the loss due to recoinage, as certified by the assay office.

Several millions of dollars have been shipped throughout the island and between the island and the United States without the loss of a dollar, the risk in every case having been reduced to a minimum by the advantages afforded by banks in making transfers whenever the cost did not exceed the cost of shipment by express.

COMPARISON OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

This office has just checked out the funds received since July 1, 1899, which pertained to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and find they amount to $1,430,389.37.

The outstanding indebtedness on June 30, 1899, was met from funds retained for this purpose by the treasurer of customs, so that the above amount shows the actual surplus of receipts over expenditures on account of the first six months of military occupation. This information can not be given relative to any other period, but on December 31, 1899, the treasury had a cash balance of $1,685,958.46; collectors had undeposited collections amounting to $330,681.39, and disbursing officers had to their credit $1,547,316.02, $3,563,955.87; but this does not take into consideration the cash in the hands of disbursing officers or their outstanding obligations, and is only given as a rough estimate of resources at that time. On June 30, 1900, a similar calculation gives the total resources of the island as follows: Cash in the treasury, $2,762,053.75; undeposited collections, $202,548.77; on deposit to credit of disbursing officers, $1,113,203.59, $4,116,806.11, which is a rough way of showing that the revenues have exceeded the expenses of the island for each of these three periods.

The accounts of the treasurer of the island of Cuba were inspected by certified public accountants to include May 26, 1900. A copy of their report is hereto appended as Exhibit 21.

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DISBURSING DEPARTMENT.

Upon this department has devolved the payment of all accounts pertaining to the Habana customs-house and customs service, all accounts ordered paid by the military governor, the expenses of the treasury and auditing departments, and all transportation accounts. The disbursements of the department during the year amounted to $1,437,998.80. All accounts were inspected to include May 26, 1900, by the acting inspector-general, Division of Cuba, and pronounced correct.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

Early last year the military governor decided it advisable to put into use official transportation requests and bills of lading, to cover all transportation services of the insular government, both civil and military, and to separate the same from the business of the United States Quartermaster Department. I was directed to take charge of this work in connection with my other duties. The proper forms were gotten out and distributed, also rules for their use. They are intended to cover all such official service of every department of the insular government, and are found to be of great value, particularly in the department of justice, being used to cover transportation of prisoners, witnesses, etc. During the year this department has received and settled 7,702 claims for such service, and has about 5,000 other claims under adjustment.

It has been my intention to touch on the questions of currency, revenues and taxation, subjects intimately connected with the work of this department, and of vital interest to the island, but they having been under consideration by commissions appointed for that purpose, their reports will probably cover the ground more fully than can well be done here, so they will be passed with only a few comments.

CURRENCY.

Previous to our military occupation the currency of the island consisted of Spanish and French gold, Spanish silver and Spanish bank bills. The latter, not being accepted in payment of customs and taxes, disappeared from circulation as soon as the United States assumed control. American currency at the same time came into circulation and at once became the standard. But while our money circulates and is the standard, a large proportion of all business is conducted on the basis of the Spanish and French money, previously mentioned, whose value, especially that of silver, is subjected to wide fluctuations at the expense of the producers and consumers, as is always the case with a fluctuating currency, the banking interests being masters of the situation. So that whatever reform may be taken should look toward the establishment of some fixed value, and the great difficulty will be to get rid of the Spanish silver. We have made repeated attempts to force American silver into circulation, but without avail, its return to the bank vaults, either through the custom-house or the cambios being assured within forty-eight hours. By some authorities a special currency for the island is deemed essential to the dignity of its independence, but this can hardly be considered seriously. In fact, I am told one prominent authority evolved a plan for immediate coinage, but

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failed tc make any provision for obtaining the necessary bullion. It is hard to conceive of any plan which could equal in advantage the adoption of American currency. Cuba can not in many years, if ever, maintain the value of a silver or paper issue, and it will be a long time before her finances will warrant the coinage of gold.

The island does not suffer much from the fluctuations of the gold, its range seldom being more than 3 per cent, and our present course in recoining it has, I think, resulted in the rate of exchange remaining almost constant for the last year; but I hardly think a complete change in the currency of the island can be effected without some decided move in that direction.

At times the demand for Spanish and French gold is so great that it can be imported with profit, even at the rate established by us at which it will be accepted in payment of customs, etc., and as long as we accept it at this rate, the supply will prove inexhaustible. In my opinion a change can not be effected except by some radical method, such as the following: Nearly two years ago some suggested that this foreign gold be no longer accepted in payment of customs, etc., and that a decree should be issued making all future obligations payable only in United States currency, and all outstanding ones payable in Spanish gold, payable in currency at a rate of 1.10. Such action would practically have demonetized Spanish gold, and entailed a loss on the holders of it, besides paralyzing business. Such a course would not have worked great injustice provided the Government had stood ready to redeem all this gold at its bullion value or a little better, but there was no authority for such redemption, and the advantages of our currency were not then apparent to the public. But I believe the time has now arrived for some such move, and I would suggest the following in detail:

As previously stated in this report, the current rate of exchange between United States currency and Spanish and French gold for the last year has varied but little from 1.10, which rate gives the value of the centen and louis at 4.82 and 3.86, respectively—the value fixed by circular No. 2, division of customs and insular affairs, series of 1899. The bullion value of these coins, as shown by the reports of the assay office, New York, is $4.795 and $3.84, respectively, or at an exchange rate of 1.10½, and adding the cost of insurance on shipments, we find that this gold, when accepted here at the rate of 1.10¾, can be recoined without loss. Now, if at a time when exchange business was quiet, just after the movement of the sugar crop, about April, it should be decided that after December 31 following, customs, etc., should be payable only in United States currency, that all public and private obligations contracted thereafter should be payable in United States currency, that all existing obligations payable in Spanish gold should be payable in that coin or in currency at the rate of 1.10, and that the treasurer of Cuba should accept and redeem in United States currency at the rate of 1.10¾ all Spanish and French gold presented to him prior to January 1, 1901 (the treasurer, of course, being provided with the necessary currency by a temporary loan from the United States), I believe the question would be solved as regards the foreign gold. Of course, this gold would not wholly disappear, but it would soon disappear from circulation. The government would lose nothing, and the loss to the holders of the gold would be insignificant, the time given being ample for all trade conditions to adjust themselves to the new

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conditions. The estimates of the amount of this gold in the island can not be reliable, as most of it is held by private individuals, very little being on deposit in banks. These estimates vary from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000. As this department has recoined over $10,000,000 of it in the last year, the smaller estimate is thought to be excessive, rather than otherwise, at the present time. While the rate of exchange between United States currency and this foreign gold has remained practically constant during the last year, it is anticipated that the demand for the movement of the coming sugar crop will carry exchange as low as 1.08½, and result in large importations of the coin.

The question of getting rid of the Spanish silver is one more important, as its fluctuations are wider and inflation greater, but the quantity of this money in Cuba is comparatively small, though it is the only fractional currency in circulation, except in the province of Santiago.

Many anticipated that the Executive order of December 28, 1899, directing that after January 1, 1899, Spanish silver should be accepted at 60 per cent of its face value in payment of customs, etc., would tend to force this silver from circulation, but such has not been the case. The demand keeps up the supply. Large importations have even been made from Spain. It is essentially the money of the rural districts, the louis (value $4.24 Spanish gold) being the smallest gold coin in circulation, our paper money not yet being familiar, and our silver circulating but little, and it seems evident that some other method must be devised if we wish to get rid of this silver. The silver of Porto Rico, being a special coinage not acceptable in Spain or other insular possessions, there remained nothing to do but to purchase the coin. To have demonetized it in Porto Rico would have entailed heavy loss on the holders of it, but this is not the case with the Spanish silver here, for it is the coin of Spain; its value here is regulated by its value there; if it can be demonetized here it can be sent to Spain without serious loss or inconvenience to the holder, and a decree that after a certain date all such silver found here would be subject to seizure by the authorities and redemption at its bullion value would, I think, produce the desired effect, and commercial relations would so adjust themselves as to cause no great inconvenience or loss to anyone, provided the decree were issued several months in advance of the date when it would take effect. The amount of Spanish silver at present in the island is estimated to be well within one and a half million dollars, taken at its face value. During our early occupation of the eastern end of the island, previous to January 1, 1899, both Spanish and French gold and Spanish silver were forced out of general circulation by establishing a value less than that at other parts of the island, and United States currency and silver still continue the general money of that section, showing that it is only necessary to get rid of this foreign coin, when the advantages of United States currency become apparent. At present there is no apparent scarcity of money for circulation, but I anticipate such a condition will arise during the movement of the next sugar crop. While the amount of money on the island, probably amounting to $10 or $12 per capita, would seem ample for all commercial purposes, it must be remembered that a large percentage of this money is held in private safes, not being on deposit with banks, as is the general custom in the United States. Consequently, the circulation is reduced much below the amount of actual money. This, however, is increased by the general circulation of insular treasury checks.

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If the money held by private parties could be brought into circulation and use by being deposited in banks, to be used by them instead of lying idle as now, the commercial advantages would be great, but the experience of the past has taught people to largely distrust banking institutions, and their confidence can be restored only by the organization of some institution similar to a national bank, the same being required to deposit with the government sufficient approved security to guarantee depositors. I believe some such arrangement to be practicable in connection with the handling of insular funds, which should by some means be available for circulation, instead of being held in the treasury.

During the last year the North American Trust Company, of Habana, has organized a savings bank in connection with their general banking business. They pay 3 per cent interest on deposits, and are gradually overcoming the public prejudice caused by the sad experiences of the past. This is the only institution, public or private, in the island where interest is paid on deposits.

It is true that there is a scarcity of money for loaning, as is shown by the fact that loans on prime bonds and stocks can be readily made at 8 per cent, but the chief demand of the island is for capital. There is no place in the world which offers such inducements for investors, and once the political future of the island is assured the economic question will solve itself.

Great hardship will result from the readjustment of obligations as soon as creditors are allowed to foreclose their claims, but it seems to be the consensus of opinion among business men that nothing is to be gained by a further postponement of the evil day. The sooner the questions between debtors and creditors can be adjusted, the sooner will all agricultural and commercial interests of the island be established on a safe and stable basis.

REVENUES AND TAXATION.

From a reference to Exhibit 11, hereto appended, it will be seen that about 95 per cent of the revenues of the island come from duties on imports, the same not being levied for protection, but for revenue only. By a reference to Exhibit 16, it will be seen that in the six months ending June 30, 1900, the insular government contributed $3,706,294.87 for the maintenance of municipal governments. Every article of food or clothing is subject to duty, and as the island produces only a very small percentage of these articles, it follows that the poor people of the island are not only the main supporters of the insular government, but also large contributors to the support of municipalities.

It is a fact that from January 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, the city of Habana received more than $5,000,000 from the insular treasury, and little work was done which did not strictly pertain to the municipal government, benefiting only the people and property of the city, and the burden of which should have been largely borne by the property of the municipality. But due to the faulty system of taxation, the city revenues were insufficient, and it became necessary to contribute State funds to the amount stated above, the conditions had to be met as best they could with the means at hand.

The case in Habana is but an exaggerated example of the operation in every municipality of the island of the present system of taxation.

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Under the present system, property is not taxed according to its value, but according to the income received from it, or rather according to the income claimed to be received; even when honestly administered, the system permits the holding of large estates in an unproductive condition without taxation. This is especially detrimental, as most of the land in Cuba is held in large tracts at present unproductive, and it is the policy of these landed proprietors not to sell an acre of land until forced to do so. Their financial condition at present will not enable them to improve the property, and the pernicious system of taxation encourages them to maintain it in idleness, while the revenues it should pay must be met by the poor people, who in turn are prevented from themselves acquiring and improving land.

The remedy would be to adopt the modern system of taxation, assessing all property according to its value. If holders of unproductive property could not meet the assessment, they would be forced to sell part of their holdings to those who would cultivate and improve the soil. Thus the expenses of the Government of the island would be largely met by the property it protects, and the resources of the island developed. But such a revision can not wisely be made until public sentiment is educated to demand it. To enforce it by our temporary authority would be prejudicial to its ultimate adoption. All such reforms inaugurated in advance of popular education and demands can easily and will as surely be overthrown upon the withdrawal of our authority.

In closing this report I desire to express my appreciation of the efficient assistance and support rendered me by Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, assistant treasurer of Cuba. As a thorough gentleman and patriotic soldier he has served his country faithfully in both civil and military capacities. He resigned his position as assistant treasurer to accept that of mayor of the city of Habana, to which he was elected by popular vote at the municipal election June 16, 1900.

I also wish to commend the employees of the department for their efficient services and the willingness with which they have at all times met the demands of the department without regard to hours.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

EXHIBIT 1.

[Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, 30 Broad street, New York.]

HABANA, CUBA, *June 18, 1900.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions of the military governor, we have made an examination and audit of the accounts of Eugene F. Ladd, major and quartermaster, United States Volunteers, as treasurer and disbursing officer of customs, from February 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899 (both dates inclusive), and as treasurer of the island of Cuba from July 1, 1899, to May 26, 1900 (both dates inclusive), and submit herewith in relation thereto four exhibits, as follows: Exhibit A, receipts and disbursements as treasurer and disbursing officer of customs; B, receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the island of Cuba, and balance on hand May 26, 1900; C, securities

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on deposit for account of various insurance companies; D, securities on deposit for account of the North American Trust Company.

We have verified the cash and securities on hand by actual count and the balances on deposit in bank by proper certificates from the different depositories. We have traced all receipts back to their original sources and checked all expenditures shown by the treasurer's cashbook.

We hereby certify that all receipts have been properly accounted for and that all disbursements have been made on properly approved warrants and vouchers and that the balance on hand May 26, 1900, agreed with the auditor's records.

Respectfully submitted.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF CUBA, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Habana, Cuba.

Receipts and disbursements of Eugene F. Ladd, major and quartermaster, United States Volunteers, as treasurer and disbursing officer of customs, from February 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899, including all transactions to May 26, 1900, appertaining to the period prior to June 30, 1899.

Receipts:	
February, 1899	$1,224,317.32
March, 1899	963,033.57
April, 1899	867,502.25
May, 1899	927,258.11
June, 1899	1,012,899.13
July, 1899	12.45
December, 1899	37.23
March, 1900	90.90
Total	4,995,150.96

Disbursements:	
February, 1899	$168,331.01
March, 1899	733,835.84
April, 1899	831,910.45
May, 1899	726,739.70
June, 1899	2,221,592.88
July, 1899	239,334.87
August, 1899	25,196.55
September, 1899	2,580.50
October, 1899	22,339.77
November, 1899	15,500.38
December, 1899	164.55
January, 1900	3,376.64
February, 1900	1,315.90
March, 1900	2,591.64
April, 1900	190.28
May, 1900	150.00
Total	4,995,150.96

Includes $700,000, $2,246.39, $190.28, $150 transferred to the treasurer of the island of Cuba.

It was stated on the bills attached to the following vouchers that they were payable in Spanish gold, but the same were paid and charged out in American money: Voucher No. 47, March, 1899, $17.35; No. 49, $12; No. 103, $3.57; No. 105, $12.50; total, $45.42. Voucher No. 69, March, 1899, covering a pay roll for $193.77 was paid and charged out as $193.71.

EXHIBIT 2.—*Funds received by various disbursing officers from Maj. E. F. Ladd, treasurer of customs.*

Date.	Received by—	Amount.	Date.	Received by—	Amount.
1889.			1889.		
Mar. 14	Lieut. Victor Shepherd	$7,500.00	Apr. 5	Brig. Gen. C. F. Humphrey	$50,000.00
May 24	Maj. S. D. Sturgis	550.00	May 12	do	50,000.00
June 6	do	250.00	June 2	do	50,000.00
6	do	23,820.57	8	do	52,156.78
19	do	8,874.43	8	do	3,616.03
19	do	250.00	8	do	2,119.00
24	do	3,991.40	8	do	500.00
27	do	481.00	8	do	4,356.90
27	do	47,693.20	July 6	do	50,000.00
July 25	do	224.36	May 17	Col. G. M. Randall	500.00
Feb. 5	Capt. Jno. Landstreet, jr	5,500.00	June 24	do	250.00
Mar. 21	do	5,000.00	24	do	227.00
Apr. 4	Maj. J. L. Wilson, quartermaster	3,253.71	May 23	Lieut. F. E. Lacey	4,050.00
29	do	1,500.00	Apr. 11	Geo. A. Bartlett, disbursing clerk	12,500.00
May 27	do	3,964.98	July 24	Maj. F. H. Edmunds	370.00
23	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox	2,750.00	Apr. 21	Lieut. H. W. Stamford	5,000.00
Mar. 30	Brig. Gen. C. F. Humphrey	5,000.00	24	do	5,000.00

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EXHIBIT 2.—*Funds received by various disbursing officers from Maj. E. F. Ladd, treasurer of customs*—Continued.

Date.	Received by—	Amount.	Date.	Received by—	Amount.
1889.			1889.		
May 2	Lieut. H. W. Stamford	$5,000.00	June 21	Maj. H. L. Scott	$207.75
20	....do	7,363.33	21	....do	9,628.84
June 1	....do	14,100.00	21	....do	4,200.00
29	....do	11,309.03	23	....do	22,280.00
Feb. 16	Maj. W. C. Gorgas	161.20	24	....do	2,070.10
Apr. 11	Maj. J. H. Heatwole	9,000.00	24	....do	1,006.00
June 21	Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee	5,000.00	24	....do	10,000.00
May 30	Capt. O. M. Lissak	2,568.50	Sept. 14	Capt. J. T. French	45.60
Apr. 7	Maj. J. B. Aleshire	65,000.00	Aug. 9	Lieut. L. W. Oliver	60.00
20	....do	624.99	Mar. 21	Maj. Noble H. Creager	5,000.00
28	....do	6,016.66	29	....do	6,000.00
July 10	Lieut. Col. W. A. Rafferty	707.00	Feb. 14	Maj. C. S. Walton, U. S. C. and A	113,004.06
Mar. 8	Capt. C. J. Symmonds	21,750.00	Mar. 1-31	....do	545,862.66
Aug. 28	Col. Edward Moale	2,095.13	1-31	....do	428,117.93
Oct. 20	Capt. Elias Chandler	5.00	May 1	....do	517,007.69
Dec. 1	....do	5.00	June 6	....do	499,469.22
June 9	Lieut. Col. W. H. Bisbee	500.00	8	F. P. Ferris, disbursing clerk	12,500.00
Feb. 3	Maj. M. C. Butler	2,780.29	28	....do	12,500.00
16	....do	217.15	July 21	Maj. W. H. Miller	438.43
28	....do	3,808.35	21	....do	2,375.60
Mar. 30	....do	3,501.12	1900.		
Apr. 26	....do	262.50	Mar. 1	Lieut. P. D. Lockridge	240.00
May 1	....do	3,982.51	Jan. 5	Capt. H. J. Slocum	2,259.54
3	....do	735.00	13	....do	89.00
22	....do	390.00	4	Maj. Jas. L. Wilson	45.00
27	....do	250.00			
31	....do	3,685.87		Total	2,934,866.62
29	....do	3,663.89			
June 17	....do	109.33			
21	Maj. H. L. Scott	153,420.99			
21	....do	1,713.00			

EXHIBIT 3.—*Funds received by various disbursing officers from collectors of customs.*

Date.	Disbursing officers.	Collectors.	Amount.
1899.			
June 27	Capt. M. R. Peterson	Capt. W. H. Hay	$5,150.00
Mar. 27	Lieut. Col. H. Y. Grubbs	Lieut. J. W. Smith	4,000.00
31	....do	....do	4,000.00
July 11	Capt. F. P. Fremont	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	1,796.04
Feb. 2	Lieut. Victor Shepherd	Col. T. H. Bliss	11,969.04
11	Oscar S. Durfee	Maj. J. J. Brereton	1,000.00
Mar. 17	....do	....do	1,000.00
31	....do	....do	1,500.00
Apr. 15	....do	....do	1,500.00
20	....do	....do	1,000.00
June 2	....do	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	2,000.00
Mar. 25	Col. H. H. Sargent	Collector of customs at Guantanamo	5,000.00
Feb. —	Col. Duncan Hood	Lieut. J. W. Smith	10,000.00
Mar. —	....do	....do	7,000.00
19	Capt. G. A. Cornish	Maj. J. J. Brereton	2,000.00
Jan. 31	Col. Jas. S. Pettit	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	5,000.00
Mar. 4	....do	....do	5,500.00
27	....do	....do	5,000.00
Feb. 10	Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter	Capt. C. A. Williams	9,000.00
Mar. 6	Maj. J. B. Aleshire	Capt. W. H. Hay	10,000.00
15	....do	....do	1,000.00
11	....do	Capt. W. P. Evans	10,000.00
23	....do	....do	5,000.00
28	....do	....do	275.00
Apr. 13	....do	....do	2,819.51
May 6	....do	....do	312.67
6	....do	....do	2,073.92
16	....do	....do	15,225.00
16	....do	Capt. W. H. Hay	2,800.00
June 27	....do	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	4,457.00
28	....do	Capt. W. H. Hay	3,091.24
13	....do	Capt. W. P. Evans	9,821.00
10	....do	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	2,160.98
6	Col. W. A. Rafferty	Capt. W. H. Hay	500.00
Mar. 16	Lieut. W. E. Welsh	Capt. W. P. Evans	5,000.00
22	....do	....do	5,000.00
June 22	....do	....do	1,290.00
Mar. 15	Capt. C. J. Symmonds	Capt. C. A. Williams	8,000.00

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EXHIBIT 3.—*Funds received by various disbursing officers from collectors of customs*—C't'd.

Date.	Disbursing officers.	Collectors.	Amount.
1899.			
Apr. 14	Capt. C. J. Symmonds	Capt. C. A. Williams	$12,498.20
14	....do	....do	2,500.00
May 15	....do	....do	16,830.00
17	....do	....do	5,209.45
24	....do	....do	21,300.00
24	....do	....do	1,600.00
June 30	....do	....do	12,000.00
30	....do	....do	3,850.00
May 23	Capt. Abner Pickering	Lieut. John Conklin	64.95
June 15	....do	....do	198.33
July 3	....do	....do	1,882.22
3	....do	....do	24.00
Apr. 1	Col. H. D. Money	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	3,000.00
1	....do	Lieut. H. C. Schumm	1,500.00
Mar. 31	Lieut. F. E. Bamford	Maj. J. J. Brereton	1,200.00
June 3	....do	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	1,242.00
3	....do	....do	5,115.00
Jan. 29	Capt. G. S. Cartwright	Capt. W. H. Hay	12,000.00
Mar. 23	....do	....do	15,000.00
23	....do	....do	10,000.00
May 5	....do	....do	6,000.00
June 5	....do	....do	13,750.00
29	....do	....do	200.00
29	....do	....do	1,000.00
May 9	Capt. H. B. Chamberlin	Capt. W. P. Evans	10,000.00
June 10	....do	....do	1,593.00
Feb. 11	Capt. S. A. Smoke	Maj. J. J. Brereton	10,000.00
May 1	....do	....do	10,000.00
15	....do	....do	10,000.00
6	....do	....do	20,000.00
23	Lieut. P. D. Lochridge	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	1,160.00
June 6	....do	....do	1,920.50
28	....do	....do	7,392.21
Mar. 14	Capt. John Biddle	Capt. W. H. Hay	4,000.00
June 13	....do	Capt. W. P. Evans	20,000.00
30	Capt. W. M. Wright	Capt. Elias Chandler	135.00
Mar. 29	Maj. W. H. Miller	....do	5,000.00
25	....do	Maj. J. J. Brereton	10,000.00
29	....do	Capt. Elias Chandler	5,000.00
Apr. 14	....do	Maj. J. J. Brereton	46,494.06
14	....do	....do	35.16
May 22	....do	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	45,000.00
24	....do	....do	63,733.44
31	....do	....do	25,000.00
June 27	....do	....do	21,000.00
2	....do	....do	860.00
2	....do	....do	25,000.00
2	....do	....do	19,500.00
30	....do	....do	12,402.33
Feb.	Brig. Gen. L. Wood	Capt. T. P. Davis	60,000.00
28	....do	....do	30,000.00
Mar. 8	....do	....do	10,000.00
16	....do	....do	30,000.00
16	....do	....do	10,000.00
23	....do	....do	30,000.00
27	....do	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	2,000.00
Apr. 3	....do	Capt. T. F. Davis	22,000.00
19	....do	....do	50,000.00
24	....do	Capt. E. A. Ellis	5,000.00
24	....do	....do	9,000.00
21	....do	Lieut. J. W. Smith	10,000.00
26	....do	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	7,500.00
May 6	....do	Capt. F. G. Irwin	7,500.00
11	....do	Capt. T. F. Davis	50,000.00
26	....do	....do	21,000.00
22	....do	Lieut. J. W. Smith	10,708.46
23	....do	Capt. F. G. Irwin	6,000.00
23	....do	Capt. E. A. Ellis	5,000.00
June	....do	Lieut. H. C. Schumm	3,000.00
	....do	....do	1,000.00
	....do	Capt. E. A. Ellis	7,500.00
	....do	Lieut. J. W. Smith	10,000.00
	....do	Capt. F. G. Irwin	7,500.00
13	....do	Capt. T. F. Davis	50,000.00
July 26	....do	....do	26,880.00
Jan. 14	Lieut. Col. W. M. Black	Col. T. H. Bliss	13,000.00
Feb. 1	....do	....do	138,883.80
Jan. 21	Col. P. H. Ray	Capt. E. A. Ellis	3,000.00
Mar. 23	....do	....do	3,000.00
Jan. 6	Col. T. S. Wylly	Lieut. H. C. Schumm	3,000.00
	Total		1,338,338.51

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EXHIBIT 4.—*Funds received from miscellaneous sources by disbursing officers.*

Date.	Disbursing officer.	Source of receipts.	Amount.
1899.			
June 30	Oscar S. Durfee	Carter and Fawcett	$1,000.00
30	.....do	Railroad earnings for June	2,109.17
Apr. 5	Lieut. C. C. Smith	Capt. M. H. Porter	1,194.05
Feb. 5	Capt. Samuel Reber	June, telegraph receipts	523.11
20	.....do	February, telegraph receipts	575.42
20	.....do	January, telephone receipts	10.63
Mar. 31	.....do	March, telegraph and telephone receipts	585.59
Apr. 12	.....do	April, telegraph and telephone receipts	28.68
June 7	.....do	Lieut. H. W. Stamford	1,000.00
30	Maj. J. B. Aleshire	Lunatic asylum	27.78
Apr. 29	Capt. Abner Pickering	F. de la Ponce, tax collector	581.62
May 13	.....do	.....do	195.66
Aug. 31	Lieut. F. E. Lyman	Telegraph office rent	12.50
Feb. 28	Capt. G. S. Cartwright	Gained in exchange	26.62
May 22	.....do	.....do	3.00
June 30	.....do	Collector for cleaning cesspools	172.00
30	.....do	Gained in exchange	19.00
30	Maj. H. L. Scott	C. de la Torriente	190.35
May 1	Capt. H. B. Chamberlin	Asunto Casleo, alcalde	9,596.19
Mar. 20	Capt. S. A. Smoke	Gained in exchange	151.32
31	Capt. Jno. Biddle	.....do	33.16
31	Maj. W. H. Miller	.....do	11.60
Sept. 1	.....do	Treasurer city of Colon, refund from municipalities	33.24
Mar. 23	Lieut. Col. W. M. Black	R. Truffin & Co., for dredging	1,000.00
Apr. 1	.....do	Jose Pujalo, residue sum unexpended by late Junta de Obras.	1,323.65
1	.....do	Jose Pujalo, discount of payment employees	292.57
18	.....do	Herederos de Pablo Gomez, rent of dredge Porto Rico.	60.00
27	.....do	Jose Pajalo, rent of pile driver	200.00
27	.....do	Jose Pajalo, proceeds sale of hard wood, Obras de Puerto.	672.57
29	.....do	R. Griffin, payment for dredging	398.14
May 11	.....do	P. D. Cunningham, sale of scrap iron	24.37
20	.....do	P. D. Cunningham, street work, 137 Obispo	4.87
Feb. 28	Col. P. H. Ray	Municipality	307.88
	Maj. J. G. Davis	Gained in exchange	5.20
	Maj. C. S. Walton	.....do	17,131.64
	Col. P. H. Ray	Received from customs	37.57
June 30	Maj. W. H. Miller	Trinidad Sugar Co	35.23
	Total		39,573.38

EXHIBIT 5.—*Amount due disbursing officers.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
June 30	Capt. Chas. J. Symmonds, quartermaster	$8.61
30	Col. Duncan Hood, Second United States Volunteers	6.17
30	Col. Jas. S. Pettit, Fourth United States Volunteers	1.07
	Total	15.85

EXHIBIT 6.—*Balances due from disbursing officers certified to new auditor.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Dec. 31	Capt. F. P. Fremont, Second Infantry	$2,059.09
July 31	Walter F. Smith, paymaster, Engineer Department	680,706.00
Dec. 31	Capt. F. S. Foltz, Second Cavalry	4,184.76
Nov. 24	Brig. Gen. Wm. Ludlow	7.69
July 19	Maj. W. H. Miller, quartermaster, U. S. V	14,438.12
19	.....do	309.47
1900.		
Feb. 9	Capt. Geo. L. Goodale, assistant quartermaster, U. S. V	2.45
Mar. 9	O. S. Durfee, military director J. and S. F. R. R	156.22
Apr. 24	F. P. Ferris, special disbursing clerk	17,581.62
June 5	Capt. G. H. Macdonald, Tenth Cavalry	61.00
	Total	719,506.42

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EXHIBIT 7.—*Unexpended balances deposited with the treasurer by disbursing officers.*

Date.	Name.	No. of receipt.	Amount.
1899.			
Aug. 12	Capt. M. R. Peterson, U. S. V	148	$3,486.27
Dec. 13	Lieut. V. Shepherd, Signal Corps	687	5.33
July 17	Walter F. Smith, paymaster, Engineer Department	45	14,323.27
12	Maj. S. D. Sturgis, assistant adjutant-general	21	119.50
Aug. 2	Capt. C. J. Stevens, Second Cavalry	112	360.54
Sept. 9	Capt. Jno. H. Gardner, Second Cavalry	261	1.20
Aug. 24	Maj. James L. Wilson, quartermaster, U. S. V	197	743.15
Sept. 8	Capt. Saml. Reber, Signal Corps	254	1.00
July 11	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox, First Infantry	20	9,894.52
18	....do	49	524.24
Sept. 28	Lieut. H. M. Powell, First Infantry	344	320.01
Nov. 10	Brig. Gen. C. F Humphrey, Quartermaster's Department	523	20,525.80
July 28	Col. G. M. Randall, Eighth Infantry	94	145.00
20	Lieut. F. E. Lacey, First Infantry	58	17,175.76
Oct. 13	Lieut. A. E. Williams, Third Cavalry	402	5,180.56
Sept. 4	Capt. W. H. Chatfield, Fifth Infantry	235	1.34
Aug. 22	Lieut. F. A. Vincent, Sixth Ohio Volunteers	192	35.89
Sept. 6	Capt. Arthur Murray, First Artillery	249	33.24
July 22	Lieut. W. E. Welsh, Tenth Infantry	66	1,055.92
Sept. 19	Lieut. R. G. Paxton, Tenth Cavalry	296	75.47
July 24	Capt. C. J. Symmonds, assistant quartermaster, U. S. V	70	903.08
18	Capt. Abner Pickering, Second Infantry	53	6.33
Sept. 20	....do	312	.88
6	Col. Edward Moale, Fifteenth Infantry	243	3.66
26	Lieut. F. E. Lyman, Signal Corps	333	12.50
Aug. 24	Col. H. D. Money, Fifth United States Volunteers	198	5.50
Sept. 27	Lieut. S. Burkhardt, Tenth Infantry	337	1,058.22
July 20	Lieut. F. E. Bamford, Fifteenth Infantry	57	837.06
Sept. 6	Lieut. F. E. Bamford, Fifteenth Infantry	251	1,000.00
26	Lieut. Jas. R. Church, U. S. A	326	17.89
Dec. 11	....do	671	31.98
11	....do	670	20.00
July 18	Capt. G. S. Cartwright, quartermaster, U. S. V	51	421.64
Aug. 28	Capt. F. J. Kernan, Second Infantry	216	56.73
July 17	Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, Second Cavalry	48	9,434.85
Dec. 18	Capt. S. V. Ham, assistant quartermaster, U. S. V	723	.02
July 14	Capt. E. B. Ives, Signal Corps	28	182.33
Sept. 16	....do	288	.96
July 26	Maj. W. H. Miller, quartermaster, U. S. V	86	6,116.02
Sept. 16	....do	249	33.24
Aug. 2	Maj. J. F. Stretch, Eighth Infantry	111	16,793.50
Dec. 9	....do	666	2,081.21
Aug. 2	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox, First Infantry	109	.20
Sept. 23	Maj. W. M. Black, Corps of Engineers	320	.84
23	....do	321	3.00
Nov. 29	....do	604	.06
1900.			
May 17	Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, Second Cavalry	1817	40.34
Jan. 5	Maj. Noble H. Creager, quartermaster, U. S. V	822	50.04
May 31	Capt. E. B. Ives, Signal Corps	1952	2,653.15
Jan. 10	Maj. Jno. G. Davis, surgeon, U. S. V	860	7,280.48
Apr. 27	Lieut. Wm. Mitchell, Signal Corps	1632	.82
10	Lieut. James B. McLaughlin, Signal Corps	1510	150.00
May 22	Capt. H. J. Slocum, Seventh Cavalry	1872	1,072.81
4	Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V	1698	1.64
31	....do	1936	1.12
Jan. 10	Maj. W. M. Black, Corps of Engineers	858	5.00
Mar. 17	Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U. S. V	1312	408.12
1899.			
July 17	Maj. Jno. G. Davis, surgeon, U. S. V	47	1,953.58
	Total		126,596.70

EXHIBIT 8.—*Amounts due treasury by disbursing officers.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
June 30	Lieut. A. J. Dillon, U. S. V., Signal Corps	$1,101.04
30	Capt. J. P. Wooton, U. S. V., Signal Corps	834.00
30	Col. P. H. Ray, Third United States Volunteers	7.25
30	Capt. R. O. Rickard, U. S. V., Signal Corps	29.59
	Total	1,971.88

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EXHIBIT 9.—*Amount expended by disbursing officers.*

Capt. M. R. Peterson, commissary of subsistence, U. S. V	$1,668.78
Sergt. Chas. V. Russell, U. S. V. Signal Corps	401.77
Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, Second Infantry	5,000.00
Lieut. Col. H. Y. Grubbs, Second U. S. Volunteers	13,720.62
Capt. F. P. Fremont, Second Infantry	5,086.27
Lieut. Victor Shepherd, U. S. V. Signal Corps	10,222.06
Oscar S. Durfee, military director J. and S. F. R. R	10,952.95
Capt. S. F. Dutton, commissary of subsistence, U. S. V	2,090.19
Lieut. W. F. Martin, Fifth Infantry	408.41
Capt. J. Y. Mason Blunt, assistant quartermaster, U. S. V	38,244.77
Col. Cornelius Gardener, Two hundred and second New York Volunteers	2,483.84
Capt. Logan Feland, Third Kentucky Volunteers	314.86
Maj. S. D. Sturgis, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. V	48,989.47
Capt. John Stafford, Eighth Infantry	202.30
Col. H. H. Sargent, Fifth U. S. Volunteers	3,702.12
Capt. Eli Helmick, Tenth U. S. Infantry	564.87
Capt. C. J. Stevens, Second Cavalry	42,067.37
Capt. John H. Gardner, Second Cavalry	2,881.59
Lieut. C. C. Smith, Second Cavalry	10.64
Capt. John Landstreet, commissary of subsistence, U. S. V	4,660.52
Maj. James L. Wilson, assistant quartermaster, U. S. V	9,851.27
Capt. Duncan Henderson, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers	30.27
Maj. Orlando Ducker, surgeon, U. S. V	16,870.42
Capt. Ambrose Higgins, U. S. V. Signal Corps	2,034.36
Capt. Noel Gaines, Third Kentucky Volunteers	1,848.13
Capt. Samuel Reber, U. S. V. Signal Corps	6,967.24
Col. Duncan Hood, Second U. S. Volunteers	16,757.14
Lieut. F. A. Wilcox, First Infantry	7,970.91
Lieut. H. M. Powell, First Infantry	1,840.24
Brig. Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U. S. V	208,977.14
Col. G. M. Randall, Eighth Infantry	812.00
Capt. Ross Granger, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers	907.88
Lieut. F. W. Rowell, Second Infantry	1,714.77
Capt. F. B. McCoy, Second Infantry	920.09
Lieut. F. J. Rice, Fourth Tennessee Volunteers	2,600.00
Lieut. F. E. Lacey, jr., First Infantry	10,064.37
Lieut. W. M. Talbott, U. S. V. Signal Corps	8,086.12
Maj. T. Bently Mott, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. V	552.09
Maj. George A. Bartlett	3,802.78
Lieut. D. J. Carr, U. S. V. Signal Corps	2,301.22
Lieut. W. G. Sills, Eighth Cavalry	9.33
Maj. Frank H. Edmunds, First Infantry	870.00
Capt. W. H. Chatfield, Fifth Infantry	7,181.51
Lieut. H. W. Stamford, U. S. V. Signal Corps	11,559.37
Col. Jas. S. Pettit, Fourth U. S. Volunteers	23,176.05
Lieut. Col. M. Hooton, Fifth Infantry	23,247.80
Lieut. F. A. Vincent, Sixth Ohio Volunteers	6,047.19
Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter, U. S. V	7,522.33
Maj. W. C. Gorgas, surgeon, U. S. V	25,946.97
Lieut. John J. Ryan, U. S. V. Signal Corps	731.60
Capt. Carl. F. Hartman, U. S. V. Signal Corps	$7,550.77
Capt. Geo. P. Griffin, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers	90.29
Capt. Arthur Murray, First Artillery	64,966.76
Maj. Jos. H. Heatwole, U. S. V	2,987.90
Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, chief of staff	4,106.25
Lieut. Preston Brown, Second U. S. Infantry	5,378.90
Capt. O. M. Lissak, chief ordnance officer, U. S. V	2,568.50
Maj. J. B. Aleshire, quartermaster, U. S. V	49,424.71
Lieut. Col. W. A. Rafferty, Second Cavalry	1,207.00
Lieut. W. E. Welsh, Tenth Infantry	5,234.08
Lieut. R. G. Paxton, Tenth Cavalry	19,452.94
Capt. Chas. J. Symmonds, assistant quartermaster, U. S. V	97,852.45
Capt. Abner Pickering, Second Infantry	11,463.94
Col. Edward Moale, Fifteenth Infantry	2,091.47
Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, jr., U. S. V. Signal Corps	4,745.19
Lieut. Col. H. D. Money, Fifth U. S. Volunteers	4,311.65
Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Tenth Infantry	1,015.70
Lieut. Sedwick Rice, Seventh Cavalry	6,798.51
Capt. Elias Chandler, First Infantry, collector of customs	10.00
Brig. Gen. W. M. Ludlow U. S. V	492.31
Lieut. F. E. Bamford, Fifteenth Infantry	12,778.94
Lieut. Jas. G. Harbord, Tenth Cavalry	17,817.85
Maj. M. C. Butler, chief ordnance officer	28,381.01
Capt. W. B. Barker, assistant quartermaster, U. S. V	5,000.00
Lieut. Jas. R. Church, U. S. A	111,579.54
Capt. Geo. S. Cartwright, quartermaster, U. S. V	58,134.58
Maj. H. L. Scott, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. V	145,404.67
Capt. J. T. French, assistant quartermaster, U. S. V	1,025.49
Col. T. S. Wylly, Third United States Volunteers	3,000.00
Lieut. L. W. Oliver, Second Infantry	1,560.00
Capt. E. W. Rydman, Sixth Ohio Volunteers	1,390.00
Capt. F. J. Kernan, Second U. S. Infantry	62,941.67
Capt. H. B. Chamberlin, quartermaster, U. S. V	26,296.34
Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, Fifth Infantry	23,596.60
Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, Second Cavalry	11,778.06
Maj. Noble H. Creager, quartermaster, U. S. V	14,941.36
Capt. S. V. Ham, assistant quartermaster, U. S. V	3,209.43
Col. Geo. Le Roy Brown, Fourth Tennessee Volunteers	4,800.63
Capt. E. B. Ives, U. S. V. Signal Corps	2,732.80
Maj. C. S. Walton, additional paymaster, U. S. V	428,731.82
Maj. C. S. Walton, additional paymaster U. S. V. (Spanish gold)	163,751.72
Capt. John Biddle, Engineer Corps	29,104.58
Capt. W. M. Wright, Second Infantry	1,714.91
Mr. F. P. Ferris, special disbursing clerk	16,115.60
Maj. Jno. G. Davis, surgeon, U. S. V., chief sanitary officer	83,978.94
Maj. Jno. G. Davis, surgeon, U. S. V., chief sanitary officer (Spanish gold)	60,954.82

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EXHIBIT 9.—*Amount expended by disbursing officers*—Continued.

Capt. Chas. B. Hepburn, U. S. V. Signal Corps	$1,894.52	Capt. A. W. Yancey, U. S. V. Signal Corps	$150.00
Maj. W. H. Miller, quartermaster, U. S. V	125,875.69	Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V	260,943.46
Lieut. Wm. Mitchell, U. S. V. Signal Corps	799.18	Lieut. Col. W. M. Black, chief engineer	783,312.26
Lieut. W. B. Burtt, Eighth Infantry	20.00	Col. P. H. Ray, Third United States Volunteers	5,479.87
Maj. J. F. Stretch, Eighth Infantry	33,256.54	Lieut. R. O. Rickard, U. S. V. Signal Corps	4,670.41
Capt. H. J. Slocum, Seventh Cavalry	1,275.73	Lieut. W. C. Short, Tenth Cavalry	89.00
Maj. Jno. Gary Evans, inspector-general, U. S. V	4,648.63	Maj. Jas. L. Wilson, assistant quartermaster, U. S. V	45.00
		Total	3,464,719.36

EXHIBIT 10.

Barracks and quarters	$445,474.14	Civil government	75,845.85
Sanitation	1,052,573.09	Municipalities	1,063,505.59
Rural guard and administration	383,974.63	Aid to destitute	58,615.62
Public works, ports, and harbors	167,425.54	Quarantine	19,918.38
Charities and hospitals	172,964.88		
Miscellaneous	29,421.64	Total	3,464,674.36

EXHIBIT 11.—*Cash receipts for the fiscal year 1900.*

Month.	Customs.	Postal.	Internal revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
July	$1,983,085.15	$12,000.00	$64,334.31	$76,120.22	$2,135,539.68
August	1,391,405.71	18,000.00	98,215.76	50,348.79	1,557,970.26
September	1,348,205.53	16,000.00	78,933.70	46,377.08	1,489,516.31
October	1,332,297.56	12,000.00	67,186.95	12,166.26	1,423,650.77
November	1,269,416.09	20,000.00	59,590.26	26,604.41	1,375,610.76
December	1,562,840.01	16,514.28	60,488.07	93,379.00	1,733,221.36
January	1,543,378.80	22,854.55	82,511.28	31,159.85	1,679,904.43
February	1,219,861.78	21,359.68	61,368.96	19,293.40	1,321,883.82
March	1,472,990.14	13,729.23	94,330.29	97,619.68	1,678,669.34
April	1,304,941.71	24,662.46	84,561.14	69,586.06	1,483,751.37
May	1,346,128.80	29,009.38	76,793.67	165,857.69	1,617,789.54
June	1,388,957.34	29,724.68	70,942.20	289,262.21	1,778,886.43
Total	17,168,508.62	235,854.26	899,256.54	977,774.65	19,276,394.07

EXHIBIT 12.—*Warrants paid during the fiscal year 1900.*

Month.	Customs.	Postal.	Internal revenue.	Total.
July	$890,877.58	$51,000.00	$88,000.00	$1,029,877.58
August	1,273,866.05	48,880.00	315,400.23	1,638,146.28
September	557,128.45	57,067.20	313,162.69	927,358.34
October	990,660.72	76,418.87	199,636.68	1,266,716.27
November	812,592.35	52,719.20	675,851.11	1,541,162.66
December	1,149,620.45	85,929.61	212,739.49	1,448,289.55
January	873,756.35	94,958.88	455,218.75	1,423,933.98
February	1,045,501.09	.....	351,557.58	1,397,058.67
March	1,515,526.63	49,011.95	809,185.46	2,373,724.04
April	755,250.02	47,467.30	30,496.09	833,213.41
May	619,631.79	8,920.12	878,002.83	1,506,554.74
June	661,939.27	37,855.82	488,509.71	1,188,304.80
Total	11,146,350.75	610,228.95	4,817,760.62	16,574,340.32

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EXHIBIT 13.—*Abstract of transfer warrants for the fiscal year 1900.*

Month.	Customs.	Postal.	Internal revenue.	Miscellaneous.
July	—$155,000.00	$55,000.00	$100,000.00	.....
August	— 325,000.00	25,000.00	300,000.00	.....
September	— 200,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....
October	— 70,959.10	.....	250,000.00	—$179,040.90
November	— 500,000.00	50,000.00	450,000.00	.....
December	— 600,000.00	132,554.30	500,000.00	— 32,554.30
January	.....	.....	100,000.00	— 100,000.00
February	— 600,000.00	100,000.00	500,000.00	.....
March	— 452,415.00	.....	500,000.00	— 47,585.00
April	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	— 922,088.54	.....	1,100,000.00	— 177,961.46
June	— 200,000.00	.....	200,000.00	.....
Total	—4,025,412.64	462,554.30	4,100,000.00	— 587,141.66

NOTE.—The minus sign is given to items transferred from fund.

EXHIBIT 14.—*Recapitulation.*

	Customs.	Postal.	Internal revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Exhibit 1	$17,163,508.62	$235,854.26	$899,256.54	$977,774.65	$19,276,394.07
Exhibit 2	11,146,350.75	610,228.95	4,817,760.62	.....	16,574,340.32
	6,017,157.87	— 374,374.69	— 3,918,504.08	977,774.65	2,702,053.75
Exhibit 3	— 4,025,412.64	462,554.30	4,100,000.00	— 537,141.66	.....
Balance	1,991,745.23	88,179.61	181,495.92	440,632.99	2,702,053.75

EXHIBIT 18.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, March 15, 1900.

SIR: As directed by the honorable Secretary of War, I have the honor to submit the following outline of a proposition for the reorganization of our financial system in Cuba, with a view of securing greater safety for the funds and limiting the deposits held by any one institution:

1. All banks qualifying as hereinafter provided to be known as depositories for Cuban funds.

2. Collections to be deposited and disbursements made as at present, these depositories for Cuban funds to be utilized for this purpose according to rules approved by the military governor.

3. To qualify as a depository for Cuban funds any bank or financial institution will be required to furnish security in an amount equal to the maximum deposit which it will be allowed to have at any one time.

4. Not less than 50 per cent of this security shall be in bonds of the United States, taken at their market value, these bonds to be deposited with the United States Treasury Department, or with the treasurer of Cuba. The balance of the security will be in the form of a bond by some surety company or companies, and subject to the approval of the War Department.

5. The North American Trust Company, fiscal agents of the War Department in Cuba, will be given thirty days in which to qualify for continuing the business at the points they have offices now located. If they fail to so qualify, or do not qualify in sufficient amount to, in the judgment of the Department, meet the business requirements at any of these places, part or all of the business will be given to some other bank or financial institution, provided there be one desirous of qualifying to do the business, in which case it will make written application to the military governor, stating the amount for which it desires to qualify.

6. If any bank or financial institution desires to qualify as a depository and transact the business at any point where the North American Trust Company is not now operating, it will make application in writing to the military governor, stating the amount for which it wishes to qualify.

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7. These depositories will be established as in the judgment of the Department the interest of the service requires. Should more than one depository be established in any city or municipality, the deposits and disbursements will be divided among them in proportion to the amount of security furnished by each.

8. If at any time the deposits in any depository exceed the security given by it, it shall be the duty of the treasurer of Cuba to promptly obtain sufficient additional security of the kind above required to cover the whole amount on deposit or reduce the deposits so that they shall fall within the limit of the security already given.

9. If at any time the monthly deposit of collections at any place is found to exceed the requirements for disbursements at that point, the treasurer of Cuba will, once in ten days, or oftener if in his judgment the interest of the service demand, reduce his balance with the depository or depositories at this point by withdrawing from the same all funds to his credit in excess of the current requirements.

10. Funds so withdrawn shall be kept by the treasurer in such place or places as are provided, and only used by him to meet the payments of warrants approved by the governor-general, or to increase the treasurer's balance with an authorized depository, so as to enable the treasurer to meet such payments at the desired points.

11. All depositories will receive deposits and make payments in accordance with the rules approved from time to time by the military governor; and for the faithful performance of these duties they shall be compensated at the rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent for all funds disbursed in Habana or New York City, and one-half of 1 per cent for disbursements at all other points, the same to be paid quarterly from the funds of the revenues of Cuba.

12. Depositories for Cuban funds shall be at all times open to a thorough inspection and examination by any person or persons authorized by the military governor to make the same. Such examination shall be made as often as the military governor may think for the interest of the service.

13. All persons, except officers of the United States Army, acting in the capacity of collectors, custodians, or disbursing officers of Cuban funds shall be required to furnish a bond for the security of the same, the amount of such bond to be fixed by the secretary of finance. When the bond is properly executed and approved by the secretary of finance it will be filed with the treasurer of Cuba.

As the North American Trust Company came to Cuba as the fiscal agents of the War Department in Cuba, and has, under the terms of their contract, afforded us valuable facilities at several points on the island, it is thought proper that this company be given the privilege accorded them by paragraph 5.

The compensation is fixed as above, as it is believed to be better to insist upon the form of security specified, and pay for the service, rather than accept a lower class of security and, perhaps, secure the service at a lower compensation.

I am satisfied that the class of service we require and the kind of security herein specified can not be obtained without compensation. The total disbursements of the island will approximate $1,500,000 a month, of which probably $1,000,000 will be disbursed in Habana and New York, in which case the total cost of disbursements would be about $50,000 a year. But the service we will receive will save us the cost and risk incident to shipping large amounts of money throughout the island; be of invaluable assistance in educating the people in the way of modern business methods, and give the officers and government the great security afforded in making disbursements by checks; advantages which we could not secure for the same amount of money under any system we might establish and operate ourselves.

The object of paragraph 9 is to enable the treasurer to carry a portion of his balance in cash in his own possession instead of on deposit, but I am personally not in favor of its adoption; while in theory it seems practicable and very simple, in practice it entails great responsibilty and considerable labor with additional cost, besides laying the treasurer, in its execution, liable to unjust criticism by the very parties whose demands the provision is intended to satisfy.

Paragraph 3 provides security for the maximum amount of deposits, and it is a poor system which accepts a class of security for $1,000,000 which can not with confidence be extended to a larger amount.

Any modern system which might be adopted will certainly meet with more or less criticism from some suspicious and inexperienced, if not jealous, parties in Cuba, but I think the greatest service is done by building up a system that can not suffer from the severest criticism or comparison made by the practical business men of our own country to whom we are responsible for our administration of affairs in Cuba.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LADD, *Treasurer of Cuba.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

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EXHIBIT 19.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, August 19, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have on deposit with the North American Trust Company about $600,000 in Spanish and French gold, and large deposits coming in every day. This gold is taken by collectors at the value fixed by Circular No. 2, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C., or at the rate of exchange of about $1.10; the rate of exchange is now $1.10⅛, making the gold mentioned worth about $4,500 less than the value at which it was taken. Moreover, the market value of Spanish and French gold being now less than established by the above-named circular, this gold will again be paid into the treasury, if sold on this market, and it can not with credit be paid out at any advance over its market value.

The business men of the island are very anxious to abolish the use of foreign money and do all business on the basis of United States currency. This can only be accomplished by getting rid of this foreign gold when it is depreciated as at present.

I therefore have the honor to recommend that authority be obtained for the shipment to New York mint of the foreign gold on hand and any that may accumulate, the same there to be converted into United States currency at its bullion value and returned to us. By this method we would probably obtain more than the present market value for the foreign gold; prevent its return to us—causing us further loss—and aid in the banishment of this ever-fluctuating medium. I also believe the withdrawal of the foreign gold will in time result in the banishment of Spanish silver by reducing the amount and thereby the profit of the exchange business.

The shipment of this coin can be made on the United States transports, with no expense except that of insurance. Upon instructions the North American Trust Company is prepared to attend to all details, the shipment to be made by them to their New York house, with whom the proceeds of the sale will be deposited.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LADD, *Treasurer of Cuba.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, August 22, 1899.

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable the Assistant Secretary of War, recommending the foreign gold herein referred to by Major Ladd be disposed of in the manner stated by him, the order as to shipment by commercial lines be suspended, and the gold to be sent to the United States by transports.

I agree with Major Ladd as to the necessity of reducing the amount of such gold in Cuba and replacing it by United States currency. As matters now stand, the revenues of the island are being diminished by the payment of customs in this gold, which is now worth about $4.78 instead of $4.82.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1899.

Respectfully referred to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, with request for an expression of his views hereon. The return of this paper is desired.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
September 6, 1899.

Respectfully returned to the honorable the Secretary of War, with notations as follows: The value of the Alphonso, if full weight, is $4.82 American gold at the United States Mint. The value of the Louis is $3.858. This Department concurs in thinking it wise to make the disposition of foreign gold contemplated in the within communication.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

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[Fourth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 9, 1899.

Respectfully returned to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, governor-general of Cuba, inviting attention to the preceding indorsement, which is approved.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

[Fifth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, September 15, 1899.

Respectfully referred to the treasurer of the island of Cuba for compliance.
By command of Major-General Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS,
Adjutant-General.

EXHIBIT 20.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, April 16, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this department is confronted with the following conditions:

By Circular No. 2, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, series of 1899, the value at which Spanish and French gold shall be accepted in payment of customs is fixed as $4.82 for the centen (25-peseta piece) and $3.86 for the Louis (20-franc piece) which is a close approximation to a rate of exchange of $1.10, being at the rates of $1.0995 and $1.0984, respectively.

During the last year this rate of exchange has varied from $1.11 to as low as $1.085, making the value of the centen in United States currency vary from $4.774 to $4.884, with a corresponding fluctuation in French gold. As is to be expected, when exchange is about $1.10, part of the revenues are paid in Spanish and French gold, and as the rate gets higher our receipts of these coins is quite large.

Early last June it became apparent to me that some definite plan should be adopted regarding the disposition of these coins and I addressed the War Department on this subject, the letter with indorsements being as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, April 19, 1899.

L. S. 607 "C."

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have on deposit with the North American Trust Company about $600,000 in Spanish and French gold, and large deposits coming in every day. This gold is taken by collectors at the value fixed by Circular No. 2, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C., or at the rate of exchange of about $1.10, the rate of exchange is now $1.10¼, making the gold mentioned worth about $4,500 less than the value at which it was taken. Moreover, the market value of Spanish and French gold being now less than established by the above-named circular, this gold will again be paid into the Treasury, if sold on this market, and it can not with credit be paid out at any advance over its market value.

The business men of the island are very anxious to abolish the use of foreign money and do all business on the basis of United States currency. This can only be accomplished by getting rid of this foreign gold when it is depreciated as at present.

I therefore have the honor to recommend that authority be obtained for the shipment to New York mint of the foreign gold on hand and any that may accumulate, the same there to be converted into United States currency at its bullion value and returned to us. By this method we would probably obtain more than the present market value for the foreign gold; prevent its return to us—causing us further loss—and aid in the banishment of this ever-fluctuating medium. I also believe the withdrawal of the foreign gold will in time result in the banishment of Spanish silver by reducing the amount and thereby the profit of the exchange business.

The shipment of this coin can be made on the United States transports with no expense except that of insurance. Upon instructions the North American Trust Company is prepared to attend to all details, the shipment to be made by them to their New York house, with whom the proceeds of the sale will be deposited.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LADD, *Treasurer of Cuba.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

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[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 22, 1899.

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable the Assistant Secretary of War, recommending that the foreign gold herein referred to by Major Ladd be disposed of in the manner stated by him; the order as to shipment by commercial lines be suspended and the gold to be sent to the United States by transports.

I agree with Major Ladd as to the necessity of reducing the amount of such gold in Cuba and replacing it by United States currency. As matters now stand, the revenues of the island are being diminished by the payment of customs in this gold which is now worth about $4.78 instead of $4.82.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1899.

Respectfully referred to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, with request for an expression of his views hereon. The return of this paper is desired.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
September 6, 1899.

Respectfully returned to the honorable the Secretary of War with notation as follows: The value of the Alphonso, if full weight, is $4.82 American gold at the United States mint. The value of the louis is $3.858.

This Department concurs in thinking it wise to make the disposition of foreign gold contemplated in the within communication.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

[Fourth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 9, 1899.

Respectfully returned to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, governor-general of Cuba, inviting attention to the preceding indorsement, which is approved.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

[Fifth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 15, 1899.

Respectfully referred to the treasurer of the island of Cuba for compliance.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

W. V. RICHARDS, *Adjutant-General.*

Last year exchange remained below $1.10 until about July, when our receipts of this gold made it necessary to dispose of it, and between September 15 and December 31 I shipped to the United States assay office, New York, the following: 464,340 centenes, established value $2,238,118.80; 393,841½ louises, established value $1,520,228.19. The result of the assay was as follows: 464,340 centenes netted us $2,226,779.32 or $4.795579 per centen; 393,841½ louises netted us $1,512,440.08 or $3.8400225 per louis, entailing a loss of $19,127.59.

My views remain as represented in the letter quoted above, and our action in recoining this foreign coin has evidently had its effect on the market; it has caused United States currency to circulate more generally, so that the banks have been unable to maintain exchange below $1.10, thus confining the fluctuation of this money within a narrow range. The value of Spanish silver has remained comparatively steady, though gradually falling from 85 to 77 cents in United States currency.

While the course pursued has probably had much to do with limiting the range of exchange, it has kept that rate so high, and the consequent value of the foreign gold so low, taking United States currency as the unit, that the merchants find it to their advantage to use this gold for the payment of customs and about 60 per cent of the receipts at the Habana custom-house for the past month has been in these coins.

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The important question seems to be, What shall we do with this gold? (1) We can continue to recoin it; (2) sell it on the market here or in New York; (3) or use it for disbursements at the established value. To carry out the first proposition, which has been the policy for the last year, will probably entail a loss of two or three thousand dollars a month, including the shrinkage of recoinage and the insurance; if we sell it here or in New York, our loss will probably be more, as we would be more or less at the mercy of the bankers; the gold would come into our hands again promptly and it would be possible for the bankers to so control the market as to keep exchange as high as $1.11, at which point the gold can be recoined without loss. It must be borne in mind that the conditions here and in New York are quite different. Here the circulation is quite limited, and most of the money is held in private safes; that in banks can readily be manipulated by two or three banking houses.

If the last plan is adopted, the Government would often be meeting its obligations with depreciated money; disbursing officers would find great difficulty in making change, as the smallest gold coin in general use is the louis, $3.86; the cost and risk of money shipments would be greatly increased, and unless all parties handling the money went to the great trouble of keeping two separate accounts, one in United States currency and one in foreign gold, they would surely be accused of paying in the money most advantageous to them, and even with separate accounts much gold would need be converted into Spanish silver or United States currency for change, which might cause some suspicion. At present all funds are converted into United States currency by the treasurer, simplifying accounts and precluding the possibility of any suspicion of manipulation either by the bank or by disbursing officers.

In my opinion the objections to either one of the three plans is sufficiently serious to warrant careful investigation with a view of developing some further plan or discovering the means of lessening the objections to those already suggested.

Regarding the third proposition above, it has been suggested that matters could be simplified here by a decree that all government obligations be met in United States currency or in foreign gold at a fixed rate, say $1.10. It is true this would insure the State against loss and probably do much to maintain these values at this fixed rate, but it would remove none of the objections to this plan which are cited above.

The only objection to the first plan is the resulting loss; the same with slight modification is true of the second method, but a continuation of the first results in the advantages originally enumerated in my letter quoted above, and I believe is by far the best one to pursue provided the element of loss can be eliminated or materially reduced.

As shown by the above results of recoinage, it seems evident that the value placed on the Spanish and French gold by circular No. 2, Insular Affairs, series of 1899, is in excess of the bullion value of these coins, and I believe a reduction of 2 cents in the value of both the centen and louis would materially aid in solving the question. At that rate very little of this money would reach us, and our loss on recoining what we might get would be small. I am aware that the value of these coins as at present established is the value fixed by the United States Treasury Department in appraising imported merchandise, and it may not be practicable to establish a different value here, or practicable for the Treasury Department to reduce the value of these coins in their computations, in which event the situation must be met by this department in some other way.

Whatever the political future of Cuba may be, her commercial relations with the United States will become closer and closer, and after a time I feel confident it will be difficult to keep sufficient money here for commercial purposes, unless the circulation of United States currency is encouraged. At best it will be many years before Cuba will be able to issue and maintain a currency of her own; in the meantime the advantages of the use of United States currency will appeal to the people and their education in this direction keep pace with their general advancement.

It is a wise provision which requires all island accounts to be stated in United States currency, and it should not be changed until it shall be found impracticable to meet the conditions in any other way. Hence, if it be found impracticable to establish a lower value for these coins, I would recommend a continuance of the present approved course of recoinage, unless the question of international courtesy is involved, believing the ultimate result will warrant the loss and expense.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of Cuba.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.
(Through Military Governor.)

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EXHIBIT 21.

[Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, 30 Broad street, New York.]

HABANA, *Cuba, June 18, 1900.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions of the military governor, we have made an examination and audit of the accounts of Eugene F. Ladd, major and quartermaster, United States Volunteers, as treasurer and disbursing officer of customs, from February 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899 (both dates inclusive), and as treasurer of the island of Cuba from July 1, 1899, to May 26, 1900 (both dates inclusive), and submit herewith in relation thereto four exhibits, as follows: Exhibit A, receipts and disbursements as treasurer and disbursing officer of customs; B, receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the island of Cuba and balance on hand May 26, 1900; C, securities on deposit for account of various insurance companies; D, securities on deposit for account of the North American Trust Company.

We have verified the cash and securities on hand by actual count and the balances on deposit in bank by proper certificates from the different depositories. We have traced all receipts back to original sources, and checked all expenditures shown by the treasurer's cash book.

We hereby certify that all receipts have been properly accounted for and that all disbursements have been made on properly approved warrants and vouchers, and that the balance on hand May 26, 1900, agreed with the auditor's records.

Respectfully submitted.

HASKINS & SELLS, *Certified Public Accountants.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF CUBA, *Habana, Cuba.*

Receipts and disbursements of Eugene F. Ladd, major and quartermaster, United States Volunteers, as treasurer of the island of Cuba, from July 1, 1899, to May 26, 1900 (both dates inclusive), and balance on hand on latter date.

Receipts:		Disbursements:	
July, 1899	$2,135,589.68	July, 1899	$1,029,877.58
August, 1899	1,557,970.26	August, 1899	1,638,146.28
September, 1899	1,489,516.31	September, 1899	927,358.34
October, 1899	1,423,650.77	October, 1899	1,266,716.27
November, 1899	1,375,610.76	November, 1899	1,541,162.66
December, 1899	1,733,221.36	December, 1899	1,448,289.55
January, 1900	1,679,904.43	January, 1900	1,423,933.98
February, 1900	1,821,883.82	February, 1900	1,397,058.67
March, 1900	1,678,669.34	March, 1900	2,378,724.04
April, 1900	1,483,751.87	April, 1900	833,213.41
May, 1900 (to 26th)	1,304,106.19	May, 1900	1,475,210.72
Total	17,183,824.29	Total	15,354,691.51

Balance, May 26, 1900:	
Cash	801,569.61
North American Trust Company, New York	840,094.27
Santiago	131,464.45
Cienfuegos	29,619.35
Matanzas	26,385.10
Total:	1,829,132.78

The above balance includes the following amounts of foreign gold and silver at the prices fixed thereon by the President's order of December 28, 1899, viz:

Alfonsinos (25-peseta piece)		$4.82
Louis (20-franc piece)		3.86
Spanish silver		per cent.. 60
Cash:		
Foreign gold	$312,810.40	
Spanish silver	244.48	
		$214,054.68
North American Trust Company:		
Santiago—		
Foreign gold		84,117.62
Cienfuegos—		
Foreign gold		69,282.07
Matanzas—		
Foreign gold	$46,494.49	
Spanish silver	187.38	
		46,681.87
Total:		
Gold	413,704.58	
Silver	431.86	
		414,136.44

Full records are kept by the treasurer of all foreign gold and silver remitted to him or to the North American Trust Company. The latter company repays in like coin all deposits with it.

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Securities on deposit May 26, 1900, with the treasurer of the island of Cuba, for account of various insurance companies, as per the records of the secretary of finance, under order No. 181, Headquarters Division of Cuba, date September 27, 1899.

Achen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany: 750 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds; par value, $75,000 Spanish gold.

Atlas Assurance Company, of London, England: 120 Cuban Central Railway, Limited, 4½ per cent debenture bonds, £100 each; 30 Western Railway of Habana, Limited, 6 per cent mortgage bonds, £100 each; par value, £75,000.

Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, of London, England: 1,000 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds; par value, $100,000 Spanish gold; $75,000 deposited for fire risks; $25,000 deposited for marine risks.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States: Three 4 per cent United States consols; 1 of $10,000; 1 of $10,000; 1 of $5,000; total par value, $25,000.

The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, United States: 250 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds; par value, $25,000 Spanish gold.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company of Germany: 50 Cuban Central Railway, Limited, 4½ per cent debenture bonds, £100 each; 25 United States 4 per cent bonds (1895–1925), $1,000 each; 250 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds, Spanish gold; par value, £5,000 and $25,000 American money and $25,000 Spanish gold.

Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, of London, England: 750 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds; par value, $75,000 Spanish gold.

Law Union and Crown Insurance Company of London, England: 750 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds; par value, $75,000 Spanish gold.

Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company of London, England: 750 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds; par value, $75,000 Spanish gold.

London Assurance Corporation of London, England: Six 4 per cent United States consols (1877), $10,000 each; 150 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds; par value, $60,000 American money and $15,000 Spanish gold.

London Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Company, Limited, of London, England: Four 4 per cent United States consols, 1 of $50,000; 1 of $10,000; 1 of $10,000; 1 of $5,000; total par value, $75,000.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of London, England: 750 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds, par value $75,000 Spanish gold.

Manchester Assurance Company of Manchester, England: Seven 3 per cent United States bonds, registered, of $10,000 each; 50 city of Habana, first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds, par value $70,000 American money and $5,000 Spanish gold.

Mannheimer Versicherungs Gesellschaft of Mannheim, Germany: 250 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds, par value $25,000 Spanish gold.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York: Three 4 per cent United States consols, 1 of $10,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of $5,000; total par value $25,000.

New York Life Insurance Company of New York: 250 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds, par value $25,000 Spanish gold.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh: 167 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds, par value $16,700 Spanish gold; also first mortgage on No. 76 and 78 Cuba street, Habana, Cuba.

Northern Assurance Company of London, England: 275 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds, par value $27,500 Spanish gold; 1 certificate No. 2126 for £10,000; 5 per cent consolidated irredeemable debenture stock of United Railways of Habana and Regla Warehouses, Limited, par value £10,000.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of Norwich, England: 750 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds, par value $75,000 Spanish gold.

Phœnix Assurance Company of London, England: 20 Western Railway of Habana, Limited, 6 per cent mortgage bonds, £100 each; 133 Cuban Central Railway, Limited, 4½ per cent debenture bonds, £100 each; total par value £15,300.

Preussische National Versicherungs Gesellschaft of Stettin, Germany: 250 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds, par value $25,000 Spanish gold.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England: 750 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds, par value $75,000 Spanish gold.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation of London, England: 750 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds, par value $75,000 Spanish gold.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh: 750 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds, par value $75,000 Spanish gold.

Sun Insurance Company of London, England: 750 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds, par value $75,000 Spanish gold.

Union Assurance Society of London, England: 75 United States 4 per cent bonds of $1,000 each, par value $75,000.

United States Lloyd of New York: 250 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds, par value $25,000 Spanish gold.

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RECAPITULATION.

10,642 first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 city of Habana bonds, with all coupons (from No. 45, due July 1, 1900, to and including No. 200, due April 1, 1939) belonging thereto.
123 United States bonds, par value $355,000, $255,000 registered and $100,000 coupon bonds, all coupons attached.
303 Cuban Central Railway, Limited, 4½ per cent £100 debenture bonds, with all coupons (from No. 2, due August 1, 1944) belonging thereto.
50 Western Railway of Habana, Limited, 6 per cent £100 bonds, with all coupons (from No. 15, due September 1, 1900, to and including No. 75, due September 1, 1930) belonging thereto.
£10,000, 5 per cent consolidated irredeemable debenture stock of the United Railways of Habana and Regla Warehouses, Limited.
First mortgage on property at 76 and 78 Cuba street, Habana.

Securities on deposit May 26, 1900, with the treasurer of the island of Cuba for account of the North American Trust Company, as per the records of the Adjutant-General, under Order No. 127, Headquarters Division of Cuba, dated March 26, 1900.

7,500 city of Habana first-mortgage 6 per cent $100 bonds, with all coupons (from No. 45, due July 1, 1900, to and including No. 200, due April 1, 1939) belonging thereto, par value $750,000 Spanish gold.

Statement of allotments.

EXHIBIT No. 15.—JULY TO DECEMBER, 1899.

1899.	Barracks and quarters.	Sanitation.	Rural guard and administration.	Public works, ports and harbors.	Charities and hospitals.	Miscellaneous.
MILITARY.						
July	$76,097.17	$156,812.16	$138,630.04	$57,860.42	$52,575.32	$32,759.00
August	184,320.42	430,087.65	158,241.54	103,834.90	64,751.80	63,816.53
September	133,573.38	78,789.89	102,583.14	45,194.97	83,462.14	42,850.00
October	111,135.17	236,013.19	89,283.20	62,531.13	22,189.74	25,471.98
November	162,494.60	243,210.13	120,157.83	70,218.75	47,534.19	1,516.00
December	83,126.80	241,606.17	433,761.43	27,800.00	33,854.39	21,200.00
Total	750,747.54	1,386,519.19	1,042,657.18	367,440.17	304,367.58	187,613.51

1899.	Civil government.	Municipalities.	Aid to destitute.	Quarantine.	Customs service.	Total.
MILITARY.						
July	$8,562.49	$269,368.81	$9,110.99	.....	$175,085.21	$976,811.61
August	17,262.49	16,104.41	94,262.47	$28,658.00	66,294.14	1,227,634.35
September	12,365.00	8,653.03	23,851.59	13,200.00	91,503.93	636,027.07
October	13,105.33	16,464.98	7,050.00	12,750.00	69,196.25	665,190.97
November	19,250.98	28,500.00	1,650.00	12,500.00	83,171.82	790,204.30
December	5,090.00	32,906.50	1,445.78	47,500.00	64,041.98	992,333.05
Total	75,686.29	371,997.73	137,370.83	114,608.00	549,243.33	5,288,201.35

1899.	State and government.	Justice and public instruction.	Finance.	Agriculture, public works, etc.	Postal service.	Census.
CIVIL.						
July	$37,181.06	$112,973.74	$29,012.79	$40,514.91	$51,000.00	.....
August	37,679.52	119,616.31	30,405.63	29,975.29	48,880.00	.....
September	56,567.58	151,919.24	28,478.12	42,238.73	57,067.20	$209,820.00
October	64,410.42	138,227.42	19,296.12	36,921.69	76,418.87	.....
November	378,869.98	144,792.00	19,311.86	74,311.20	52,719.20	115,172.50
December	125,086.18	143,779.74	19,742.58	68,384.78	85,929.61	32,984.87
Total	699,794.69	806,308.45	146,247.10	292,346.60	372,014.88	357,977.37

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Statement of allotments—Continued.

EXHIBIT No. 15.—JULY TO DECEMBER, 1899—Continued.

1899.	Total.	Total civil.	Total military.	Grand total.
CIVIL.				
July	$270,682.50	$270,682.50	$976,811.61	$1,247,494.11
August	266,556.75	266,556.75	1,227,634.35	1,494,191.10
September	546,090.87	546,090.87	636,027.07	1,182,117.94
October	330,274.52	330,274.52	665,190.97	995,465.49
November	785,176.69	785,176.69	790,204.30	1,575,380.99
December	475,907.76	475,907.76	992,333.05	1,468,240.81
Total	2,674,689.09	2,674,689.09	5,288,201.35	7,962,890.44

EXHIBIT No. 16.—JANUARY TO JUNE, 1900.

	January.	February.	March.
State and government:			
Central office	$9,454.57	$41,978.37	$12,982.73
Provinces	23,426.79	16,608.54	18,140.72
Hospitals and charities	99,535.58	60,707.79	19,478.88
Jails	8,275.99	18,385.70	35,970.90
Public buildings	3,738.68	10,095.00	250.00
Total	144,431.61	147,775.40	86,823.23
Justice:			
Central office	3,144.25	4,272.99	.....
Supreme court	6,349.92	7,249.92	3,599.90
Courts of provinces	44,250.12	38,379.36	49,287.61
Public buildings	200.00	15,000.00	.....
Total	53,944.29	64,902.27	52,887.51
Public instruction:			
Central office	2,224.94	2,581.66	2,156.66
University and State schools	20,131.98	34,610.52	146,487.86
Public buildings	.....	.....	.....
Total	22,356.92	37,192.18	148,644.52
Finance:			
Central office	33,477.96	29,734.13	21,597.53
Provinces	11,917.62	10,366.12	14,537.09
Postal service	94,958.88	.....	49,011.95
Customs-service expense	70,426.94	95,081.37	97,463.33
Refundments	10,213.61	4,790.96	10,919.77
Money orders and registered mail	45.62	30,040.00	15,225.81
Quarantine	.....	40,000.00	.....
Public buildings	2,005.00	1,363.40	12,034.05
Total	223,045.63	211,375.98	220,789.53
Agriculture, industry, and commerce:			
Central office	5,825.72	4,247.65	4,196.65
Provinces	2,820.48	1,409.09	3,414.45
Total	8,646.20	5,656.74	7,611.10
Public works:			
Central office	7,021.80	6,721.90	11,024.51
Provinces	6,534.78	9,892.61	31,800.96
Public works	99,811.28	210,369.01	139,285.33
Total	113,367.86	226,983.52	182,110.80
Municipalities:			
Police	75,194.94	88,717.97	74,337.00
Instruction	82,810.49	237,399.43	181,079.08
Sanitation	306,544.90	388,297.50	440,868.54
Hospitals and charities	1,431.00	129,706.42	122,737.44
Miscellaneous	63,283.51	22,308.79	34,805.55
Total	529,264.84	861,430.11	853,827.61
Military department:			
Barracks and quarters	71,396.53	113,975.04	351,379.80
Administration and rural guard	143,492.68	158,832.07	139,905.49
Miscellaneous	.....	52,945.80	52,347.00
Total	214,889.21	325,752.91	543,632.29
Grand total	1,309,946.06	1,881,069.11	2,096,326.59

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Statement of allotments—Continued.

EXHIBIT No. 16—JANUARY TO JUNE, 1900—Continued.

	April.	May.	June.	Total.
State and government:				
Central office	$31,062.00	$30,967.00	$566.66	$127,011.33
Provinces	10,506.40	4,663.91	6,328.59	79,674.95
Hospitals and charities	70,492.79	21,405.80	27,966.18	299,587.02
Jails	56,081.44	18,085.62	7,444.84	144,244.49
Public buildings	8,239.52	6,000.00	5,450.00	33,773.20
Total	176,382.15	81,122.33	47,756.27	684,290.99
Justice:				
Central office	3,314.99	3,314.99	.....	14,047.22
Supreme court	5,708.26	5,524.99	.....	28,432.99
Courts of provinces	39,469.07	28,636.95	30,060.65	230,073.76
Public buildings	.....	.....	.....	15,200.00
Total	48,492.32	37,476.93	30,050.65	287,753.97
Public instruction:				
Central office	2,066.66	2,066.66	.....	11,096.58
University and State schools	36,831.07	30,341.52	13,696.93	282,099.88
Public buildings	.....	2,816.00	8.12	2,824.12
Total	38,897.73	35,224.18	13,705.05	296,020.58
Finance:				
Central office	19,431.53	6,575.00	44,539.04	155,355.19
Provinces	13,429.37	7,733.59	8,385.40	66,369.19
Postal service	47,490.11	8,920.12	37,855.82	238,236.88
Customs-service expense	68,756.72	20,752.53	75,909.47	428,390.36
Refundments	3,074.94	726.94	10,332.63	40,058.85
Money orders and registered mail	15,488.46	528.30	128.00	61,456.19
Quarantine	20,300.00	29,737.00	15,000.00	105,037.00
Public buildings	13,404.11	615.00	2,510.00	31,931.56
Total	201,375.24	75,588.48	194,660.36	1,126,835.22
Agriculture, industry, and commerce:				
Central office	4,546.65	4,191.65	.....	23,008.32
Provinces	3,011.84	2,083.19	1,282.14	14,021.19
Total	7,558.49	6,274.84	1,282.14	37,029.51
Public works:				
Central office	14,316.58	5,819.01	17,579.72	62,483.02
Provinces	11,139.78	6,192.96	88,364.13	153,925.22
Public works	121,598.16	42,791.80	97,073.09	710,928.67
Total	147,054.52	54,803.77	203,016.94	927,336.91
Municipalities:				
Police	63,302.00	35,297.00	51,803.59	383,652.70
Instruction	188,688.25	115,644.34	288,514.29	1,094,135.88
Sanitation	106,210.33	155,931.11	92,037.70	1,489,890.18
Hospitals and charities	67,663.20	70,214.77	40,595.22	432,348.05
Miscellaneous	168,597.85	743.66	16,529.00	306,149.70
Total	594,461.63	377,830.88	489,479.80	3,706,294.87
Military department:				
Barracks and quarters	52,811.28	29,702.88	43,493.52	662,759.05
Administration and rural guard	141,742.71	48,243.43	140,395.71	772,612.09
Miscellaneous	3,193.89	20.00	2,010.00	110,516.69
Total	197,747.88	77,966.31	185,899.23	1,545,887.83
Grand total	1,411,969.96	746,287.72	1,165,850.44	8,611,449.88

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MAJ. E. F. LADD, TREASURER OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

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REPORT

OF

E. F. LADD, MAJOR AND QUARTERMASTER, U. S. V., TREASURER OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA, FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1901.

HABANA, CUBA, *January 1, 1901.*

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the military governor, please find below a report showing the operations of this office during the period from July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1900. During this period the work of the office has been divided under the following departments: Auditor for the fiscal year 1899; treasurer of Cuba; disbursing department; transportation department. Each department will be separately treated of in brief.

AUDITOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1899.

The annual report of this department for the fiscal year 1900 showed the balances still due from disbursing officers to be $1,971.88. Since then two of these outstanding accounts have been settled, and the balances due from the other two accounts have been certified to the new auditor, thus closing the work of this office. Reference is made to my annual report for the fiscal year 1900, showing the manner of balancing the records of the office.

During the period covered by the present report the office has been occupied compiling detailed statements of various kinds for the information of the United States Senate, called for by the resolution of that body of May 26, 1900. The expenses of the office during this period have been $4,058.94, divided as follows:

Salaries	$3,436.05
Stationery and printing	100.37
Rent	320.00
Furniture	80.60
Incidental expenses	121.92
Total	4,058.94

This closes the work of the office of the auditor of the island of Cuba, as limited by general orders, Headquarters Division of Cuba, March 14, 1899. During this period of confusion the army received for disbursements about $5,000,000. The purchases covered every article of commerce, and under conditions never before encountered by agents of the United States Government. That these agents, officers of the United States Army, have been able to present their

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accounts in such shape as to pass the scrutiny of rigid investigation and leave in no instance a breath of suspicion to mar the enviable name of the Army, should be a source of congratulation. The trying circumstances under which this work has been done are fully appreciated by this office, and it has been the source of great satisfaction that, as the representative of these officers, many of whom have left the service or gone to foreign parts, I have been able to lay their records before the War Department in such shape as to leave no inquiry of the Congressional committee unanswered.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

On June 30, 1900, this department had on hand a balance of (As shown under the proper fund accounts in Exhibit No. 1.)		$2,702,053.75
From July 1 to December 31, 1900, the cash receipts have been		9,381,961.42
As shown by months and fiscal years under the proper fund accounts in Exhibits Nos. 2 and 2a, making a total of		12,084,015.17
During the same period the payments were		10,236,562.89
As shown by months, fiscal years, and under the proper fund accounts in Exhibits Nos. 3 and 3a, leaving a cash balance of (Shown under the proper funds in Exhibit No. 1.)		1,847,452.28
During this period transfer warrants from one fund to another were issued as shown in Exhibit No. 4. Combining these exhibits, Nos. 3 and 4, shows the balances under the different funds to be, as found in Exhibit No. 1:		
Customs	$4,695,248.63	
Internal revenue	4,023,091.60	
Postal	50,152.20	
Miscellaneous	1,234,447.45	
Total	1,847,452.28	
Exhibit No. 11 to my annual report for the fiscal year 1900 shows the total cash receipts during the year to have been as follows		19,276,394.07
Exhibit No. 2a above shows that from July 1 to December 31, 1900, the receipts pertaining to the fiscal year 1900 were		925,388.19
Making a total of (Credited to that fiscal year.)		20,201,782.26
But to arrive at the true revenue we must deduct the funds shown in Exhibit No. 5 (deposits credited in the fiscal year 1900, but which properly belonged to the fiscal year 1899)	$1,430,580.82	
And Exhibit 6 (repayments, or redeposit of unexpended balances of appropriations received during this fiscal year, but which should not be included as revenues)	606,140.33	
		2,036,721.15
Leaving for the correct revenue for the fiscal year 1900		18,165,061.11
Exhibit No. 12 to my annual report for the fiscal year 1900 shows the total payments during the year to have been		16,574,340.32
Exhibit No. 3a above shows the payments made from July 1 to December 31, 1900, which were on account of the fiscal year 1900, to be		1,238,388.35
Making the total allotments on account of the fiscal year 1900		17,812,728.67
Exhibit No. 7 herewith shows that unexpended balances of these allotments have been repaid into the treasury, amounting to		1,315,824.03
Leaving as the total expenditures or expenses of the fiscal year 1900		16,496,904.64
Showing a credit balance during that fiscal year of		1,668,156.47
		18,165,061.11

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I deem it essential that the records be so kept as to show the actual revenues and expenses of annual periods, whether the same correspond with the calendar year or an annual period called the "fiscal year," but as general order from Headquarters Division of Cuba of March 14, 1899, defines the "fiscal year" as from July 1 to the following June 30, corresponding to the fiscal year in the United States, the accounts of this office are kept to conform to such fiscal-year period. The value of this method will become apparent when the question of tariff revision comes up, as the first point to be determined would naturally be the relation of the revenues under the present tariff to the expenses of the government. This could not be determined unless the records show not only what was actually paid out during a certain period, but also what unpaid obligations were contracted during the period and paid thereafter.

But to follow out such a system some definite time should be given for the settlement of all accounts incident to any yearly period. One year from the expiration of said yearly period would, I think, be ample for insular affairs, and at the close of this time the accounting departments should close the records of the annual period, all claims for that annual period then outstanding or thereafter made being referred to the auditor for settlement through the medium of a settlement warrant.

But under the present system as practiced by the auditor's office, whereby allotments are made and accounts kept and rendered without regard to fiscal or calendar years, it is impossible to arrive at the true net legitimate expenses of the insular government for any stated period. Hence the results as determined by the above calculation regarding the expenses of fiscal years are only approximate, but as accurate as it is possible for this department to arrive at without the cooperation of the auditing department.

Exhibit No. 8 shows the allotments paid during the six months ending December 31, 1900, same being given by months and under the proper appropriations, being the same total as shown on Exhibits Nos. 3 and 3a, $10,236,562.89.

For the purpose of making comparison of revenues and expenditures during the calendar year 1900:	
Exhibit No. 9 herewith shows the total revenues to have been...	$17,405,393.11
Exhibit No. 10 shows the net allotments under all headings or appropriations to have been.....	17,797,602.86
After giving credit for all repayments or deposits of unexpended balances under each heading, showing the allotments to have exceeded the revenues by.....	392,209.75

Exhibit No. 10 shows the total allotments, whether for expenses incurred prior to January 1, 1900, or thereafter. The records of this office are so kept as to separate revenues and expenses of fiscal-year periods, as far as possible with the information obtainable, but it is absolutely impossible to make anything more than a very rough approximation in attempting to compare the revenues and expenses of any other period.

Exhibit No. 11 shows the revenues by months and funds for the six months ending December 31, 1900, as reported by collectors.

Exhibit No. 12 shows under the proper appropriations the monthly payments made during the six months ending December 31, 1900, but which were on account of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, being the same total as shown in the first half of Exhibit No. 3a, $1,238,388.35.

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Exhibit No. 12a shows, under the proper appropriations, the monthly payments made during the six months ending December 31, 1900, which were on account of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, being the same total as shown in the last half of Exhibit No. 3a, $8,998,174.54.

The work of the office has been greatly increased by throwing upon it the work of the former department of finance of the department of posts; so that now all postmasters buy their supplies through this office, and make all remittances direct to the treasurer. Officials using penalty envelopes are also required to obtain the same through this office.

The expenses of this office during the six months have been as follows:

Salaries	$12,572.51
Rent, gas, ice, etc	940.39
Stationery and printing[a]	2,113.84
Office furniture	291.05
Cab hire	139.35

DISBURSING DEPARTMENT.

The disbursements of this department during the six months have been $579,219.20.

The accounts of the disbursing clerk were inspected by the inspector-general's department to include November 24, 1900, and found correct.

The expenses of the department during this period were as follows:

Salaries	$3,011.00
Rent, gas, ice, etc	964.73
Stationery and printing	73.11
Office furniture	8.00
Cab hire	15.90
Repair of counter	1.30

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

During this period of six months this department has audited and settled 5,839 claims for transportation services, and has about 10,000 others under adjustment.

The expenses of the department have been:

Salaries	$1,390.38
Rent, ice, gas, etc	343.81
Stationery and printing[b]	407.31
Office furniture	57.70
Cab hire	4.54
Repairs to counters	41.66

CURRENCY.

As anticipated in my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the demand for Spanish gold for the movement of the sugar crop has already brought exchange to 109, putting this gold at practically 1 per cent premium over the value given it by executive orders. When, about December 1, 1900, exchange dropped to 109½, indicating a scarcity of this gold, it was thought advisable to put into circulation the gold held in the Treasury, in order to, for a time, give relief to

[a] The chief item of this expense has been the cost of official check books for use of disbursing officers.

[b] The chief item of this expense has been the cost of books of transportation requests.

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the situation. So, under the approval of the military governor, subscriptions for $750,000 of this gold were invited at the current rate of 109½, payment for the same to be made in United States currency. In response, subscriptions for over $2,000,000 were received. These were reduced pro rata, and only the $750,000 sold. This action met with the approval of commercial interests and steadied the money market for a time. But due to the present high price of sugar, the crop is being marketed as rapidly as possible, and the consequent demand for gold to meet the New York exchange is very heavy. I believe much good could be done by changing the currency of the island, and again suggest the plan outlined in my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. The recent unsettled conditions of the Madrid money market, which controls the value of Spanish silver, has complicated things not a little, and worked to the detriment of commercial interests outside of a small circle of bankers.

Under General Order 127, Headquarters Division of Cuba, series of 1900, the disbursement of insular funds has been done through qualified depositories. The service of these institutions has been highly satisfactory, the agents of the Government being relieved from much responsibility and greater security being furnished the Government. But these institutions have performed a still greater service by giving this department the facilities of extending the use of checks, thereby acquainting the people with this method of business, by which commercial transactions are facilitated and the circulating medium augmented. These checks reach every municipality in the island and circulate everywhere without discount or prejudice. The benefits of our arrangements with these depositories are undoubtedly mutual, but are curtailed by our withholding from circulation a large sum of money badly needed to carry on the business of the country. The treasurer is required to carry in his vault a cash balance usually approximating $2,000,000. This amount taken from circulation has undoubtedly had its influence, and recently it has been impossible to secure money on fine collateral for 10 per cent.

The form of security required under General Order 127 referred to above would seem ample to warrant the government in placing with these authorized depositories all, or a large percentage, of the insular funds now held in idleness; but in justice to all parties I would recommend that the total amount of security required from these various depositories be fixed to correspond as nearly as practicable with the total amount of insular funds, both appropriated and unappropriated, and that the treasurer be required to withdraw or increase the deposits in these institutions so as to, as far as practicable, keep the deposits up to, but not above, the amount of security furnished by each depository. It is only by such an arrangement that the public can be benefited by a maximum circulation without requiring the depositories to pay for security at times greatly in excess of the funds on deposit with them. Judging from the experience of the last two years, the state of the insular treasury would justify the opinion that all interests could best be subserved by fixing the total of such security at three or three and a half million dollars. If the present form of security is not deemed sufficient, other security to warrant such an arrangement should be demanded from the depositories.

From the organization of this department, July 1, 1900, it has been my aim to prepare it for delivery to the Cuban government. The very

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first step was my recommendation to the military governor that the office of assistant treasurer be created, and filled by a Cuban, who should be qualified and fitted by experience in the department to continue the work under the Cuban government. For several months the entire work of the department has been carried on under the direction of the assistant treasurer, with a mere supervision on my part, until I feel satisfied the work would run smoothly under his sole management as long as the present system is continued. The system, while entirely new and foreign to the original ideas prevailing here, has worked so smoothly that I believe its merits are recognized, and that it will be continued when the United States relinquishes control. The scores of Cuban officials doing business under it have become so familiar with its workings that a question seldom arises, and in its establishment this office has appreciated the hearty support and cooperation of every officer of the United States Army or civil government with whom it has had business relations. There is no record of a single protest or objection, however slight, against the methods adopted in establishing and carrying out this work. This has made the work exceedingly agreeable.

In closing this report, I can not refrain from calling attention to the faithful and efficient services of the employees of this department. The last six months has been a very trying period in Habana, on account of the prevalence of the yellow fever. The regular employees of this office have been particularly unfortunate, all except two of them having had the disease, but fortunately there were no fatalities among them. During the prevalence of the fever much additional work fell upon these men, but every man was equal to the emergency. Not one ever expressed a desire to leave the service when the apparent dangers of the situation far exceeded those of the battlefield.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LADD,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. V.,
Treasurer of Cuba.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

EXHIBIT 1.—*Balance at the close of business December 31, 1900.*

	Customs.	Postal.	Internal revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Balance, close of business June 30, 1900	$1,991,745.23	$88,179.61	$181,495.92	$440,632.99	$2,702,053.75
Receipts from July 1, 1900, to Dec. 31, 1900	8,035,685.98	185,524.19	332,726.61	828,024.64	9,381,961.42
Total	10,027,431.21	273,703.80	514,222.53	1,268,657.63	12,084,015.17
Payments from July 1, 1900, to Dec. 31, 1900	5,332,245.58	332,856.00	4,537,314.13	34,147.18	10,236,562.89
Balance	4,695,185.63	59,152.20	4,023,091.66	1,234,510.45	1,847,452.28
Transfer warrants executed	63.00			63.00	
Correct balance under different funds Dec. 31, 1900.	4,695,248.63	59,152.20	4,023,091.66	1,234,447.45	1,847,452.28

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EXHIBIT 2.—*Cash receipts from July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1900.*

Total by months.	July.	August.	September.
Fiscal year 1899:			
Customs			
Postal			
Internal revenue			
Miscellaneous			
Repayments	$1,515.72		$367.46
Total	1,515.72		367.46
Fiscal year 1900:			
Customs	149,674.11	$4,947.64	
Postal	16,474.40	1,557.10	157.50
Internal revenue	12,158.82	1,084.16	12.15
Miscellaneous	22,507.34		
Repayments	642,180.57	33,476.97	7,968.95
Total	842,995.25	41,025.87	8,138.60
Fiscal year 1901:			
Customs	1,093,139.54	1,344,271.19	1,155,283.20
Postal	21,355.43	29,769.55	23,926.80
Internal revenue	49,957.25	69,526.83	45,100.56
Miscellaneous	10,072.48	9,543.04	15,546.68
Repayments		565.02	1,962.06
Total	1,174,524.70	1,453,675.63	1,241,819.30
Grand total	2,019,035.67	1,494,701.50	1,250,325.36

Total by months.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Fiscal year 1899:				
Customs				
Postal				
Internal revenue				
Miscellaneous				
Repayments	$7.25			$1,890.43
Total	7.25			1,890.43
Fiscal year 1900:				
Customs	170.10	$3.06	$188.80	154,993.70
Postal	6,809.32			24,998.32
Internal revenue				13,205.13
Miscellaneous				22,507.34
Repayments	2,392.56	115.10	23,549.54	709,683.70
Total	9,371.98	118.15	23,738.34	925,388.19
Fiscal year 1901:				
Customs	1,380,543.82	1,358,267.87	1,549,186.66	7,880,692.28
Postal	27,630.13	28,029.22	29,814.74	160,525.87
Internal revenue	41,407.40	42,320.45	71,208.99	319,521.48
Miscellaneous	9,810.59	10,187.88	13,209.11	68,369.78
Repayments	10,148.50	5,327.18	7,570.63	25,573.39
Total	1,469,540.44	1,444,132.60	1,670,990.13	8,454,682.80
Grand total	1,478,919.67	1,444,250.75	1,694,728.47	9,381,961.42

EXHIBIT 2A.—*Cash receipts from July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1901.*

Total under different funds.	Customs.	Postal.	Internal revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Repayments.	Total.
Fiscal year 1899:						
July					$1,515.72	$1,515.72
August						
September					367.46	367.46
October					7.25	7.25
November						
December						
Total					1,890.43	1,890.43

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EXHIBIT 2A.—*Cash receipts from July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1901*—Continued.

Total under different funds.	Customs.	Postal.	Internal revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Repayments.	Total.
Fiscal year 1900:						
July	$149,674.11	$16,474.40	$12,158.82	$22,507.34	$642,180.58	$842,995.25
August	4,957.64	1,557.10	1,034.16	.....	33,476.97	41,025.87
September	.....	157.50	12.15	.....	7,968.95	8,138.60
October	170.10	6,809.32	.....	.....	2,392.56	9,371.98
November	8.05	.....	.....	.....	115.10	118.15
December	188.80	.....	.....	.....	23,549.54	23,738.34
Total	154,998.70	24,998.32	13,205.13	22,507.34	709,683.70	925,388.19
Fiscal year 1901:						
July	1,093,139.54	21,355.43	49,957.25	10,072.48	.....	1,174,524.70
August	1,344,271.19	29,769.55	69,526.83	9,543.04	565.02	1,453,675.63
September	1,155,283.20	23,926.80	45,100.56	15,546.68	1,962.06	1,241,819.30
October	1,380,543.82	27,630.13	41,407.40	9,810.59	10,148.50	1,469,540.44
November	1,358,267.87	28,029.22	42,320.45	10,187.88	5,327.18	1,444,132.60
December	1,549,186.66	29,814.74	71,208.99	13,209.11	7,570.63	1,670,990.13
Total	7,880,692.28	160,525.87	319,521.48	68,369.78	25,573.39	8,454,682.80
Grand total	8,035,685.98	185,524.19	332,726.61	90,877.12	737,147.52	9,381,961.42

EXHIBIT 3.—*Payments from July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1900.*

Total by months.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Fiscal year 1900:				
Customs	$490,508.01	$157,034.01	$28,148.43	.....
Postal	71,807.00	.....	.....	.....
Internal revenue	415,272.27	61,177.42	12,350.16	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	1,725.77	.....	.....
Total	977,587.28	219,937.20	40,498.59	.....
Fiscal year 1901:				
Customs	656,291.51	699,864.21	948,544.02	$787,309.65
Postal	39,637.12	46,292.50	55,879.36	39,830.10
Internal revenue	188,093.02	674,169.65	942,734.10	781,773.08
Miscellaneous	13,399.90	5,688.64	272.91	9,099.53
Total	897,421.55	1,426,015.00	1,947,430.39	1,618,012.36
Grand total	1,875,008.83	1,645,952.20	1,987,928.98	1,618,012.36

Total by months.	November.	December.	Total.
Fiscal year 1900:			
Customs	$365.28	.....	$676,055.73
Postal	.....	.....	71,807.00
Internal revenue	.....	.....	488,799.86
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	1,725.77
Total	365.28	.....	1,238,388.35
Fiscal year 1901:			
Customs	650,730.15	$913,450.31	4,656,189.85
Postal	39,268.99	40,140.93	261,049.00
Internal revenue	172,055.91	1,289,688.52	4,048,514.28
Miscellaneous	.....	3,960.43	32,421.41
Total	862,055.05	2,247,240.19	8,998,174.54
Grand total	862,420.33	2,247,240.19	10,236,562.89

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EXHIBIT 3A.—*Payments from July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1900.*

Total under different funds.	Customs.	Postal.	Internal revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Fiscal year 1900:					
July	$409,508.01	$71,807.00	$415,272.27		$977,587.28
August	157,034.01		61,177.42	$1,725.77	219,937.20
September	28,148.43		12,350.16		40,498.59
October					
November	365.28				365.28
December					
Total	676,055.73	71,807.00	488,799.85	1,725.77	1,238,388.35
Fiscal year 1901:					
July	656,291.51	39,637.12	188,093.02	13,399.90	897,421.55
August	699,864.21	46,292.50	674,169.65	5,688.64	1,426,015.00
September	948,544.02	55,879.36	942,734.10	272.91	1,947,430.39
October	987,309.65	39,830.10	781,778.08	9,099.53	1,618,012.36
November	650,730.15	39,268.99	172,056.91		862,055.05
December	913,450.31	40,140.93	1,289,688.52	3,960.43	2,247,240.19
Total	4,656,189.85	261,049.00	4,048,514.28	32,421.41	8,998,174.54
Grand total	5,332,245.58	332,856.00	4,537,314.13	34,147.18	10,236,562.89

EXHIBIT 4.—*Abstract of transfer warrants executed from July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1900.*

Warrant.		Dr.		Cr.	
No.	Date.	Customs.	Miscellaneous.	Customs.	Miscellaneous.
30	December 21	$5.00			$5.00
32	December 21		$68.00	$68.00	
	Total	5.00	68.00	68.00	5.00

NOTE.—Total on debit side carried to Exhibit 1 with the − sign.

EXHIBIT 5.—*Funds deposited after July 1, 1899, which were on account of the fiscal year 1899, showing what funds received the credit.*

Receipts.		From whom received.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Miscellaneous.
No.	Date.				
1	July 1	Maj. E. F. Ladd	$100,000.00		
2	1	.....do	100,000.00		
3	1	.....do	100,000.00		
4	1	.....do	100,000.00		
5	1	.....do	100,000.00		
6	1	.....do	100,000.00		
7	1	Capt. W. H. Hay	76,499.35		
20	11	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox			$9,894.52
21	12	Maj. S. D. Sturgis			119.50
24	12	Ricardo Martinez		$50.00	
28	14	Capt. E. B. Ives			182.33
34	15	Ricardo Martinez		15,123.37	
39	17	Maj. E. F. Ladd	100,000.00		
41	17	Lieut. J. W. Smith	4,300.14		
42	17	Capt. E. A. Ellis	5,790.07		
45	17	Walter F. Smith			14,323.27
47	17	Maj. J. G. Davis			1,953.58
48	17	Lieut. P. D. Lochridge			9,434.85
49	18	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox			524.24
51	18	Capt. G. S. Cartwright			421.64
53	18	Capt. A. Pickering			6.33
55	20	Ricardo Martinez		2,103.00	
57	20	Lieut. F. E. Bamford			837.06
58	20	Lieut. F. E. Lacey			17,175.76
61	21	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	167,304.39		
64	21	Capt. Elias Chandler	40,065.95		
65	21	J. A. Pedraza		2,191.04	
66	22	Lieut. W. E. Welsh			1,055.92

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EXHIBIT 5.—*Funds deposited after July 1, 1899, which were on account of the fiscal year 1899, showing what funds received the credit*—Continued.

Receipts. No.	Receipts. Date.	From whom received.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Miscellaneous.
70	July 24	Capt. C. J. Symmonds			$903.03
71	24	Ricardo Martinez		$9,256.25	
76	24	Emilio Bacardi		3,845.73	
79	25	Lieut. John Conklin	$6,542.70		
80	25	Lieut. L. S. Upton	2,235.73		
82	25	Capt. C. A. Williams	13,839.98		
83	25	Lieut. M. B. Stokes	69,839.60		
86	26	Maj. W. H. Miller			6,116.02
88	26	Capt. F. G. Irwin	10,039.73		
89	27	Fernando Calvo			447.62
92	28	M. S. Trelles		6,109.43	
94	28	Col. G. M. Randall			145.00
101	31	Rafael Montalvo			1,168.30
106	31	R. M. Canas	22.28		
108	31	Ricardo Martinez		200.00	
109	Aug. 2	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox			.20
111	2	Maj. J. F. Stretch			16,793.50
112	2	Capt. C. J. Stevens			360.54
133	9	Capt. W. H. Hay	125.52		
136	11	Lieut. H. W. Stamford			3,120.87
138	11	A. G. Osuna			5,047.89
142	12	Rafael Montalvo			4.18
148	12	Capt. M. R. Peterson			3,486.27
168	18	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	7.00		
173	18	Capt. J. F. R. Landis	57,179.55		
183	21	Lieut. J. W. Smith	1,699.20		
184	21	Lieut. H. C. Schumm	6,034.55		
192	22	Lieut. F. O. Vincent			35.89
193	23	Capt. T. F. Davis	5,522.53		
197	24	Maj. J. L. Wilson			743.15
198	24	Lieut. Col. H. D. Money			5.50
216	28	Capt. F. J. Kernan			56.73
224	30	Capt. Elias Chandler	6.27		
230	Sept. 4	M. M. Repiso		48.23	
235	4	Capt. W. H. Chatfield			1.34
241	4	Lieut. L. S. Upton	191.02		
243	6	Col. E. Moale			3.66
249	6	Maj. W. H. Miller			33.24
251	6	Lieut. F. E. Bamford			1,000.00
254	8	Capt. Samuel Reber			1.00
261	9	Capt. J. H. Gardner			1.20
288	16	Capt. E. B. Ives			.96
296	19	Lieut. A. G. Paxton			75.47
305	19	Lieut. M. B. Stokes	18.68		
312	20	Capt. A. Pickering			.83
320	23	Maj. W. M. Black			.84
321	22	....do			3.00
326	26	Lieut. Jas. R. Church			17.89
333	26	Lieut. F. E. Lyman			12.50
337	27	Lieut. S. Burkhardt			1,058.22
344	28	Lieut. H. M. Powell			320.01
348	29	Felipe V. de Oca			586.93
365	Oct. 4	Federico Alvarez			34.51
370	5	Jose G. de Peralta			667.75
402	13	Lieut. A. E. Williams			5,180.55
417	16	Capt. C. A. Williams	400.00		
450	25	Jose Castillo			8.51
455	27	Thos. A. Etchanty			12.11
456	27	Leopoldo Dulzaides			15.00
479	Nov. 3	J. A. Pedraza			1,235.57
488	6	Ricardo Paz			2,380.21
499	8	A. G. Osuna			.84
523	10	Lieut.-Col. C. F. Humphrey			20,525.80
552	16	A. Villiers			336.44
604	29	Maj. W. M. Black			.06
645	Dec. 7	M. S. Trelles			328.75
666	9	Maj. J. F. Stretch			2,031.21
670	11	Lieut. Jas. R. Church			20.00
671	11	....do			31.98
687	13	Lieut. Victor Shepherd			5.33
690	13	Porfirio Valiente			13.17
704	15	Ricardo Martinez			13,279.86
723	18	Capt. S. V. Ham			.02
756	23	Ricardo Martinez			60,826.92
758	23	J. Bolaños			31.77
817	Jan. 4	Jose Castillo			.04
822	5	Maj. N. H. Creager			50.04
858	10	Maj. W. M. Black			5.00

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EXHIBIT 5.—*Funds deposited after July 1, 1899, which were on account of the fiscal year 1899, showing what funds received the credit*—Continued.

Receipts. No.	Receipts. Date.	From whom received.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Miscellaneous.
860	Jan. 10	Maj. J. G. Davis			$7,280.48
950	22	Clemente Dantin			369.00
951	22	Jose Rodriguez			517.93
969	25	Clemente Dantin			10.02
1046	Feb. 6	Jose Silverstein			5.65
1058	7	Francisco Collado			38.00
1065	8	Capt. C. A. Williams	$181.95		
1072	9	Jose Dominez			54.99
1073	9	E. Quintana			8.74
1079	9	Jose A. Sanchez			.07
1126	16	Ricardo Martinez		$146.74	
1151	19	Miguel Llaneras			250.25
1170	21	Ricardo Martinez		42.24	
1312	Mar. 17	Brig.-Gen. A. R. Chaffee			408.12
1315	17	Manuel Paisat			93.38
1379	24	Claudio Fuentes			54.98
1460	Apr. 4	R. Perez			15.00
1510	10	Lieut. J. B. McLaughlin			150.00
1518	11	Capt. F. G. Irwin	11.50		
1571	19	Maj. E. F. Ladd			2,246.39
1601	23	....do			90.90
1632	27	Lieut. Wm. Mitchell			.82
1698	May 4	Brig.-Gen. Leonard Wood			1.64
1708	5	Maj. E. F. Ladd			99.38
1727	7	Amador de Rojas			192.06
1746	9	Maj. E. F. Ladd			843.58
1747	9	Leopoldo Ramos			1,428.09
1765	11	R. Torriente			24.25
1817	17	Lieut. P. D. Lochridge			40.34
1872	22	Capt. H. S. Slocum			1,072.81
1899	26	Maj. E. F. Ladd			150.00
1925	29	Brig.-Gen. Leonard Wood			195.00
1926	29	....do			1,311.73
1936	31	....do			1.12
1952	31	Capt. E. B. Ives			2,658.15
		Total	1,167,857.69	39,118.03	223,605.10

EXHIBIT 6.—*Repayments for the fiscal year 1900, received during the fiscal year 1900.*

State and goverment:	
Central office	$99,069.12
Hospitals and charities	22,564.72
Jails	42,349.33
Public buildings	2,580.24
Total	166,563.41
Finance:	
Postal service	48,670.63
Customs service expense	20,472.17
Public works	4,000.00
Total	73,142.80
Public works:	
Provinces	66,819.51
Public works	60,931.56
Total	127,751.07
Justice:	
Courts of provinces	422.66
Agriculture, commerce, and industries:	
Provinces	758.15
Municipalities:	
Police	612.69
Instruction	26,951.72
Sanitation	43,891.67
Hospitals and charities	50,909.44
Miscellaneous	68,219.99
Total	190,585.51
Military department:	
Barracks and quarters	24,065.92
Administration and rural guard	22,819.19
Miscellaneous	31.62
Total	46,916.73
Grand total	606,140.33

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EXHIBIT 6a.—*Repayments for the fiscal year 1900, received during the fiscal year 1901.*

Fiscal year 1900.	July.	August.	September.	October.
State and government:				
Central office	$7,269.09			
Provinces	18,817.20	$5,360.96		
Hospitals and charities	5,275.40	6.49	$23.00	$0.65
Jails	15,866.01		134.64	.18
Public buildings	40,354.57			
Total	87,582.27	5,367.45	157.64	.83
Justice:				
Central office	4,792.10			
Supreme court	.77			
Courts of provinces	10,425.37	129.42		
Total	15,218.24	129.42		
Public instruction:				
Central office	5,173.65			
University and State schools	11,446.66	1,143.20		634.40
Public buildings	74.47			
Total	16,694.78	1,143.20		634.40
Finance:				
Central office	52,334.45			
Provinces	7,882.21	2,182.37		
Postal service	10,735.18		21.04	663.14
Customs-service expense	29,979.88			
Refundments	18,809.56			
Money orders and registered mail	113.92			
Quarantine	611.52			88.45
Public buildings	9,118.94			
Total	129,585.66	2,182.37	21.04	751.59
Agriculture, commerce, and industries:				
Central office	1,752.55			
Provinces	811.50	2,578.68		
Total	2,564.05	2,578.68		
Public works:				
Central office	15,800.25			
Provinces	19,475.42	2,017.17		
Public works	45,317.54	15.64	846.60	54.00
Total	80,593.21	2,032.81	846.60	54.00
Municipalities:				
Police	15,333.91	145.53	119.33	2.01
Instruction	106,109.50	4,937.45	746.57	733.34
Sanitation	28,280.85	1,286.37	2,907.07	52.45
Hospitals and charities	46,550.73	480.33	1,770.71	160.91
Miscellaneous	29,887.30	12,677.66	22.88	
Total	226,162.29	19,527.34	5,566.56	948.71
Military department:				
Barracks and quarters	38,174.14	87.97	474.11	3.00
Administration and rural guard	43,559.55	373.20	903.00	
Miscellaneous	2,036.39	54.53		
Total	83,780.08	515.70	1,377.11	3.00
Grand total	642,180.58	33,476.97	7,968.95	2,392.56

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EXHIBIT 6a.—*Repayments for the fiscal year 1900, received during the fiscal year 1901*—Continued.

Fiscal year 1900.	November.	December.	Total.
State and government:			
Central office	$0.92		$7,270.01
Provinces			24,178.16
Hospitals and charities		$15,439.77	20,745.34
Jails			16,000.33
Public buildings			40,354.57
Total	0.92	15,439.77	108,548.91
Justice:			
Central office			4,792.10
Supreme court			.77
Courts of provinces			10,554.79
Total			15,347.66
Public instruction:			
Central office			5,173.65
University and State schools			13,224.26
Public buildings			74.47
Total			18,472.38
Finance:			
Central office			52,344.45
Provinces			10,064.58
Postal service			11,419.36
Customs-service expense			29,979.88
Refundments			18,809.56
Money orders and registered mail			113.92
Quarantine		12.79	712.76
Public buildings			9,118.94
Total		12.79	132,558.45
Agriculture, commerce, and industries:			
Central office			1,752.55
Provinces			3,390.18
Total			5,142.73
Public works:			
Central office			15,800.25
Provinces			21,492.59
Public works	.64	1.10	46,235.52
Total	.64	1.10	83,528.36
Municipalities:			
Police		27.69	15,628.47
Instruction	10.40		112,537.26
Sanitation	1.50	2.00	32,530.24
Hospitals and charities	100.70	8,033.24	57,096.62
Miscellaneous			42,587.84
Total	112.60	8,062.93	260,380.43
Military department:			
Barracks and quarters		32.95	38,772.17
Administration and rural guard	.94		44,846.69
Miscellaneous			2,090.92
Total	.94	32.95	85,709.78
Grand total	115.10	23,549.54	709,683.70

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EXHIBIT 7.—*Total repayments for the fiscal year 1900.*

	Deposited during—		Total.
	Fiscal year 1900.	Fiscal year 1901.	
State and government:			
Central office	$99,069.12	$7,270.01	$106,339.13
Provinces	.....	24,178.16	24,178.16
Hospitals and charities	22,564.72	20,745.34	43,310.06
Jails	42,349.33	16,000.83	58,350.16
Public buildings	2,580.24	40,354.57	42,934.81
Total	166,563.41	108,548.91	275,112.32
Justice:			
Central office	.....	4,792.10	4,792.10
Supreme court	.....	.77	.77
Courts of provinces	422.66	10,554.79	10,977.45
Public buildings	.....	.....	.....
Total	422.66	15,347.66	15,770.32
Public instruction:			
Central office	.....	5,173.65	5,173.65
University and State schools	.....	13,224.26	13,224.26
Public buildings	.....	74.47	74.47
Total	.....	18,472.38	18,472.38
Finance:			
Central office	.....	52,334.45	52,334.45
Provinces	.....	10,064.58	10,064.58
Postal service	48,670.63	11,419.36	60,089.99
Customs-service expense	20,472.17	29,979.88	50,452.05
Refundments	.....	18,809.56	18,809.56
Money orders and registered mail	.....	113.92	113.92
Quarantine	.....	712.76	712.76
Public buildings	4,000.00	9,118.94	13,118.94
Total	73,142.80	132,553.45	205,696.25
Agriculture, commerce, and industries:			
Central office	.....	1,752.55	1,752.55
Province	758.15	3,390.18	4,148.33
Total	758.15	5,142.73	5,900.88
Public works:			
Central office	.....	15,800.25	15,800.25
Provinces	66,819.51	21,492.59	88,312.10
Public works	60,931.56	46,235.52	107,167.08
Total	127,751.07	83,528.36	211,279.43
Municipalities:			
Police	612.69	15,628.47	16,241.16
Instructions	26,951.72	112,537.26	139,488.98
Sanitation	43,891.67	32,530.24	76,421.91
Hospitals and charities	50,909.44	57,096.62	108,006.06
Miscellaneous	68,219.99	42,587.84	110,807.83
Total	190,585.51	260,380.43	450,965.94
Military department:			
Barracks and quarters	24,065.92	38,771.17	62,838.09
Administration and rural guard	22,819.19	44,846.69	67,665.88
Miscellaneous	31.62	2,090.92	2,122.54
Total	46,916.73	85,709.78	132,626.51
Grand total	606,140.33	709,683.70	1,315,824.03

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EXHIBIT 8.—*Total allotments irrespective of fiscal years.*

	July.	August.	September.
State and government:			
Central office	$8,369.83	$16,898.83	$44,202.11
Provinces	9,085.73	28,050.66	21,317.79
Hospitals and charities	62,139.38	64,668.04	50,366.48
Jails	25,949.11	41,460.66	54,021.46
Public buildings	33,684.89	5,078.45	41,377.34
Total	139,228.94	156,151.64	211,285.18
Justice:			
Central office	3,339.99	6,756.56	4,116.32
Supreme court	6,981.78	13,436.24	6,874.90
Courts of provinces	29,582.99	46,724.42	71,106.82
Public buildings	11,217.47	52.60	887.50
Total	51,072.23	66,969.82	82,985.54
Public instruction:			
Central office	2,206.63	4,296.32	2,680.66
University and State schools	34,913.22	73,685.69	54,307.17
Public buildings			
Total	37,119.85	77,982.01	56,987.83
Finance:			
Central office	48,981.03	70,248.69	58,467.27
Provinces	12,818.79	13,616.10	20,180.60
Postal-service expense	111,444.12	46,292.50	55,879.36
Customs-service expense	91,771.01	29,861.52	150,818.96
Refundments	15,080.00	7,823.90	4,859.96
Money orders and registered mails	366.97	43.00	81.16
Quarantine	10,000.00	35,060.49	42,985.89
Public buildings	933.36	5,714.12	1,843.00
Total	291,395.28	208,650.32	335,116.20
Agriculture, commerce, and industries:			
Central office	4,171.65	9,711.47	4,664.58
Provinces	4,786.15	2,851.02	5,055.06
Total	8,957.80	12,562.49	9,719.64
Public works:			
Central office	12,253.32	15,533.55	8,974.90
Provinces	90,461.23	3,715.33	3,428.80
Public works	90,819.51	189,436.61	174,152.70
Total	193,534.06	208,685.49	186,546.40
Municipalities:			
Police	68,300.82	81,660.51	115,626.85
Instruction	407,423.50	221,359.32	471,154.96
Sanitation	345,966.44	270,387.42	241,579.67
Hospitals and charities	100,392.20	122,003.69	129,041.17
Miscellaneous	39,520.79	15,611.19	9,076.02
Total	961,603.75	711,022.13	966,478.67
Military department:			
Barracks and quarters	49,811.94	59,576.06	28,239.13
Administration and rural guard	138,837.23	143,062.92	110,005.81
Miscellaneous	3,447.75	1,289.32	554.58
Total	192,096.92	208,928.30	138,799.52
Grand total	1,875,008.83	1,645,952.20	1,987,928.98

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EXHIBIT 8.—*Total allotments irrespective of fiscal years*—Continued.

	October.	November.	December.	Total.
State and government:				
Central office	$21,175.38	$8,963.41	$50,022.38	$149,626.94
Provinces	46,458.06	918.23	24,630.67	130,461.14
Hospitals and charities	58,703.85	26,372.72	93,413.06	355,663.53
Jails	36,943.23	3,296.31	63,240.98	224,912.75
Public buildings	18,108.00	9,434.00	20,957.70	128,640.38
Total	181,389.52	48,984.67	252,264.79	989,304.74
Justice:				
Central office	6,356.60	183.33	8,833.18	29,585.98
Supreme court	9,219.40	.....	14,633.25	51,145.57
Courts of provinces	63,390.30	13,511.82	73,745.81	298,012.16
Public buildings	1,202.00	.....	3,000.00	16,359.57
Total	80,168.30	13,695.15	100,212.24	395,103.28
Public instruction:				
Central office	1,966.66	.....	6,005.37	17,155.64
University and State schools	39,004.07	11,909.52	77,323.82	291,143.49
Public buildings	.....	6,300.00	11,422.25	17,722.25
Total	40,970.73	18,209.52	94,751.44	326,021.38
Finance:				
Central office	36,902.94	11,841.52	104,477.32	330,918.77
Provinces	15,321.43	995.00	18,270.07	81,201.99
Postal-service expense	39,830.10	30,268.99	40,140.93	332,856.00
Customs-service expense	80,288.22	72,416.79	73,316.71	498,473.21
Refundments	3,322.50	3,775.95	9,179.51	44,042.82
Money orders and registered mail	154.63	.....	52.81	698.57
Quarantine	17,593.87	.....	64,561.31	170,191.56
Public buildings	625.00	892.50	825.44	10,833.42
Total	194,039.69	129,190.75	310,824.10	1,469,216.34
Agriculture, commerce, and industries:				
Central offices	9,174.99	1,249.23	8,449.34	37,421.26
Provinces	4,364.95	.....	115,523.17	132,580.35
Total	13,539.94	1,249.23	123,972.51	170,001.61
Public works:				
Central office	9,268.00	3,443.32	20,326.29	69,799.38
Provinces	3,067.73	3,063.98	3,088.98	106,826.05
Public works	118,958.21	164,959.94	147,318.13	885,645.10
Total	131,293.94	171,467.24	170,733.40	1,062,270.53
Municipalities:				
Police	107,458.00	7,185.00	115,789.00	496,020.18
Instruction	321,422.80	66,294.40	491,071.73	1,978,726.71
Sanitation	253,399.94	221,948.25	256,072.17	1,589,358.89
Hospitals and charities	92,262.40	34,220.77	127,864.83	605,785.06
Miscellaneous	13,810.24	11,383.52	9,722.00	99,123.76
Total	788,353.38	341,031.94	1,000,519.73	4,769,009.60
Military department:				
Barracks and quarters	62,394.67	41,375.16	51,882.49	293,279.45
Administration and rural guard	124,642.19	95,472.60	139,937.47	751,958.22
Miscellaneous	1,220.00	1,744.07	2,142.02	10,397.74
Total	188,256.86	138,591.83	193,961.98	1,055,635.41
Grand total	1,618,012.36	862,420.33	2,247,240.19	10,236,562.89

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EXHIBIT 9.—*Revenues for the calendar year 1900, as reported by collectors.*

	January to June.	July to December.	Total.
Customs receipts:			
Baracoa	$18,028.87	$9,678.94	$27,707.81
Batabano	2,064.85	1,075.07	3,139.92
Caibarien	97,545.69	104,052.84	201,598.53
Cardenas	159,894.98	141,568.75	301,463.73
Cienfuegos	558,682.82	609,790.72	1,168,473.54
Gibara	84,177.16	153,539.65	237,716.81
Guantanamo	57,248.80	70,295.07	127,543.87
Habana	6,145,222.11	5,923,176.94	12,068,399.05
Manzanillo	76,890.07	98,850.98	175,741.05
Matanzas	241,027.35	215,895.95	456,923.30
Nuevitas	85,028.81	95,334.88	180,363.69
Sagua la Grande	109,139.27	95,478.26	204,617.53
Santa Cruz del Sur	2,646.25	1,901.13	4,547.38
Santiago	468,102.00	483,812.82	951,914.82
Trinidad	15,016.35	7,111.65	22,128.00
Tunas de Zaza	697.10	3,547.15	4,244.25
Total	8,121,412.48	8,015,110.80	16,136,523.28
Postal receipts from all sources	136,015.43	185,524.19	321,539.62
Internal-revenue receipts:			
Cardenas		17,937.96	17,937.96
Cienfuegos		11,934.28	11,934.28
Guanajay		5,061.57	5,061.57
Habana	279,899.86	218,876.75	498,776.61
Holquin		5,399.43	5,399.43
Manzanillo		3,651.20	3,651.20
Matanzas	79,727.87	11,836.98	91,564.85
Pinar del Rio	15,133.22	7,189.55	22,322.87
Puerto Principe	16,588.90	9,334.35	25,923.25
Santa Clara	48,469.84	11,348.13	59,817.97
Santiago	33,767.14	22,481.31	56,248.45
Total	473,586.83	325,051.51	798,638.34
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Signal Corps	32,115.79	34,718.40	66,834.19
Captains of the port		183.62	183.62
Not otherwise reported	48,206.30	33,467.76	81,674.06
Total	80,322.09	68,369.78	148,691.87
Grand total	8,811,336.83	8,594,056.28	17,405,393.11

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EXHIBIT 10.—*Allotments for the calendar year 1900.*

	Allotments.		
	January to June.	July to December.	Total.
State and government:			
Central office	$135,468.16	$146,989.10	$282,457.26
Provinces	104,264.56	112,964.69	217,229.25
Hospitals and charities	319,744.28	335,506.27	655,250.55
Jails	179,778.08	200,231.81	380,009.89
Public buildings	36,650.60	125,562.98	162,413.58
Total	776,105.68	921,254.85	1,697,360.53
Justice:			
Central office	17,425.46	26,492.89	43,918.35
Supreme courts	84,255.02	45,392.18	79,647.20
Courts of provinces	262,741.12	282,329.40	545,070.52
Public buildings	15,200.00	16,359.57	31,559.57
Total	329,621.60	370,574.04	700,195.64
Public instruction:			
Central office	13,303.21	15,244.01	28,547.22
University and State schools	319,513.15	264,074.29	583,587.44
Public buildings	2,824.12	17,722.25	20,546.37
Total	335,640.48	297,040.55	632,681.03
Finance:			
Central office	213,416.24	272,857.72	486,273.96
Provinces	80,417.95	71,996.84	152,414.79
Postal service	310,043.88	261,049.00	571,092.88
Customs-service expense	428,997.70	497,865.87	926,963.57
Refundments	40,088.85	44,137.06	84,225.91
Money orders and registered mail	61,669.32	527.44	62,196.76
Quarantine	105,037.00	170,191.56	275,228.56
Public buildings	82,931.56	10,234.42	43,165.98
Total	1,272,602.50	1,328,959.91	601,562.41
Agriculture, commerce, and industries:			
Central office	27,179.97	36,762.21	63,942.18
Provinces	17,258.83	130,204.83	147,463.66
Total	44,438.80	166,967.04	211,405.84
Public works:			
Central office	65,804.82	66,477.58	132,282.40
Provinces	154,591.35	106,209.92	260,891.27
Public works, including construction and repairs lighthouses	772,330.08	838,306.83	1,610,636.91
Total	992,726.25	1,010,994.33	2,008,720.58
Municipalities:			
Police	459,502.83	455,113.95	914,616.78
Instruction	1,456,220.91	1,746,422.38	3,201,643.29
Sanitation	1,652,118.62	1,428,729.51	3,080,843.13
Hospitals and charities	533,029.69	535,349.52	1,068,379.21
Miscellaneous	329,279.27	76,112.85	405,392.12
Total	4,429,151.32	4,241,728.21	8,670,879.53
Military department:			
Barracks and quarters	203,488.89	252,550.11	956,038.50
Administration and rural guard	855,258.68	671,900.75	1,527,159.43
Miscellaneous	110,804.53	10,109.90	120,014.43
Total	1,669,551.60	934,560.76	2,604,112.36
Grand total	9,849,838.23	9,272,079.69	19,121,917.92

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EXHIBIT 10.—*Allotments for the calendar year 1900*—Continued.

	Repayments.			Net allotments.
	January to June.	July to December.	Total.	Total.
State and government:				
Central office	$106,339.10	$0.08	$106,339.18	$176,118.08
Provinces	24,178.16	.....	24,178.16	193,051.09
Hospitals and charities	43,310.06	.....	43,310.06	611,040.49
Jails	95,633.43	1,990.87	97,624.30	282,385.59
Public buildings	42,934.81	.....	42,934.81	119,478.77
Total	312,395.56	1,990.95	314,386.51	1,382,974.02
Justice:				
Central office	4,792.10	.....	4,792.10	39,126.25
Supreme courts	.77	.....	.77	79,646.48
Courts of provinces	10,977.45	135.26	11,112.71	533,957.81
Public buildings	.....	.....	.....	31,559.57
Total	15,770.32	135.26	15,905.58	684,290.06
Public instruction:				
Central office	5,173.65	.....	5,173.65	28,378.57
University and State schools	13,224.26	3,268.44	16,492.70	567,094.74
Public buildings	74.47	.....	74.47	20,471.90
Total	18,472.38	3,268.44	21,740.82	610,940.21
Finance:				
Central office	52,334.45	.....	52,344.45	433,939.51
Provinces	10,064.58	.56	10,065.14	142,349.65
Postal service	60,080.99	27.55	60,117.54	510,975.34
Customs-service expense	48,312.98	.....	48,312.98	878,650.59
Refundments	18,809.56	.....	18,809.56	65,416.35
Money orders and registered mail	113.92	.....	113.92	62,082.84
Quarantine	712.76	.....	712.76	274,515.80
Public buildings	13,118.94	.....	13,118.94	30,047.04
Total	203,557.18	28.11	203,585.29	2,397,977.12
Agriculture, commerce, and industries:				
Central office	1,752.55	.....	1,752.55	62,189.63
Provinces	4,148.33	.01	4,148.34	143,315.32
Total	5,900.88	.01	5,900.89	205,504.95
Public works:				
Central office	15,800.25	.....	15,800.25	116,482.15
Provinces	88,312.10	.....	88,312.10	172,489.17
Public works, including construction and repairs lighthouses	107,167.02	5,736.22	112,903.24	1,497,733.67
Total	211,279.37	5,736.22	217,015.59	1,786,704.99
Municipalities:				
Police	16,239.19	19.00	16,258.19	898,358.59
Instruction	139,488.98	1,254.32	140,743.30	3,060,899.99
Sanitation	43,607.80	7,764.54	51,372.34	3,029,475.79
Hospitals and charities	108,006.06	3,864.98	111,871.04	956,508.17
Miscellaneous	110,714.45	.....	110,714.45	294,677.67
Total	418,056.48	12,902.84	430,959.32	8,239,920.21
Military department:				
Barracks and quarters	44,283.09	1,054.56	45,337.65	910,700.85
Administration and rural guard	66,903.87	457.00	67,360.87	1,459,798.56
Miscellaneous	2,122.54	.....	2,122.54	118,791.89
Total	113,309.50	1,511.56	114,821.06	2,489,291.30
Grand total	1,298,741.67	25,573.39	1,324,315.06	17,797,602.86

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EXHIBIT 11.—*Revenues as reported by collectors, fiscal year 1901.*

	July.	August.	September.
Customs receipts:			
Baracoa	$2,108.63	$1,446.61	$1,414.11
Batabano	116.89	239.46	141.75
Caibarien	12,284.39	21,387.98	11,675.28
Cardenas	25,566.56	28,832.10	11,088.74
Cienfuegos	89,158.39	97,970.91	90,346.36
Gibara	19,118.90	20,663.17	26,173.77
Guantanamo	13,973.53	9,164.38	9,674.51
Habana	909,769.96	991,926.06	858,179.99
Manzanillo	12,162.74	17,443.20	18,284.12
Matanzas	49,990.17	40,280.09	23,626.79
Nuevitas	19,850.13	10,768.99	7,590.45
Sagua la Grande	21,363.94	17,022.94	14,569.91
Santa Cruz del Sur	1.94	1,610.66	102.44
Santiago	73,977.99	84,078.92	76,968.23
Trinidad	675.90	1,740.06	53.30
Tunas de Zaza	81.18	143.70	25.71
Total	1,250,201.24	1,344,708.63	1,145,015.46
Postal receipts from all sources	37,829.83	31,326.65	24,084.30
Internal-revenue receipts:			
Cardenas	4,771.83	6,538.49	1,005.45
Cienfuegos	2,511.78	2,277.21	1,994.20
Guanajay	188.77	495.34	1,405.48
Habana	40,787.61	39,589.41	31,014.38
Holguin	873.17	1,724.56	662.79
Manzanillo	556.43	476.78	1,398.49
Matanzas	3,896.04	2,346.13	1,363.57
Pinar del Rio	907.03	1,102.65	809.79
Puerto Principe	2,612.68	2,274.07	363.02
Santa Clara	1,715.34	931.79	967.60
Santiago	9,536.76	1,675.73	1,176.65
Total	68,357.44	59,432.16	42,160.42
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Signal corps	6,206.00	4,946.23	5,977.74
Captains of the port	67.50	14.46	2.50
Not otherwise reported	3,798.98	4,582.35	9,566.44
Total	10,072.48	9,543.04	15,546.68
Grand total	1,366,460.99	1,445,010.48	1,226,806.86

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EXHIBIT 11.—*Revenues as reported by collectors, fiscal year 1901*—Continued.

	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Customs receipts:				
Baracoa	$1,533.11	$1,563.59	$1,622.89	$9,678.94
Batabano	108.99	99.05	368.93	1,075.07
Caibarien	20,528.68	22,271.69	15,904.82	104,052.84
Cardenas	19,390.39	25,916.70	30,874.26	141,568.75
Cienfuegos	91,665.44	110,800.40	129,849.22	609,790.72
Gibara	27,720.97	28,712.28	31,150.56	153,539.65
Guantanamo	8,354.84	17,533.06	11,594.75	70,295.07
Habana	1,075,242.99	978,762.16	1,114,295.78	5,932,176.94
Manzanillo	16,606.77	15,099.91	19,254.24	98,850.98
Matanzas	35,707.79	31,309.84	34,881.27	215,896.96
Nuevitas	14,182.80	15,637.78	27,304.73	96,334.88
Sagua la Grande	18,217.69	9,021.88	15,281.90	96,478.26
Santa Cruz del Sur	93.92	53.72	57.05	1,901.13
Santiago	69,332.44	75,719.82	108,735.42	483,812.82
Trinidad	3,238.79	1,322.77	80.83	7,111.65
Tunas de Zaza	70.55	3,015.45	210.56	3,547.15
Total	1,401,896.16	1,336,822.10	1,536,467.21	8,015,110.80
Postal receipts from all sources	34,439.45	28,029.22	29,814.74	185,524.19
Internal-revenue receipts:				
Cardenas	1,688.77	3,148.42	785.00	17,937.96
Cienfuegos	1,341.94	1,818.85	1,990.30	11,934.27
Guanajay	1,321.30	1,054.99	595.69	5,061.57
Habana	26,259.57	26,454.96	54,770.82	218,876.75
Holguin	494.64	735.03	910.24	5,399.43
Manzanillo	322.13	656.16	241.21	3,651.20
Matanzas	1,933.45	1,509.08	788.71	11,836.98
Pinar del Rio	1,790.16	1,364.40	1,215.52	7,189.55
Puerto Principe	2,004.88	1,128.49	951.21	9,334.35
Santa Clara	4,662.11	1,689.77	1,381.52	11,348.13
Santiago	1,845.36	2,366.59	5,871.22	22,481.31
Total	43,663.31	41,936.74	69,501.44	325,051.51
Miscellaneous receipts:				
Signal corps	5,679.31	5,593.10	6,316.02	34,718.40
Captains of the port	20.00	27.50	51.66	173.62
Not otherwise reported	4,111.28	4,567.28	6,841.43	33,467.76
Total	9,810.59	10,187.88	13,209.11	68,359.78
Grand total	1,489,809.51	1,416,975.94	1,648,992.50	8,594,056.28

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EXHIBIT 12.—*Allotments for the fiscal year 1900 made during fiscal year 1901.*

	July.	August.	September.	November.	Total.
State and government:					
Central office	$8,292.33	$164.50			$8,456.83
Provinces	9,085.78	13,693.33	$1,810.55		24,589.61
Hospitals and charities	15,411.54	4,072.07	673.65		20,157.26
Jails	24,582.11	7,342.48	3,609.00		35,533.59
Public buildings	2,902.40	175.00			3,077.40
Total	60,274.11	25,447.38	6,093.20		91,814.69
Justice:					
Central office	3,339.99	38.25			3,378.24
Supreme court	5,820.78	1.25			5,822.03
Courts of provinces	29,532.99	2,911.22	223.15		32,667.36
Public buildings					
Total	38,693.76	2,950.72	223.15		41,867.63
Public instruction:					
Central office	2,206.63				2,206.63
University and State schools	34,913.22	2,500.05			37,413.27
Public buildings					
Total	37,119.85	2,500.05			39,619.90
Finance:					
Central office	8,575.39	29,485.66	20,000.00		58,061.05
Provinces	12,818.79	1,028.07	201.90		14,048.76
Postal service	71,807.00				71,807.00
Customs-service expense		562.53	44.81		607.34
Refundments	30.00				30.00
Money orders and registered mail	201.97		11.16		213.13
Quarantine					
Public buildings			1,000.00		1,000.00
Total	93,433.15	31,076.26	21,257.87		145,767.28
Agriculture, commerce, and industries:					
Central office	4,171.65				4,171.65
Provinces	2,786.15	281.49	170.00		3,237.64
Total	6,957.80	281.49	170.00		7,409.29
Public works:					
Central office	2,550.00	713.05	58.75		3,321.80
Provinces		666.13			666.13
Public works	17,623.76	43,777.65			61,401.41
Total	20,173.76	45,156.83	58.75		65,389.34
Municipalities:					
Police	68,300.82	6,819.51	730.00		75,850.33
Instruction	346,798.50	9,424.53	4,862.00		361,085.03
Sanitation	142,207.17	14,918.88	5,102.49		162,228.54
Hospitals and charities	69,896.22	29,417.29	1,287.00	$81.13	100,681.64
Miscellaneous	17,831.28	5,179.63			23,010.91
Total	645,033.99	65,759.84	11,981.49	81.13	722,856.45
Military department:					
Barracks and quarters	9,580.66	30,798.86	144.80	205.02	40,729.34
Administration and rural guard	66,293.95	15,783.31	569.33		82,646.59
Miscellaneous	26.25	182.46		79.13	287.84
Total	75,900.86	46,764.63	714.13	284.15	123,663.77
Grand total	977,587.28	219,937.20	40,498.59	365.28	1,238,388.35

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EXHIBIT 12A.—*Allotments for the fiscal year 1901.*

	July.	August.	September.
State and government:			
Central office	$77.50	$16,729.33	$42,202.11
Provinces		14,357.33	19,507.24
Hospitals and charities	46,727.84	60,595.97	49,692.83
Jails	1,367.00	34,118.18	50,412.46
Public buildings	30,782.49	4,903.45	41,377.34
Total	78,954.83	130,704.26	205,191.98
Justice:			
Central office		6,718.31	4,116.32
Supreme court	1,161.00	13,434.99	6,874.90
Court of provinces		43,813.20	70,883.67
Public buildings	11,217.47	52.60	887.50
Total	12,378.47	64,019.10	82,762.39
Public instruction:			
Central office		4,296.32	2,680.66
University and State schools		71,185.64	54,307.17
Public buildings			
Total		75,481.96	56,987.83
Finance:			
Central office	40,405.64	40,763.03	38,467.27
Provinces		12,588.03	19,978.70
Postal service	39,637.12	46,292.50	55,879.36
Customs-service expense	91,711.01	29,298.99	150,774.15
Refundments	15,050.00	7,823.90	4,859.96
Money orders and registered mail	165.00	43.00	70.00
Quarantine	10,000.00	35,050.49	42,985.89
Public buildings	933.36	5,714.12	834.00
Total	197,962.13	177,574.06	313,858.33
Agriculture, commerce, and industries:			
Central office		9,711.47	4,664.58
Provinces	2,000.00	2,569.53	4,885.06
Total	2,000.00	12,281.00	9,549.64
Public works:			
Central office	9,703.32	14,820.50	8,916.15
Provinces	90,461.23	3,049.20	3,428.80
Public works	73,191.75	145,658.96	174,152.70
Total	173,360.30	163,528.66	186,497.65
Municipalities:			
Police		74,841.00	114,896.85
Instruction	60,625.00	211,934.79	466,292.96
Sanitation	208,759.27	255,468.54	236,477.18
Hospitals and charities	30,495.98	92,586.40	127,754.17
Miscellaneous	21,689.51	10,331.56	9,076.02
Total	316,569.76	645,262.29	954,497.18
Military department:			
Barracks and quarters	40,231.28	28,777.20	28,094.33
Administration and rural guard	72,543.28	127,279.61	109,436.48
Miscellaneous	3,421.50	1,106.86	554.58
Total	116,196.06	157,163.67	138,085.39
Grand total	897,421.55	1,426,015.00	1,947,430.39

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EXHIBIT 12A.—*Allotments for the fiscal year 1901*—Continued.

	October.	November.	December.	Total.
State and government:				
Central office	$21,175.38	$8,963.41	$50,022.38	$141,180.11
Provinces	46,458.06	918.23	24,630.67	105,871.53
Hospitals and charities	58,703.85	26,372.72	93,413.06	335,506.27
Jails	39,944.23	3,296.31	63,240.98	189,379.16
Public buildings	18,108.00	9,434.00	20,957.70	125,562.98
Total	181,389.52	48,984.67	252,264.79	897,490.05
Justice:				
Central office	6,356.60	183.33	8,333.18	26,207.74
Supreme court	9,219.40	.....	14,638.25	45,323.54
Court of provinces	63,390.30	13,511.82	78,745.81	265,344.80
Public buildings	1,202.00	.....	3,000.00	16,359.57
Total	80,168.30	13,695.15	100,212.24	353,235.65
Public instruction:				
Central office	1,966.66	.....	6,005.37	14,949.01
University and State schools	39,004.07	11,909.52	77,328.82	253,730.22
Public buildings	.....	6,300.00	11,422.25	17,722.25
Total	40,970.73	18,209.52	94,751.44	286,401.48
Finance:				
Central office	36,902.94	11,841.52	104,477.32	272,857.72
Provinces	15,321.43	995.00	18,270.07	67,153.23
Postal service	39,830.10	39,268.99	40,140.93	261,049.00
Customs-service expense	80,288.22	72,416.79	73,316.71	497,865.87
Refundments	3,323.50	3,775.95	9,179.51	44,012.82
Money orders and registered mail	154.63	.....	52.81	485.44
Quarantine	17,593.87	.....	64,561.31	170,191.56
Public buildings	625.00	892.50	825.44	9,833.42
Total	194,039.69	129,190.75	310,824.10	1,323,440.06
Agriculture, commerce, and industries:				
Central office	9,174.99	1,249.23	8,449.34	33,249.61
Provinces	4,364.95	.....	115,523.17	129,342.71
Total	13,539.94	1,249.23	123,972.51	162,592.32
Public works:				
Central office	9,268.00	3,443.32	20,326.29	66,477.58
Provinces	3,067.73	3,063.98	3,088.98	106,159.92
Public works	118,958.21	164,959.94	147,318.13	824,243.69
Total	131,293.94	171,467.24	170,733.40	996,881.19
Municipalities:				
Police	107,458.00	7,185.00	115,879.00	420,169.85
Instruction	321,422.80	66,294.40	491,071.73	1,617,641.68
Sanitation	253,399.94	221,948.25	256,072.17	1,427,125.35
Hospitals and charities	92,262.40	84,139.64	127,864.83	505,103.42
Miscellaneous	13,810.24	11,383.52	9,722.00	76,112.85
Total	788,353.38	340,950.81	1,000,519.73	4,046,153.15
Military department:				
Barracks and quarters	62,394.67	41,170.14	51,882.49	252,550.11
Administration and rural guard	124,642.19	95,472.60	139,937.47	669,311.63
Miscellaneous	1,220.00	1,664.94	2,142.02	10,109.90
Total	188,256.86	138,307.68	193,961.98	931,971.64
Grand total	1,618,012.36	862,055.05	2,247,240.19	8,998,174.54

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REPORT

OF

MAJ. E. C. BROOKS, QUARTERMASTER, U. S. V., AUDITOR FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, March 12, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the office of the auditor for the island of Cuba during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

On March 14, 1899, the military governor of the island of Cuba, in civil order bearing that date, provided for an auditor of the island of Cuba, to have charge of the examination and scrutiny of all accounts arising from the disbursement of funds obtained from the customs receipts of the island of Cuba, except those then audited by the auditor of the customs service, Mr. W. P. Watson, who had been auditing accounts of customs revenues and disbursements of officers of the customs service since the date of military occupation. Under this order, and on March 18, 1899, Maj. E. F. Ladd, quartermaster, U. S. V., treasurer of the customs service, was appointed auditor for Cuba. In addition to the foregoing officers and by order of March 14, 1899, concurrent powers were given to the auditor of the finance department, Mr. Ernesto Fonts y Sterling, who had already been exercising the functions since January 27 of that year, in the auditing of accounts pertaining to internal revenues. The department of posts had likewise made provision for an accounting system, and a bureau of accounts had been established as a part of that department.

No. 12.

[General Order, Original No. 10.]

HABANA, *January 25, 1899.*

A bureau of postal accounts is hereby created in the office of the director of posts until otherwise ordered, to be in charge of a designated chief.

The chief of the bureau of postal accounts shall receive all accounts arising in connection with the postal service of Cuba or relative thereto, with all the vouchers necessary to a correct adjustment thereof, and shall audit and settle the same, and shall certify the balances arising thereon to the director of posts.

He shall keep and preserve all accounts and vouchers after settlement.

He shall close the postal account of the department quarterly and submit to the director of posts quarterly statements of its receipts and expenditures.

He shall report to the director of posts, when required to do so, the manner and form of keeping and adjusting the accounts of the department, and the official form of the papers to be used in connection with its receipts and disbursements.

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He shall report to the director of posts all the delinquencies of postmasters and postal officials in rendering the accounts and returns, or in paying over, as required, the receipts of their respective offices.

He shall register, charge, and countersign all warrants upon the designated depository of postal revenues for this department, for payments issued by the director of posts, as warranted by law or regulations.

He shall perform such other duties in relation to the financial concerns of the department as may be assigned to him by the director of posts, and make such reports concerning the same as the director of posts may require.

The laws, rules, and regulations of the United States of America concerning the settlement and adjustment of postal accounts are hereby declared in force so far as the same may be applicable to the service as organized or recognized by the director of posts.

E. G. RATHBONE,
Director of Posts of Cuba.

Under the afore-cited order Mr. W. H. Reeves was appointed chief of the bureau of postal accounts, department of posts, on February 8, 1900. The functions of this bureau were not disturbed by the provisions of civil order of March 14, 1899.

Mr. W. W. Barré, assistant auditor for the island of Porto Rico, was designated by the Secretary of War to proceed to Santiago and there audit all accounts pertaining to the funds of the island of Cuba and included in the period from July 17, 1898, up to and embracing December 31 of that year.

There were then, during that period from July 17, 1898, to June 30, 1899, five auditors exercising distinct and independent jurisdiction over accounts pertaining to the moneys of the island, namely: Mr. W. W. Barré, special auditor for accounts pertaining to the period of American occupancy of the island prior to January 1, 1899; Mr. W. P. Watson, auditor for customs accounts; Mr. Ernesto Fonts y Sterling, auditor for the department of finance; Mr. W. H. Reeves, chief of the bureau of postal accounts, department of posts, and Maj. E. F. Ladd, quartermaster, U. S. Vols., treasurer of the customs service, auditor for Cuba, and under whose jurisdiction came all accounts of collections and disbursements not subject to the audit of any of the aforenamed officers.

On May 11, 1899, the following order of the War Department promulgating an order from the President of the United States was published:

[Circular No. 18, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 11, 1899.

The following order of the President is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, May 8, 1899.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, I hereby order and direct that during the maintenance of the military government by the United States in the island of Cuba and all islands in the West Indies west of the seventy-fourth degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain, there are hereby created and shall be maintained the offices of auditor of the islands; one assistant auditor for auditing the accounts of the department of customs, and one assistant auditor for auditing the accounts of the department of post-offices, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War, and whose duties shall be to audit all accounts of the islands.

There is hereby created and shall be maintained the office of treasurer of the islands, which shall be filled by the appointment thereto of an officer of the Regular Army of the United States. The treasurer of the islands shall receive and keep all moneys arising from the revenues of the islands, and shall disburse or transfer the same only upon warrants issued by the auditor of the islands and countersigned by the governor-general.

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All rules and instructions necessary to carry into effect the provisions of Executive orders relating to said islands shall be issued by the Secretary of War.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba and all islands in the West Indies west of the seventy-fourth degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

The foregoing order was limited in its operation by the following order:

No. 85.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. The fiscal year shall end on June 30.

All money collected prior to July 1, 1899, shall be considered and accounted for a pertaining to the fiscal year 1899, ending June 30, 1899.

All insular funds in the hands of collectors or disbursing officers at the close of a fiscal year, except those required to pay outstanding liabilities incurred during such year, will be deposited to the credit of the treasurer of the island of Cuba.

Balances retained after the close of the fiscal year for the purpose of paying outstanding liabilities will be carried to a supplementary account current for the fiscal year to which the funds pertain; no account current will contain accounts of different fiscal years.

Accounts current, and supplementary accounts current, covering the disbursement of customs funds pertaining to the fiscal year 1899, will be rendered to the treasurer of the island of Cuba, recent auditor for the island of Cuba. Thereafter accounts will be rendered as provided in the rules and regulations published from the office of the Secretary of War, May 11, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

Mr. William P. Watson, then auditor for customs, was appointed auditor for the island of Cuba, and Mr. W. H. Emery, who had succeeded him as auditor for customs, was appointed assistant auditor for the island of Cuba and assigned to the duty of auditing the accounts of the department of customs. Mr. W. H. Reeves, chief of the bureau of postal accounts, department of posts, was appointed assistant auditor for the island of Cuba and assigned to the duty of auditing accounts of the department of post-offices. Under this arrangement Mr. Watson, the auditor, seems to have succeeded to the duties of the auditor for the fiscal year 1899, Maj. E. F. Ladd, quartermaster, United States Volunteers, appointed auditor March 18, 1899, and operating under civil order of March 14, 1899, above referred to. The two assistant auditors practically continued their former duties under the new title and designation.

No explicit provision had been made under Executive order of May 8 for the auditing of accounts of internal revenues, and under date of July 27, 1899, the following order was promulgated:

[Circular No. 27, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 27, 1899.*

The following order of the President is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, June 27, 1899.*

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby order and direct that during the maintenance of the military government of the United States in the island of Cuba and all islands in the West Indies

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west of the seventy-fourth degree west longitude, evacuated by Spain, there are hereby created and shall be maintained, in addition to the offices created by Executive order of May 8, 1899, the office of assistant auditor for auditing the accounts of the department of internal revenue, and one assistant treasurer in the office of the treasurer of the island, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba and all islands in the West Indies west of the seventy-fourth degree west longitude, evacuated by Spain.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

Mr. Ernesto Fonts y Sterling, auditor for the department of finance, was appointed assistant auditor for internal revenue under this order on August 4, 1899.

All classes of accounts provided for in War Department instructions of May 11, namely, customs, postal, internal revenue, and miscellaneous, had now been brought within one jurisdiction, save those accounts pertaining to the fiscal year 1899, which Major Ladd, by virtue of Civil Order, No. 85, Headquarters Division of Cuba, dated June 20, 1899, continued to examine and settle, and those for the period from July 17, 1898, up to and including December 31 of that year, coming within the jurisdiction of Mr. Barré as special auditor.

Centralization and unity of power and purpose, evidently desired in the aforequoted orders, were not, however, entirely accomplished. The auditor had and maintained a separate office from that of any one of his assistants, none of whom were proximate to or in touch with the others.

Mr. John C. Martin was appointed December 18, 1899, as assistant auditor for the island of Cuba, unassigned to any particular class of accounts.

On January 17, 1900, Mr. Watson tendered his resignation as auditor for the island of Cuba, and Mr. W. H. Emery, the assistant auditor for customs, was appointed to his vacancy. Mr. W. W. Barré was appointed assistant auditor and assigned to the vacancy created by Mr. Emery's promotion February 21, 1900. Mr. Emery in turn resigned March 18, 1900, and Mr. W. H. Reeves, assistant auditor for posts, was designated acting auditor.

By paragraph 13, Special Orders, No. 85, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, April 11, 1900, the present incumbent was appointed auditor for the island of Cuba and directed to report to the commanding general, Division of Cuba. I assumed charge April 17, 1900. On assuming the duties of auditor I examined some of the accounts of the director-general of posts, as there was then a suspicion of irreguarities in the department of posts. In several verbal interviews I reported to the military governor that many of the vochers submitted, and for large amounts, were simply statements of expenditures by officials of the department of posts, and were in no sense acceptable and should not have been passed by any auditor. All other classes of accounts except those for the department of posts were rendered in the manner prescribed by Executive order of May 8, 1899.

The system of accountability in use by that department was allowed to continue as before through the determined opposition of the director-general of posts to any change.

It was my desire to centralize the offices of the assistant auditors, and on May 5, 1900, the offices of the auditor and assistant auditors,

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for internal revenues and customs were moved to their present location, Prado 110B. The contemplated removal of the offices of the assistant auditor of the department of posts met with the most strenuous objection by the director-general of posts. He claimed that the system as then operating was the same as that in use in the United States, and that a removal of the assistant auditor from the building occupied by the department of posts would seriously interfere with the administration of his department, and stated further that if any attempt was made in that direction he would immediately cable the Postmaster-General, and that the question had arisen several times before and he regarded it as definitely settled. In the face of these statements I naturally exercised some little caution before proceeding further.

In this connection I beg to call your attention to the following correspondence:

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Habana, May 2, 1900.

SIR: By the direction of the director-general I am sending you to-day, under separate cover, a copy of an extract from a letter written by the director-general to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, dated March 12, 1900, concerning the contemplated removal of the records in the office of the assistant auditor of the department of posts.

Very respectfully,

WILSON E. WILMOT,
Private Secretary.

LIEUT. E. C. BROOKS,
Auditor for the Island of Cuba, Habana, Cuba.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS OF CUBA, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Habana, March 12, 1900.

GENERAL: Another matter which you called my attention to at a previous conversation was the fact that it had been reported to you that the assistant auditor for the department of posts is the disbursing officer of the department of posts. This is an error, and is a matter of record, of which I have furnished you copies.

The system of disbursements and audits in practice in the department of posts is exactly like that which obtains in the United States, and is copied after it. In the United States the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury is the officer who audits the accounts of the Post-Office Department. To him the vouchers and pay rolls are sent, and he draws the warrants upon the pay rolls and properly executed vouchers which are before him. The Sixth Auditor, or some person representing him, countersigns the warrants, which certifies to their correctness as to form and amount. The office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury is in the Post-Office Department building, and of easy access to the Post-Office Department. The records of the Sixth Auditor's office are the records of the Post-Office Department, and are in the custody and control of the Sixth Auditor.

The system in vogue in the department of posts and in the office of the assistant auditor for the department of posts is the same. The records of the assistant auditor for the department of posts are the records of the department of posts, and are in the custody and control of the auditor of the island, comprising properly executed vouchers, authenticated pay rolls, paid money orders, etc., and it is very essential that they be within easy reach of the department of posts, as they are consulted almost hourly.

The present assistant auditor's office is the outgrowth of a system inaugurated over a year ago by a corps of men sent from the Sixth Auditor's office at Washington, headed by the Deputy Sixth Auditor, who assisted me in creating what was then known as the bureau of postal accounts, and was organized on the exact lines of the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, who audits the postal accounts of the United States. We adopted the system in its entirety, feeling perfectly secure that it was correct and proper, and we know of no reason why the system is not as good in Cuba as in the United States. This system is the result of the best thought and experience of former Secretaries of the Treasury, Postmasters-General, and Sixth Auditors.

The present assistant auditor, Dr. W. H. Reeves, was one of the men sent here with the Deputy Sixth Auditor. He was employed for a number of years in the Sixth Auditor's office in Washington, is skilled in postal auditing, and, upon the

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retirement of the Deputy Sixth Auditor, after he had completed his work in creating the bureau and in getting the system into operation, he recommended to me the appointment of Doctor Reeves as chief of the bureau, which appointment was made.

I make this detailed statement as to the connection between the assistant auditor and the department of posts, as the question of removing the assistant auditor and the records of his office from the department of posts building has been discussed, or perhaps contemplated.

Very respectfully,

E. G. RATHBONE,
Director-General.

Maj. Gen. LEONARD WOOD,
Military Governor, Habana, Cuba.

No. 2.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Habana, May 9, 1900.

SIR: Referring to our conversation of this morning, I request that you continue, for the present at least, the present system of accounting and audits which now obtains in the department of posts and the office of the assistant auditor for the department of posts, which system, I assume, is the same as that in vogue in the United States pertaining to the accounts of the Post-Office Department, which are kept and audited in the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.

Very respectfully,

E. G. RATHBONE,
Director-General.

Lieut. E. C. BROOKS,
Auditor for the Island of Cuba, Habana, Cuba.

To the foregoing letter I replied as follows:

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
Habana, May 9, 1900.

SIR: Your letter of this date, requesting me to "continue, for the present at least, the present system of accounting and audits which now obtains in the department of posts, in the office of the assistant auditor in the department of posts," etc., has been received. In reply thereto I have to say that the orders from the War Department of May 11, 1899, state that—

DISBURSING ACCOUNTS.

Accounts of disbursement shall be rendered monthly and transmitted to the auditor within twenty days after the expiration of the month to which they pertain by the officers and agents authorized to make disbursements, in which such officers or agents shall charge themselves with all moneys advanced to them, respectively, by the treasurer, and take credit for the disbursements made by them, supported by proper vouchers. An abstract of the disbursements, accompanied by the vouchers therefor consecutively numbered, shall be transmitted with each account. Accounts for disbursements shall be rendered separately under each appropriate fund or head of account from which the moneys are advanced and paid.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The officers or agents authorized to receive and collect moneys arising from the revenues of the islands, of whatsoever kind, shall be required to pay the full amounts received and collected by them, respectively, to the treasurer of the islands, and to render to the auditor monthly accounts therefor within twenty days after the expiration of the month to which they pertain, accompanied with properly itemized and certified statements and returns of the revenues collected, showing when, by whom, and on what account paid.

In the rendition of such revenue accounts the officers or agents will charge themselves with all revenues received and collected during the period covered by the account and take credit for the amounts paid to the treasurer, as evidenced by his receipts, countersigned by the auditor, which shall be filed with the respective accounts as the proper vouchers for the credits claimed, the number and date of such receipts being noted in the entries of amounts paid to the treasurer.

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In the audit of such revenue accounts the auditor shall compare and check the treasurer's receipts filed therewith with the corresponding receipts retained by the auditor and filed in his office.

My orders to the assistant auditor, who has charge of the postal accounts, are in consonance with that quoted above, from which I have no authority to deviate.

Very respectfully,

E. C. BROOKS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry,
Auditor for the Island of Cuba.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS,
Habana, Cuba.
(Through office of adjutant-general, Division of Cuba.)

This had occurred after the exposure of the alleged peculations, frauds, and embezzlements of Mr. C. F. W. Neely, chief of the bureau of finance, department of posts, and the consequent suspension from duty of Mr. W. H. Reeves, assistant auditor for posts, and one of the clerks of his department, who were believed to be implicated in or cognizant of, if not directly concerned in, the operations of Mr. Neely. On May 21, without further ado, I moved the assistant auditor for posts to Prado 110B, the location of the other departments of the office of the auditor. On May 24, Mr. Reeves was discharged, by order of the War Department, as assistant auditor for the island of Cuba, to take effect May 7, 1900.

Mr. A. L. Lawshe, deputy auditor for the United States Post-Office Department, was directed to report to the military governor for assignment to duty as assistant auditor for the island of Cuba in connection with a complete reaudit of the postal accounts of the island from the beginning of the American occupation until the then present time. Mr. Lawshe was given every facility for the carrying out of the instructions of the Secretary of War imparted to him before his departure for Cuba and communicated to the military governor in a letter addressed to Mr. Lawshe through the military governor by the Secretary of War under date of May 23. Mr. Lawshe's complete report of this reaudit is now in the hands of the Secretary of War and bears my indorsement.

Other matters than the postal accounts demanded serious and immediate attention, and efforts were directed toward the adoption of a uniform and equitable system of accounting, and particularly with regard to disbursements.

While returns of insular property had been provided for in civil order, Division of Cuba, of May 14, 1899, and such reports, of varying completeness and correctness, had been rendered spasmodically, yet none of my predecessors had given any particular attention to the matter, nor did they attempt an examination or settlement of any of the same. The comparatively few returns rendered were found filed away unexamined and without regard to their contents, date, or manner of receipt.

Having in mind the proper relation between the disbursement of moneys and accountability for property purchased therewith, a new system of blanks, adapted from those in use by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army in rendering their money and property accounts and returns respectively to the Auditor for the War Department and to the Quartermaster-General, was put under process of construction for distribution to disbursing officers. This system, that of the Quartermaster's Department, which has withstood

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the tests of time and the strain of extraordinary conditions, and which had been applied to conditions more nearly similar to those existing on this island than had any other, was adopted only after the due deliberation which its importance accorded it. The vouchers for the disbursement of moneys used prior to this time had allowed the expenditure of property on the money voucher itself on certificate of an officer that "the articles have been expended and applied to the purpose for which purchased." This provision gave general and natural rise to an abuse demanding correction—that of the expenditure of articles which, by their very nature, were unexpendable and certainly intended to be accounted for under any known system of property accountability. These extraordinary expenditures of property included such items as steam launches, road rollers, carts, wagons, horses, and all kinds of transportation, valuable tools, and mechanical instruments. Payments for both supplies and services were reported on a single abstract, and the rendition of monthly accounts of purchases, in addition to the money account, was the exception rather than the rule. The delay necessitated by a proper consideration of the points involved and by the printing of the blanks themselves extended beyond the period of this report and into the next fiscal year.

Every effort was made while attempting to thus modify this system of accountability to bring up to date the current work of the office, and the various assistant auditors and clerks contributed collectively and individually to the best of their several powers and abilities to the end desired to be accomplished. It is but fair to state that the several departments when brought together in their present relation, while with notable exception had displayed a commendable desire in the right direction, were at variance in their methods and behind in their work.

The assistant auditors had been required by the War Department instructions of May 11, 1900, to certify to the audit of accounts coming within their several jurisdictions. These certificates were and are subject to the approval of the auditor before they become authentic and are finally entered on the books of the office provided for by the before-quoted order, and abstracts of these certificates rendered the military governor and the War Department. This had been the only check exercised by the auditor over the various branches of his office, and while he was made the general custodian of records pertaining to his office, they had been so scattered as to be difficult of access. No general record of correspondence or precedents had been kept, and the absence of specific instructions had given birth to multifarious practices and the greatest laxity in the preparation and audit of accounts.

An immediate effort toward the organization of a proper system was made, and this course comprehended the instruction and education of not only the officers rendering accounts, but of the personnel of the auditor's office.

In the disallowances of expenditures and suspensions of accounts for error a free correspondence and interchange of opinions between the accountable officers and this office have been encouraged, not only for the settlement of specific items or points under discussion, but as a means to the general dissemination of a knowledge of the principles of accountability. The progress of reorganization, retarded as it was by the accumulation of work and the reports called for by the War Depart-

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ment, and in connection with the Senate inquiry, and in many instances the unfamiliarity of the office force with their duties, was necesarily slow.

The division in charge of the assistant auditor for posts was busily engaged in the reaudit of accounts under the instructions of the Secretary of War, before referred to, and in the urgency of such reaudit, current work, save that which by its nature could not even be momentarily neglected, was discontinued temporarily. The reaudit was conducted with all dispatch permitted by its serious and extraordinary nature.

The system of disbursements pertaining in the department of posts in brief was as follows: All bills were rendered to the director-general of posts, who referred them in turn to the chiefs of bureaus cognizant of the subject-matter. Upon the approval of the director-general they were sent to the assistant auditor for the department of posts, who thereupon drew up certificates for his files, stating the accounts, and drew warrants for the payment of the same. These warrants were sent to the director-general, who signed and returned them to the assistant auditor for posts for countersignature. The system was a survival of that pursued before the organization of this office, and the relation between the director-general and the assistant auditor for posts was precisely that of the director-general to his former subordinate and appointee, the chief of the bureau of postal accounts, department of posts.

War Department instructions of May 11, 1900, prescribed that accounts of revenue receipts derived from the island should be rendered to the auditor and his assistants. It provided further that such receipts were and should be designated customs receipts, postal receipts, internal-revenue receipts, and miscellaneous receipts. In view of the foregoing, then, there seems to be no doubt that reports of postal receipts, as well as of all others, were required to be rendered directly to this office. Such was not the case, however. This office received no reports from postmasters and was entirely dependent on the department of posts for a statement of its receipts. These statements were rendered by the bureau of finance, department of posts, from time to time, generally monthly, frequently in round numbered thousands only, and comprehended a general statement of receipts of the whole postal service, designating the source of receipts, whether from the sale of stamps, money orders, etc., but failing to set out the post-offices where such sales occurred. They were generally rendered in memorandum form, and instances are on record where they are in pencil and without signature. It will be readily seen that there was practically no check exercised over the collection of postal receipts by this office and that the bureau of the department of posts having charge of its moneys was alone informed of the source from which they were derived and obtained. When this condition had been fully ascertained, and with the beginning of the succeeding fiscal year, reports from postmasters of the receipts of their offices were required to be rendered direct to this office. These reports are rendered on form No. 220, department of posts.

The check maintained on the issue and payment of money orders is essentially the same as that in use in the United States. The forms as well as the methods closely conform. The loss of funds in transit is

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only proportionate to that elsewhere, and but few frauds have been attempted; these have been promptly discovered and made good. The system as a whole seems to be satisfactory and to answer all demands made on it.

Previous to January, 1900, a settlement of the international exchange account between the department of posts of Cuba and the United States postal service was had at the end of each quarter. Owing to the lack of facilities for making remittances, a running account of exchanges was opened at that time and no complete settlement has since been made. Some more satisfactory arrangement for the remittance of money-order funds between the department of posts and the United States should be made, but as such matter is without the jurisdiction of this office it is not deemed necessary to make further comment.

With the beginning of this fiscal year the mode of accounting for collections and disbursements of internal revenue underwent a complete revulsion. While Spanish supremacy was at an end on January 1, 1899, by orders of the military governor her laws still remained in force and effect, and her accounting systems permeated the entire internal-revenue department of the island. Those in charge of the department of finance had no better example than that of their Spanish predecessors, and necessarily accepted it as the most available.

There were throughout the island disbursing officers called administradores provinciales de hacienda who collected internal revenues and taxes and made payment out of such collections according to instructions, either general or special, from the secretary of hacienda. Whenever these collections failed to meet the expenses of the internal government, requisition was made on the treasurer of the island for the amounts necessary to cover the deficits. Payments were often and generally made by the administrador through the agency of an habilitado, a substitute who represented the disbursing officer. This official received a certain sum of money, for which amount he left with the administrador a voucher properly signed. He then paid all bills, receiving a per centum thereon from the payees for his services, on receipt of which bills he forwarded them to the administrador to be attached to the voucher, signed by himself, as a subvoucher showing his disposition of the money with which he has already charged himself. This condition grew out of the difficulties of communication and the fact that the employees of the internal government could not be expected to travel, at the end of each month, to the provincial capitals for payment of their salaries, nor could the disbursing officer or administrador close his office and proceed from place to place to make the necessary payments.

These were the conditions pertaining at the time when this office was established, and the change from this generally outlined system to that pertaining at the present time was a matter of great tedium and one that has been finally accomplished. The habilitado, or middleman, although he fought hard to keep his place, is now a matter of history, and a general use of checks has been substituted for his services.

The provisions of Civil Order No. 245, Headquarters Division of Cuba, December 19, 1899, have been the result of a very practical economy in the expenses of officials traveling on public business. Up to the time of its publication those departments of the military govern-

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ment dependent upon internal revenues had governed themselves in matters of the kind according to the customs and usages of the service during the Spanish régime, which afforded a very considerable latitude. This order, as here cited, provides for a daily allowance for officials of the government when traveling, which is based on their rate of salary, and can in no case exceed a maximum of $4.50. Overcoming the difficulties that always attend the starting up of a new system, this office has even succeeded in reducing the $4.50 allowance by demanding receipts that shall cover every expense incurred, save those of a trifling nature involving a small amount of money, such as cab hire, etc. A positive saving has been the result.

No. 245.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

Except as specified in Paragraph IX travel allowances will be paid by the disbursing officer indicated in this paragraph, as follows: For the civil service, by the administrador of the hacienda of the province in which the journey is completed; for military officials charged with the execution of civil duties, by the chief disbursing officer of the insular funds at headquarters of the military department of the officer.

Form 012, finance department, shall be used for statement of travel allowances.

II. To entitle a civil or military official to refundment of the cost of transportation and allowances in connection therewith, at the expense of the State, the journey must be specifically authorized by a proper superior previous to its commencement. Such authority will state the special duty enjoined, recite that the travel is necessary for the public service, and direct the official to return to his proper station on completion of the assigned duty, if such return is contemplated.

The original order (written authority) and indorsements thereon, or true copy of the same, will be filed with the vouchers (form 012, finance department) before payment will be made.

III. Whenever practicable to do so, transportation request will be issued to cover travel by rail and water, and when so issued allowance for transportation will not be refunded.

When transportation requests are issued to cover travel, the fact shall be noted on the order, or other written authority for the journey, by the official issuing the request.

IV. Transportation by water usually includes subsistence. The cost of the ticket only will be refunded or paid in such cases.

V. First class: Civil officials (also military when on civil duties) whose annual salary is $1,200 or more will be reimbursed for first-class transportation and other traveling expenses, as follows, viz:

a. Charge for cab to and from stations, but not to exceed 50 cents each way.

b. Charge for transfer of baggage to and from stations not to exceed 50 cents each way.

c. Actual cost of transportation of baggage, where the same is not allowed free on the ticket, not to exceed 100 pounds in weight.

d. Actual expenses for subsistence, not to exceed in any case $4.50 per diem, while traveling and for the time absolutely necessary for a prompt transaction of the business directed to be performed.

VI. Second class: Civil officials whose salary is $800 and less than $1,200 shall be reimbursed for expenses, when traveling under orders, as for first class, except for transportation, which shall be at second-class rates, and for subsistence, which is limited to $3 per day.

VII. All other persons traveling under orders at the expense of the State shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as for first class, except for transportation, which shall be at third-class rates, and for expenses of subsistence, which is limited to $1.50 per day.

VIII. Travel fare and allowances, at the rates specified in paragraphs V, VI, and VII, due to employees of the departments of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works who may be ordered on duty in connection with any specially authorized public works will be paid from the special appropriation and by the disbursing officer of the special fund.

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IX. An appropriation of $16,800 per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby made for travel expenses of the civil service and allotted as follows, to be available on monthly estimates in due proportions:

To province of Habana	$3,600.00
To province of Matanzas	3,000.00
To province of Santa Clara	3,000.00
To province of Santiago de Cuba	3,000.00
To province of Pinar del Rio	2,400.00
To province of Puerto Principe	1,800.00

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

The task which fell to the internal-revenue division of this office was one of the most difficult. The establishing of a system of accounts hitherto unknown and so little understood that at first, before affairs settled into running order, the errors in the accounts submitted made it necessary to correct and reform nearly every document received, and caused a great amount of correspondence.

The customs division underwent so many vicissitudes in the change of chiefs that but little progress had been made in the way of improvement. The system of auditing was practically that established while the division was a part of the customs service of the island, and while the system there adopted may have been all that could have been desired, its administration was lax in the extreme. Conditions improved, however, toward the latter part of the year, and it is expected that this division will be one of the most efficient, as it is one of the most important.

The duties of the bookkeeping division are so well defined in War Department instructions of May 11, 1899, that it is unnecessary to outline them here. A copy of those instructions is herewith appended, marked "Exhibit A."

It is intended to establish a division of property returns, and with this end in view I have obtained the services of a War Department clerk, who, when the necessary forms have been prepared and issued, will examine all those returns now rendered, as well as those to be hereafter rendered, as it is intended to enforce the provisions of Civil Order, Division of Cuba, March 14, 1899, relating to the rendition of property returns.

E. C. BROOKS,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. V.,
Auditor for the Island of Cuba.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, ISLAND OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

EXHIBIT A.—*Rules and instructions to carry into effect the Executive Orders relating to the military government by the United States in the island of Cuba, and all islands in the West Indies west of the seventy-fourth degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain, during the maintenance of such military government.*

PROMULGATING ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 11, 1899.

The following order of the President is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, May 8, 1899.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, I hereby order and direct that during the maintenance

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of the military government by the United States in the island of Cuba and all islands in the West Indies west of the seventy-fourth degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain, there are hereby created and shall be maintained the offices of auditor of the islands; one assistant auditor for auditing the accounts of the department of customs, and one assistant auditor for auditing the accounts of the department of post-offices, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War, and whose duties shall be to audit all accounts of the islands.

There is hereby created and shall be maintained the office of treasurer of the islands, which shall be filled by the appointment thereto of an officer of the Regular Army of the United States. The treasurer of the islands shall receive and keep all moneys arising from the revenues of the islands, and shall disburse or transfer the same only upon warrants issued by the auditor of the islands and countersigned by the governor-general.

All rules and instructions necessary to carry into effect the provisions of Executive orders relating to said islands shall be issued by the Secretary of War.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The above order and the following rules and regulations will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba and all islands in the West Indies west of the seventy-fourth degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain, as therein provided, and all regulations and orders heretofore issued inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

STATION OF OFFICERS.

The governor-general of the said islands shall be stationed in the city of Habana, and the officers provided for in Executive order of May 8, 1899, shall be stationed at and have their offices in said city.

THE AUDITOR AND ASSISTANT AUDITORS OF THE ISLANDS.

The auditor and the two assistant auditors of the islands, appointed under Executive order of May 8, 1899, shall examine and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts derived from the islands and expenditures paid therefrom, and certify the balances thereon.

The assistant auditors shall be subject to the direction and general supervision of the auditor, and the balances of accounts examined and certified by them shall be subject to the approval of the auditor, and when so approved shall be as final and conclusive as if examined and certified by the auditor.

All accounts pertaining to the department of customs shall be assigned to one of the assistant auditors, and all accounts relating to the department of post-offices shall be assigned to the other assistant auditor.

The auditor shall issue and personally sign all warrants for the payment of moneys by the treasurer, which warrants shall be transmitted to the governor-general to be countersigned by him. No warrant shall be drawn for the advance of moneys except upon requisition therefor made by the proper officer, approved by the governor-general, and allowed by the auditor; and no warrant shall be issued for the payment of the balance found due on any account, except upon the certificate of the auditor, or the certificate of one of the assistant auditors approved by the auditor, upon the settlement of such accounts.

Warrants may be issued for the necessary transfer of funds from one fund to another, on the books of the treasurer and auditor, upon the approval and request of the governor-general, upon proper showing made to him, where the funds on the treasurer's books to the credit of any particular fund are not sufficient to pay the necessary expenses on that particular account. Such transfer warrants shall be issued by the auditor and countersigned by the governor-general.

Warrants drawn for making advances of money from funds in the treasurer's hands shall be denominated "accountable warrants," and shall be numbered consecutively, a separate series being preserved.

Warrants drawn for the payment of balances due on accounts settled and certified by the auditor shall be denominated "settlement warrants," and shall be numbered consecutively, in a separate series.

And warrants drawn for the transfer of moneys from one fund to another shall be denominated "transfer warrants," and shall be numbered consecutively, in a separate series.

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The title or name of the fund or head of account from which each warrant is payable must be stated thereon, and the official seal of the auditor impressed thereon.

All receipts issued by the treasurer for moneys paid to him shall be in duplicate, and shall be countersigned by the auditor, unless some error therein shall be found, in which case they shall be returned to the treasurer for correction. When so countersigned, one receipt in every case shall be retained in the office of the auditor and the other shall be delivered or transmitted by the auditor to the person by whom the payment was made.

The receipts retained by the auditor will constitute the necessary check and voucher, in his examination and settlement of the treasurer's account of receipts and expenditures, as the authority for charging the treasurer with moneys received, and after the settlement of the accounts to which they pertain such receipts will be filed therewith in the office of the auditor.

And the warrants paid by the treasurer, accompanied with the proper evidence of payment, shall constitute the vouchers on which the treasurer shall receive credit for payments made by him, and after the settlement of his accounts by the auditor such warrants shall be filed therewith.

The certificates on the settlement of accounts made by the auditor and by the assistant auditors shall be numbered consecutively and filed with the respective accounts and vouchers in the office of the auditor, who shall preserve the same.

The auditor shall prescribe the forms for keeping and rendering all accounts subject to his examination and settlement, which forms shall conform substantially with those used by officers rendering accounts to the Treasury Department of the United States, and issue all necessary instructions to the officers and agents rendering such accounts.

And in case any officer or agent whose duty it is to collect and receive moneys arising from the revenues of the islands of whatever kind, and to make disbursements of such moneys for any purpose, shall fail to render true and correct accounts of such receipts and disbursements to the auditor, or to transmit the same within twenty days after the expiration of the month to which they pertain, or shall neglect to render the same when requested so to do, it shall be the duty of the auditor forthwith to report such case to the governor-general for proper action.

There shall be in the office of the auditor a division of bookkeeping, in which shall be kept proper books of entry and ledgers for recording the general accounts of receipts and expenditures pertaining to the revenues of the islands and the personal accounts of the agents and officers authorized to collect the same and to disburse moneys advanced by the treasurer upon warrants, as herein provided, and of all other accounts or claims allowed and certified by the auditor.

ACCOUNTS OF GENERAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts issued by the treasurer for moneys paid to him, after being countersigned by the auditor, shall be credited in the proper ledgers of general receipts and expenditures to the appropriate funds arising from revenue accounts, namely: Customs receipts, postal receipts, internal-revenue receipts, and miscellaneous receipts; and in making such credit entries from the treasurer's receipts the number and date of the receipt and the name of the person by whom the payment was made shall be noted.

All warrants drawn by the auditor, after being countersigned by the governor-general, shall be charged in the ledgers of general receipts and expenditures to the appropriate funds or heads of account from which the same are payable, and in making such debit entries the number and date of the warrant and the person to whom paid shall be noted.

PERSONAL LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

In the ledgers for personal accounts all advances of moneys made upon requisitions and warrants to officers and agents authorized to disburse the same shall be charged to such officers, respectively, under the appropriate funds or heads of account at the time of issuing the warrants for such advances of money, the numbers and dates of the respective warrants being noted in making such debit entries, and for the disbursements made by such officers or agents which may be allowed by the auditor or by the assistant auditors in the settlement of the monthly accounts of such disbursements proper credits shall be entered to the respective personal accounts from the certificates of the settlements made by the auditor and assistant auditors, the number and dates of the respective certificates being noted in making the credit entries.

And in like manner the certificates of settlement of individual accounts of all kinds made by the auditor and by the assistant auditors shall be entered in the ledgers of

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personal accounts to the proper individual account under the appropriate fund or head, the number and date of the auditor's certificate being noted; and all warrants issued upon certificates of settlement of accounts made by the auditor shall be charged to the proper individual account under the appropriate head in the ledgers of personal accounts, the number and date of the warrant being noted.

In making the settlement of each account, and before certifying the same, the auditor and assistant auditors shall require a statement or certificate from the division of bookkeeping in his office, setting forth the last certified balance on the particular account, and the debits or credits since entered thereon, in the personal ledgers, which statement or certificate shall be used as the basis of the auditor's statement of the account before him.

DISBURSING ACCOUNTS.

Accounts of disbursement shall be rendered monthly and transmitted to the auditor within twenty days after the expiration of the month to which they pertain, by the officers and agents authorized to make disbursements, in which such officers or agents shall charge themselves with all moneys advanced to them, respectively, by the treasurer, and take credit for the disbursements made by them, supported by proper vouchers. An abstract of the disbursements, accompanied by the vouchers therefor, consecutively numbered, shall be transmitted with each account. Accounts for disbursements shall be rendered separately under each appropriate fund or head of account from which the moneys are advanced and paid.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The officers or agents authorized to receive and collect moneys arising from the revenues of the islands, of whatsoever kind, shall be required to pay the full amounts received and collected by them, respectively, to the treasurer of the islands, and to render to the auditor monthly accounts therefor within twenty days after the expiration of the month to which they pertain, accompanied with properly itemized and certified statements and returns of the revenues collected, showing when, by whom, and on what account paid.

In the rendition of such revenue accounts the officers or agents will charge themselves with all revenues received and collected during the period covered by the account, and take credit for the amounts paid to the treasurer, as evidenced by his receipts countersigned by the auditor, which shall be filed with the respective accounts as the proper vouchers for the credits claimed, the number and date of such receipts being noted in the entries of amounts paid to the treasurer.

In the audit of such revenue accounts the auditor shall compare and check the treasurer's receipts filed therewith with the corresponding receipts retained by the auditor and filed in his office.

All revenue accounts shall be rendered and kept separately under the appropriate funds or heads of accounts to which they respectively pertain; that is, all revenues arising in the department of customs shall be entered and accounted for under the head of customs receipts; those arising in the department of post-offices, under the head of postal receipts; all revenues derived from internal taxes and duties, as distinct from customs receipts and postal receipts, shall be entered and accounted for under the head of internal-revenue receipts, and all revenues from other sources under the head of miscellaneous receipts.

REQUISITIONS.

Requisitions for advances from funds in the hands of the treasurer for paying necessary and proper expenses chargeable to the revenues of the islands shall be made by the respective officers or agents authorized to disburse the same, in such form as shall be needed to defray the necessary expenses for one month, and shall be accompanied with itemized estimates of the amounts required.

Each requisition shall state upon its face the particular fund or head of account under which the money is to be disbursed, and shall be forwarded to the auditor, who shall cause to be indorsed thereon the balance due to or from the officer or agent making the requisition, as shown by the books of the auditor's office, and the amount of credits shown by any unsettled accounts of such officer or agent remaining in the auditor's office. Thereupon such requisition, with the estimates, shall be transmitted to the governor-general for his approval, and when his approval shall be indorsed thereon the requisition shall be returned to the auditor for allowance, and when allowed by him and so indorsed upon the requisition, over his official signature, the proper warrant shall be issued for the amount allowed, to which the requisition shall be attached.

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In the matter of the allowance of requisitions and the issuing of warrants for the advances of money therein requested, the approval of the governor-general shall be final and conclusive upon the auditor. If at the time of the reference of a requisition to the governor-general for his approval, or at any time before the warrant thereon shall have been issued, any facts shall come to the knowledge of the auditor which, in his judgment, afford sufficient grounds for refusing the advance of money asked for, he shall forthwith communicate the same in writing to the governor-general, whose decision shall be final.

OFFICIAL TITLE OF THE AUDITOR AND ASSISTANT AUDITOR—AUDITOR'S SEAL.

The official title of the auditor, to be affixed to his official signature, shall be auditor for the island of Cuba, and the official title of the assistant auditor shall be assistant auditor for the island of Cuba.

The auditor shall have and keep an official seal, upon which shall be engraved the following design: "Office Auditor, Island of Cuba—Official Seal."

The auditor shall affix his official seal to each warrant issued by him before the same shall be countersigned by the governor-general and to all copies or transcripts of papers in his office which he may be required to certify officially.

RETURNS TO BE MADE BY THE AUDITOR.

The auditor shall transmit to the governor-general a copy, duly certified, of each certificate on the settlement of accounts made by himself and by the assistant auditors.

The auditor and assistant auditors shall, at the time of settlement, send an official notification in writing to each person whose accounts have been settled in the auditor's office, stating the balances found due thereon and certified and the differences arising on such settlement by reason of disallowances or suspension made by the auditor, or from other causes, which statements of differences shall be properly itemized.

The auditor shall forward to the Secretary of War, not later than ten days after the expiration of each month, a full and complete report of all moneys received by the treasurer during the preceding month, as shown by the entries made from the treasurer's receipts retained in the auditor's office, a statement of all advances of moneys made on warrants during the preceding month, and an itemized statement of all disbursements and expenditures audited during the preceding month.

PROVISION FOR AN ACTING AUDITOR.

In case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the auditor the governor-general shall, by writing under his hand designate one of the assistant auditors to act as auditor and perform the duties of such officer until a successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease.

TREASURER OF THE ISLANDS.

The treasurer of the islands, appointed under Executive order of May 8, 1899, shall receive and safely keep all money arising from the revenues of the islands, from whatever source derived, and shall keep a properly detailed account thereof in permanent books of record, in which such revenues and all receipts shall be entered under appropriate heads, with the names of the agents, officers, and persons from whom received and the dates of receipt.

All moneys received on account of the department of customs shall be credited to the account of customs receipts; all moneys received from the department of post-offices shall be credited to the account of postal receipts; all moneys received from internal taxes and duties, as distinct from customs receipts and postal receipts, shall be credited to the account of internal-revenue receipts; and all moneys received from other sources shall be credited to the account of miscellaneous receipts.

The accounts of the treasurer shall be kept in the money of the United States, and all payments made to him in any foreign coin or currency shall be reduced to money of the United States at the true and proper valuation.

The treasurer shall issue receipts in duplicate for all moneys received by him, which shall be numbered consecutively, and shall state when, from whom, and on what account received, and the amounts in money of the United States, and also, when paid in any foreign coin or currency, the amounts and kind of foreign money in which payments were made shall be stated upon the receipts, and the rates at which the same are reduced to money of the United States.

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All receipts, original and duplicate, issued by the treasurer shall be countersigned by the auditor of the islands, without which they shall be invalid, and for this purpose the treasurer shall, immediately upon issuing each receipt in duplicate, transmit both receipts to the auditor.

All moneys derived from revenues of the islands and receipts from all sources shall be paid to the treasurer in full without any deduction.

Needful advances from the moneys in the hands of the treasurer shall be made monthly to the proper officers authorized to disburse the same for the purpose of paying the necessary and proper expenses of collecting the revenues, auditing the accounts, and such other legitimate expenses connected with the military government of the islands as are not specifically appropriated for by the Congress of the United States.

Such advances of moneys in the hands of the treasurer shall be made upon warrants based upon requisitions with proper estimates, showing under what particular fund or head of account the money is to be expended. Upon the approval of such requisitions by the governor-general and the allowance of the same by the auditor the proper warrants thereon shall be issued by the auditor and countersigned by the governor-general.

No payment shall be made by the treasurer except upon warrants issued by the auditor and countersigned by the governor-general, and such warrants, when paid and accompanied with the proper evidence of payment, shall be the vouchers upon which the treasurer shall receive credit in the settlement of his accounts.

All warrants drawn upon the treasurer shall be debited on the books of his office to the proper fund or head of account from which the same is made payable, after such warrants shall have been countersigned by the governor-general.

In the payment of warrants the treasurer shall remit the amount by draft or check, payable to the order of the person in whose favor the warrant is drawn, retaining the warrant in his office, and noting upon such draft or check the number and date of the warrant which it represents and the fund from which payable; and when such draft or check shall have been paid, properly indorsed, and attached to the warrant it shall constitute the proper evidence of payment.

The treasurer shall render monthly accounts of the receipts and expenditures of his office and submit the same to the auditor for examination and settlement not later than ten days after the expiration of each month. In rendering such accounts the treasurer shall charge himself with all moneys received during the period covered by the account, under the appropriate funds or heads of account, and furnish therewith abstracts showing in detail the amounts received under each head, from whom received, and giving the numbers and dates of the receipts issued therefor.

And he shall credit himself with all moneys paid, under the appropriate funds or heads of account, and file with his account abstracts showing in detail the amounts paid under each head, to whom paid, and giving the numbers and dates of the warrants issued in payment, which warrants shall be filed with his account.

The treasurer shall forward to the Secretary of War, not later than ten days after the expiration of each month, a full and complete report, duly certified, of all moneys received by him, together with an itemized statement of all disbursements, and shall also transmit a duly certified copy of the same to the governor-general.

OFFICIAL TITLE OF THE TREASURER, AND OFFICIAL BOND.

The official title of the treasurer to be affixed to his official signature shall be treasurer of the island of Cuba.

He shall give bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of War, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, in such amount as shall from time to time be fixed by the Secretary of War.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN THE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM OF THE ISLANDS.

Examination of accounts.

The governor-general shall make quarterly, and oftener if deemed expedient, an examination of the books and accounts of the auditor and treasurer, and a comparison of the results shown by the same, and also an examination and count of the moneys in the hands of the treasurer, and submit his report thereon to the Secretary of War.

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Approval of requisition.

All requisitions for advances of money from funds in the hands of the treasurer to officers or agents authorized to disburse the same shall be approved by the governor-general when submitted in proper form and the advances of money asked for appear reasonable and necessary.

Such requisitions shall be made monthly by the proper officers or agents and be accompanied with itemized estimates of the funds required for defraying necessary expenses for one month, specifying the character of the expenditures and the funds or head of account from which payable.

Such requisitions shall be forwarded by the officer or agent making the same to the auditor, who shall indorse thereon the condition of the account of the officer or agent asking for the advance of money as disclosed by the books of his office, and also the amount of credits shown by any unsettled account of such officer or agent remaining in the auditor's office. The requisition shall then be submitted to the governor-general for approval.

Should the governor-general find in any case that good and valid objections exist to making the advance of money asked for, he may decline to approve the requisition and return it to the auditor with a written statement of his objections.

The auditor shall thereupon at once advise the officer or agent making the requisition of the objections thereto and specify what is required to remove such objections in order that his requisition may be honored.

Should the governor-general regard the amount of any requisition as excessive or any item thereof as improper, he may approve the requisition in such sum as shall appear to him to be reasonable and just.

Countersigning of warrants.

The governor-general shall countersign all warrants issued in due form by the auditor, upon proper authority, for the payment of moneys from the funds in the hands of the treasurer.

Accountable warrants.

The proper authority for the issue of an accountable warrant for the advance of moneys to authorized disbursing officers or agents for the purpose of defraying necessary and legitimate expenses shall be the requisition of such officer, accompanied with itemized estimates of the funds needed, which requisition must, prior to the issuing of the warrant, be approved by the governor-general and allowed by the auditor, and shall be attached to the warrant when presented to the governor-general.

Settlement warrants.

The proper authority for the issue of a settlement warrant in payment of a balance found due by the auditor upon an account settled and certified by him shall be a duly certified copy of the auditor's certificate on such settlement, which shall be attached to the warrant when presented to the governor-general.

Should the governor-general require further information before countersigning any settlement warrant he may make written request for the same of the auditor, who shall without delay furnish the governor-general a written statement of the case, with the reasons and authority for the allowance of the account and the payment of the certified balance.

Should the governor-general be dissatisfied with the auditor's explanations, and have good and sufficient grounds for holding that the action of the auditor is unwarranted and open to grave objections, he may in such case decline to countersign the settlement warrant, and shall forthwith report the case to the Secretary of War for instructions, submitting the reasons for his action, together with the papers in the case.

Transfer warrants.

The proper authority for the issue of a transfer warrant for the transfer of an amount from one fund or head of account to another upon the books of the treasurer and auditor shall be the approval and request of the governor-general, made upon proper showing to him, and indorsed upon the papers, which shall be attached to the warrant when presented to the governor-general.

The showing to the governor-general necessary to his approval and request for transfer of funds on the treasurer's books shall be a certificate from the treasurer showing the condition of the funds on his books and an official statement from the auditor setting forth the reasons and necessity for such transfer and the contemplated expenditures or payments which require it.

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Designation of an acting auditor.

In case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the auditor of the island, the governor-general shall by writing, under his hand, designate one of the assistant auditors to act and perform the duties of the auditor until a successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease.

Appeals from the action of the auditor.

Any person aggrieved by the action or decision of the auditor in the settlement of his account or claim by that officer may, within one year, take an appeal in writing to the governor-general, which shall specially set forth the particular action of the auditor to which exception is taken, with the reasons and authorities relied on for reversing such action.

If the governor-general shall confirm the action of the auditor he shall so indorse the appeal and transmit it to the auditor, and the action of the auditor shall thereupon be final and conclusive.

Should the governor-general fail to sustain the action of the auditor, he shall forthwith report his grounds of disapproval to the Secretary of War, together with the appeal and the papers necessary to a proper understanding of the matter. The instructions of the Secretary of War in such case shall be final and conclusive.

Title to be observed in the rendition and certification of accounts.

All accounts of the treasurer of the islands, and of the various officers and agents authorized to collect the revenues, receive moneys, and make disbursements, and all other accounts subject to examination and settlement by the auditor and assistant auditors, shall be with "the military government of the island of Cuba and all islands in the West Indies west of the seventy-fourth degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain," and all balances certified by the auditor and assistant auditors shall be certified as due to or from said military government, as the case may be.

EXHIBIT B.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

1. The auditor of the island of Cuba will have charge of the examination and scrutiny of all accounts arising from the disbursement of funds obtained from the customs receipts in the island of Cuba except those now audited by the auditor of the customs service.

2. He will prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts arising from the disbursement of said funds, and all officers disbursing the same or any part thereof shall make due return to him, as herein prescribed.

3. As soon as possible after receiving any account or return the auditor will cause it to be examined in his office, and he is authorized and directed to notify disbursing officers of all errors or irregularities in their accounts, and when so notified disbursing officers will take immediate steps to correct such errors or irregularities.

4. Whenever the errors have been corrected or payment has been made for deficient articles, and the action of the auditor is sustained or modified by the military governor, a return will be regarded as settled and the officer who rendered it will be notified accordingly.

5. If the necessary correction in a return be not made within two months from the date of notification by the auditor the facts will be reported to the chief of staff of the Division of Cuba.

6. Balances which may from time to time be certified by the auditor upon settlement of public accounts shall be final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the government, except that any person whose accounts may have been settled, the head of a department or of any establishments not under the jurisdiction of a department to which the account pertains may, on presentation of new evidence, obtain a revison of the military governor, whose decision upon such revision shall be final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the government.

7. The auditor will preserve, with their vouchers and certificates, all accounts that have been finally adjusted. He will also superintend the recovery of all debts finally certified by him to be due to the government.

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8. The auditor of the finance department will, under the regulations prescribed in this order and concurrently with the auditor of the island, examine and scrutinize all accounts and returns rendered by civilian officers of the military government of Cuba.

9. The head of a department to which accounts pertain will cause each account current or property return, with accompanying papers, to be examined and transmitted to the auditor of the finance department within twenty days from the date on which such account was received at his office. When a suspension or disallowance is made the department will notify the accountable officer, that he may have an opportunity to submit explanations.

10. All officers requiring funds will submit to the chief of staff of the division approved estimates of the same, which shall state the purposes for which the funds are to be used. These estimates should be submitted not later than the 20th day of the month preceding that for which the estimate is made. Special requisitions will be made for sums needed for unforeseen contingencies.

11. All transfers of funds or property will be accompanied by invoices and receipts in duplicate, but no transfer of funds shall be made except on the order of the head of an executive department or in case of a United States Army officer, on the order of his proper superior officer.

12. The use of funds for purposes other than those for which specifically appropriated is prohibited. Heads of departments, in notifying officers of remittances, will inform them of the amount remitted under each appropriation.

13. Funds in the personal possession of a disbursing officer are so kept at his own risk.

14. No officer disbursing money or directing its disbursement shall be concerned individually, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale of any articles intended for use by or pertaining to the public service.

15. No officer or clerk of a disbursing officer shall be interested in the purchase of any employee's certificate of pay due or any other claim against the government.

16. Officers will not purchase supplies for the government from any other person in its service, nor contract with any such person to furnish supplies or service to the government, or make any government purchase or contract in which such person shall be permitted to share or receive benefit.

17. Accounts current will be rendered monthly and will be made in duplicate, each accompanied by the proper abstracts and vouchers; one copy will be forwarded to the auditor of the island, the other will be retained by the officer. Should the disbursing officer be a civilian under the military government of Cuba, the accounts will be made in triplicate, two being sent to the head of the department under whose direction the disbursement is made and one retained by the officer. On receipt of these the head of such department will immediately transmit one of the accounts to the auditor of the island.

18. Accounts current must be made out in time to reach the auditor not later than the 20th day of the month following that covered by the account.

19. With the accounts will be forwarded all orders and other papers upon which the accountable officer relies to relieve himself from responsibility, including abstracts of purchases made during the month.

20. All disbursements must be covered by vouchers, in duplicate, accompanied by duplicate itemized and receipted bills.

21. When an officer is relieved from duty he will certify outstanding debts, if any, to his successor, and transmit a list of the same to the head of his department. Unless otherwise ordered, he will turn over to his successor all public money, property, books, and papers pertaining to the service from which he is relieved.

22. The correctness of the facts stated on a voucher and the justness of the account must be certified by the officer.

23. The giving or taking of receipts in blank for public money is prohibited.

24. Vouchers for funds disbursed will, before being signed by a public creditor, be made out in full, with the place of payment and name of paying officer entered in the receipt, and the exact amount of money clearly stated in the receipt.

25. The signature to a receipt and the name of the person entered at the head of an account must be literally alike. When a signature is not written by the hand of the party, it must be witnessed by an officer of the Government, when practicable.

26. An officer will have credit for an expenditure of money made in obedience to an order by competent authority, which order must be in writing. If the expenditure be disallowed, it will be charged to the officer who ordered it.

27. If payment be made on a certificate of any officer as to fact, and afterwards disallowed for error of fact in the certificate, it will pass to the credit of the disbursing officer, and be charged to the officer who gave the certificate.

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28. Returns of all property purchased with funds derived from the customs service will be made quarterly.

29. Officers responsible for public property of any description are charged with its preservation from loss or damage. Every officer accountable for public property will keep himself accurately informed, by personal examination, of the quantity and condition of the property on hand, and will be held strictly responsible that it is accurately reported on his return. At each transfer of such property both the invoicing and receipting officer will attend in person, and each will satisfy himself, by personal examination, that all property invoiced is on hand in condition as stated in the invoice.

30. Property worn out in the service will not be destroyed, but will be kept for the action of an inspector, detailed by the commander of a military department. The accountable officer will submit an inventory thereof and ask for an inspector's action, for which application should be made to the headquarters of the department in which the officer is serving, and the property will be disposed of as ordered by him. If sold at auction, the money received therefor will be turned in to the credit of the treasurer of the customs service.

31. Accounts current for January and February will be forwarded with the least practicable delay.

32. Property returns will be rendered to cover the first quarter of this calendar year.

33. All accounts and returns will be made out on forms furnished by the auditor of the island, who will supply the same on application.

34. All decrees, orders, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order, are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, March 12, 1901.

SIR: In continuation of my report for the fiscal year 1900, I have the honor to submit herewith, as requested, an additional and supplementary report covering the period from July 1 to December 31, 1900.

The work of reorganization and systemization instituted in the latter part of the previous year was continued with wider, better, and more apparent results. The activity in the examination and settlement of the accumulation of unaudited accounts was continued and the work was pushed forward with the greatest celerity consistent with accuracy. A closer supervision of the work of individual clerks in the examination of accounts was found necessary and was accomplished through the agency of reviewing clerks who were selected from among those better informed and more capable. Itemized statements of audited accounts have by direction of the War Department been substituted for the copies of certificates of audit forwarded heretofore.

In some instances lack of regulation has operated to the disadvantage of a proper rendition and an intelligent audit of accounts. Whenever possible, the principles underlying the system of accounting prescribed for the United States Army have been followed, and the Army Regulations on this subject are now of constant and daily office reference. The published decisions, too, of the Comptroller of the Treasury, whenever the principles therein laid down could be applied to the conditions existing here, have been followed. When the law and regulations in force on this island have been silent, the Revised Statutes of the United States have been followed in intent and purpose so far as possible. Often, however, the technical application of the rules of accountability have worked a hardship to officers who, in good faith, have failed to literally comply with them; not because of the

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severity of such rules, but for reason of lack of information concerning them and the inaccessibility of the documents to most of the officers concerned. There is at this time, however, under course of preparation a compilation of these principles.

The blank forms for the disbursement of moneys and accountability for property, referred to as under course of construction in my previous report, were finally completed and distributed to disbursing officers and others concerned on August 24, 1900. These forms have been used from that time until now with results that have been all that was anticipated for them. They seem to have met every requirement, and while there are those who have found them not to be precisely what they desired, the blanks have, nevertheless, supplied the need of the situation. The accounts rendered since the time of their adoption have fully justified their use and retention. With the property returns and abstracts and vouchers adopted, full and complete returns of insular property may be made; and, while the examination of such returns has not extended to the time when these forms were adopted, observation shows conclusively that their completeness and detail are sufficient.

In my former report I had occasion to speak of the lack of office unity. This condition had been contributed to by several sources, prominent among which is the fact that at the inauguration of the system under which we are working the assistant auditors had been in a measure independent of the auditor.

On August 10, 1900, Mr. John C. Martin, assistant auditor for the island of Cuba, tendered his resignation as such, and on December 14 Mr. A. L. Lawshe, assistant auditor assigned to the department of posts, having completed the special work for which he was appointed, in turn tendered his resignation. Mr. Lawshe has since been appointed auditor for the Philippines.

Mr. W. W. Barré, assistant auditor for the department of customs, is now absent on leave, and has signified his intention of resigning in the near future to accept a position with the auditor for the Philippines. This resignation will leave but one assistant auditor, Mr. Ernesto Fonts y Sterling.

The work of the office is systematically distributed among seven divisions, namely: Customs division, Mr. W. H. Lancashire, acting chief, and 11 clerks; postal division, Mr. Arthur J. Bowle, acting chief, and 8 clerks; internal-revenue division, Assistant Auditor Ernesto Fonts y Sterling, chief of division, and 14 clerks; miscellaneous division, Mr. James L. Slaughter, chief of division, and 7 clerks; property-returns division, Mr. Leonard H. Mattingly, chief of division, and 9 clerks; bookkeeping and warrants division, Mr. Nathaniel Nathan, chief of division, and 3 clerks; mail and record division, Mr. Leonard H. Mattingly, acting chief of division, and 11 clerks.

The salaries of the office are as follows: One auditor, army officer, receiving his army salary only; 1 assistant auditor, at $3,000 per annum; 1 chief bookkeeper, at $2,400 per annum; 1 chief of division, at $2,400 per annum; 1 chief clerk, at $2,200 per annum; 2 chiefs of division, at $2,000 per annum each; 9 clerks, at $1,800 per annum each; 7 clerks, at $1,600 per annum each; 1 clerk, at $1,500 per annum; 14 clerks, at $1,400 per annum each; 21 clerks, at $1,200 per annum each; 14 clerks, at $1,000 per annum each; 1 clerk, at $720 per annum; 1 messenger, at $900 per annum; 1 messenger, at $600 per annum; 1 janitor, at $360 per annum; 1 messenger, at $360 per annum.

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The divisions of the office each operate under a chief of division, with the exception of the mail and record division just organized, which, for the time being, at least, is under the supervision of the chief of one of the other divisions.

This arrangement has been found eminently satisfactory in comparison with the system under which each division, or then so-called department, had its own assistant auditor. Formerly each assistant auditor received his own mail and conducted a series of correspondence of which the auditor had no information. This condition has been corrected by instructions that all accounts and correspondence be forwarded to the auditor.

The work of the reaudit of accounts in connection with the department of posts continued along the lines indicated by the Secretary of War, and referred to in my previous report, without interruption until October 10, 1900, when all important details of that reaudit having been completed and a report made thereof, Mr. Lawshe, the assistant auditor who had been designated by the Secretary of War particularly for the work, sailed for the United States. A few details were left to be completed, and these proceeded under the direction of Mr. H. O. Nettleton, expert accountant, who had accompanied Mr. Lawshe. Upon the entire completion of the work, Mr. Nettleton in turn returned to Washington, and Mr. Bowle was put in charge, and the undivided attention of the division was then directed to the current work. The system of disbursements pertaining in the department of posts, and referred to in my previous report, was discontinued, and instead thereof the same system prescribed for all disbursing officers on the island was inaugurated in that department.

Postmasters are now rendering this office accounts of their collections and receipts. Some of these from the larger post-offices are acceptable, but in many instances they are incomplete and often unintelligible and at total variance not only with the printed instructions on the blank forms on which the accounts are rendered, but with the instructions furnished from time to time by circular orders from the director-general of posts. These conditions necessitate a large amount of correspondence in Spanish, and often considerable delay in the adjusting of accounts, in spite of which facts, however, they enable this office to exercise a check on the receipts of the department of posts and will, with the conscientious work now being done in that division under Mr. Bowle, prevent a recurrence of that most deplorable condition of affairs pertaining in that department during the previous fiscal year.

There was some difficulty in the introduction of the new blanks for disbursements in connection with the accounts rendered by Cuban officials, agents of the department of finance and department of public works. These difficulties have been overcome through the agency of prolific correspondence and advice to disbursing officers, all of which correspondence has been necessarily conducted in Spanish through the Assistant Auditor, Mr. Fonts, whose labors and efforts have been to have the accounts coming to his division made in the best form and to have his division the best. Correspondence with the heads of departments has had the beneficial effect of removing some of the objectionable officers, so that some of the best accounts received in the office are in Spanish from the department of finance.

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Receipts from internal revenues during the first six months of the fiscal year 1901 amounted to $327,427.56, derived as follows:

Province.	Amount.	Per cent.	Province.	Amount.	Per cent.
Habana	$218,876.85	66.847	Pinar del Rio	$8,914.69	2.723
Santiago	22,526.97	6.880	Holguin	5,161.97	1.577
Cardenas	17,932.13	5.477	Guanajay	5,081.57	1.552
Cienfuegos	12,585.90	3.829	Manzanillo	3,651.72	1.115
Matanzas	11,915.62	3.639			
Santa Clara	11,470.61	3.503	Total	327,427.56	100.00
Puerto Principe	9,360.03	2.858			

On May 26, 1900, the Senate of the United States directed its Committee on Relations with Cuba to investigate and report at as early a date as practicable regarding the moneys received and expended in the island of Cuba from the date of the occupation thereof by the military forces of the United States until and including the 30th day of April, 1900, as well as to report a statement of all public works of every kind, including buildings, wharves, railroads, and all other structures built or constructed, improved, repaired, or decorated; and a statement of the personal property which was purchased or procured and intrusted to any officer of the military government within the said time. This report contemplated a statement of the amounts, necessity, and propriety, the authority and purpose of expenditures; a statement of the cost, value, and necessity for the construction of public works, their repair and improvement, and, in cases where such work was done under contract, a copy of the same, and a statement of the cost, value, use, and disposition of property purchased.

On account of the difficulty encountered in the reorganization of the office work on these statements was delayed for the time being, and on September 15 the divisions of the office in charge of and having cognizance of disbursements began a preparation of the first class of statements herein enumerated. It was found necessary to discontinue current work, and at first but a small number of temporary clerks was employed in connection with the preparation of statements, chiefly on account of the necessary time spent in the instruction of such a class of clerks in order that they might be enabled to intelligently proceed with the work. The work on this statement occupied the balance of the month of September. The rate at which current work accumulated and the necessity for a prompt settlement of money accounts required the return of a greater number of the regular employees to their former duties. This measure necessitated the employment of a larger number of temporary clerks, and the whole work in connection with the compilation of these statements was then turned over to the but recently organized division of property returns. The necessity for this was deplored, but it was considered that the work of that division could better wait than that of any other. This division, under Mr. Mattingly, then entirely handled the remaining two classes of statements—that of personal property purchased, and of public works constructed, repaired, etc. A large force of temporary clerks had to be employed, and these were selected from among many applicants as being the most likely to fill the requirements and demands of the work to be performed. The best material obtainable was but indifferent, few having any knowledge of accounts at all, and none having ever handled a class of accounts similar to those on which they were to be employed.

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As a matter of administration their instruction was an arduous task. The difficulties encountered in the preparation of these statements were accentuated by the incomplete information afforded by many of the early vouchers submitted to this office and audited without that close attention to detail and particularity that should have obtained. Vouchers were not properly itemized, and statements of accounts were in many instances so vague as to leave a grave and considerable doubt as to the nature of the account, whether for services or supplies furnished or what not. The work of translation, too, formed a very salient feature in that of the general preparation, and the difficulty of obtaining translators who were familiar with the technical terms in both languages applied to machinery, tools, surgical instruments, etc., was of no little importance and concern. The information rendered was in every instance as complete as the records of the office would allow, but in many instances it fell far short of what had been required and of what it was desired to furnish. The lack of system in the record of correspondence, etc., was another obstacle in the way of a prompt and complete answer to the queries propounded.

The report required by the War Department in compliance with the Senate resolution of May 26 was not entirely completed until December 31.

The mail and record division, under process of organization, has been designed for the preservation of a proper record of correspondence and for the fixing of a line of precedents and decisions which under the system heretofore obtaining had been impracticable. The record system being introduced is one adapted and modeled after that in use by the Government departments at Washington, and the work of collecting and entering correspondence and all other records and data is now well under way. The great bulk of papers now on file in this office under the most propitious circumstances would make the task a difficult one. The previous variety as well as lack of systems in some instances has materially contributed to the difficulties in establishing a logical connection between accounts and correspondence and data relative thereto.

The work in connection with the examination of property returns has been unfortunately deferred by the preparation of statements in compliance with Senate resolution of May 26, 1900, the preparation of which statements has already been referred to. During the course of this work an abstract of property purchased was compiled for retention and use in connection with the examination of property returns. This compilation was rendered necessary by the fact that monthly abstracts of purchases paid for were but irregularly rendered, and when so rendered were in almost every instance incomplete. This condition has been due largely to the fact that expenditures were allowed on the money vouchers. Expenditures of this nature properly made are allowed on the abstract of purchases paid for, and disallowances are made of all property so expended which is of an unexpendable nature. A statement of the latter class of property will be rendered to each accountable officer, and he will be required to render returns accounting for the disposition of the same. It is earnestly hoped that there will be no necessity for further interruption in the work along this line and that in the near future it will be current.

It will be readily seen that the diversity of the systems of property accountability obtaining during the early occupancy of the island and

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that now in use, as well as the inconsistency of the money accounting and property accounting system of that early period, has obliged not only an examination and settlement of property returns by this office, but has also in the interest of a speedy settlement forced this office to furnish officers with data from which they might make property returns.

In many instances officers accountable for insular property are no longer in the public service. Officers of the Volunteer Army, from whom no bond was required, have been mustered out of the service, no certificates of non-indebtedness having been required in connection with property accountability. In some instances these officers have been communicated with, and they have taken the necessary steps to comply with the instructions of this office; in others reluctancy has been shown to burden themselves further with responsibilities incurred in a service in which they are no longer a part. Many officers of the regular establishment who still remain charged with insular property are now serving in the United States, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and China, and a very considerable time is consumed in correspondence with them. A number of officers through force of circumstances have either been compelled or have allowed themselves to become separated from their official records, and consequently many replies to queries from this office are of an unsatisfactory and incomplete nature.

The work of making the report called for by the War Department instructions under Senate resolution of May 26, 1900, the collection and recording of accounts and correspondence, and the inauguration of a card record system, and the establishing of a division of property returns have all been under the direct charge of Mr. Mattingly. They have required a great deal of patience, perseverance, and ability.

The provisions of War Department instructions of May 11, 1899, under Executive order of May 8, have been found to meet every requirement made of them save in a few particulars. The division of the receipts of the island into four kinds, namely, customs receipts, postal receipts, internal-revenue receipts, and miscellaneous receipts, has been found to be of practical value, but the segregation and the keeping separate of these moneys in the hands of the treasurer, and in the disbursement of moneys have been found to be vexatious in the extreme and conducive to no practical results. Why four balances should be maintained rather than a single balance is not understood. If the disbursements which are charged against these funds (as they happen to be in the department of posts charged against the receipts of that department) represented the running expenses of the machine which earns the receipts, and the balance or deficit represented the total earnings and losses of any one given service, the value of such segregation of funds might be readily appreciated; but the expenses incidental to government and now charged to the several funds in many instances, and indeed in most instances, have no logical connection with the funds themselves and are arbitrarily charged to one fund or another. If for statistical purposes it is desirable to ascertain the net earnings of the customs service it can not now, as it would were the system of segregation discontinued, be ascertained without actual research and compilation. An abandonment of this system would curtail the amount of work both for this office and for the officers rendering accounts. As it is, in order that the funds may be kept distinct, separate accounts current, abstracts and vouchers thereto for different funds must be

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rendered by a single officer, oftentimes when those funds are spent actually in the prosecution of the same work. As it is, all moneys of the island after collection are required to be covered into the treasury, and it is earnestly recommended that while their collection be reported under the four funds existing, when they come into the hands of the treasurer of the island they be covered into a general fund, from which allotments under general headings of appropriation may be made without regard to the source from which the funds are derived.

War Department instructions failed to specifically provide for returns of property, although the War Department in various letters to this office has evidenced its desire that returns of property should be made to the auditor for the island and be examined by him. Yet for jurisdiction of this class of accounts the present auditor must revert to civil order dated March 14, 1889, Headquarters Division of Cuba, as the only authoritative general publication of such jurisdiction. It is recommended that this apparent oversight be remedied.

Under regulations now in force, requisition for advances of funds in the hands of the treasurer are forwarded to the auditor, who indorses thereon the balance due to or from the officer or agent making the requisition and the amount of credit shown by unsettled accounts. These requisitions are then forwarded to the military governor for his approval, and when such approval has been indorsed thereon they are returned to the auditor, who thereupon draws a warrant for the amounts approved, and such warrant is sent to the military governor for his counter signature. Requisitions are drawn each month and for such sums only as are necessary to meet the expenses of the month for which drawn. The carrying out of this system necessitates the employment of a considerable clerical force evidently to no practical purpose. Were these requisitions to be drawn bimonthly and forwarded to the military governor direct, and should the military governor be authorized to draw the proper warrants on his approval of requisitions, a very considerable time and labor might be saved and a more thorough examination of items of allotment could be had, as under the present system in operation such a strict examination is impracticable on account of the fact that the requisitions are urgent and almost invariably include salaries of employees to whom it would be an undoubted hardship to delay payment. Requisitions for funds for two months could be made out sufficiently in advance of the time when the funds should be available, to permit of returning them for corrections, etc., and yet not have two requisitions from the same party for consecutive periods awaiting action, as would be the case were rigidity practiced in the present monthly system. The bimonthly system without the necessity of present transmission back and forth from the auditor to the military governor would save much time and labor which seems unnecessary.

The services of assistant auditors for the auditing of different classes of accounts is deemed to be unnecessary, and the present substitution for such offices of chiefs of division has been found to be a decided improvement. There should be retained, however, the services of the assistant auditor, for the reason that the present incumbent of that position, Mr. Ernesto Fonts y Sterling, is well acquainted with handling collections of internal revenue and other accounts rendered in Spanish, notably those from the departments of finance and public works; and he is familiar not only with the system obtaining before

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the establishment of this office, as well as of the old Spanish system which had preceded it, but has perfected himself in the theories and operation of the present system. His knowledge, too, of the people, and the fact that all such accounts and necessarily the correspondence are in Spanish, make his retention necessary for the best public interests, and demand that his position should have accorded it a proper dignity.

The auditors for the various Executive Departments of the United States Government have each what is termed a deputy auditor, and it is recommended that such an officer be provided for in connection with this office. With the discontinuance of the offices of the two assistant auditors, now vacant, has come to the auditor all the mail, which they had previously handled, for signature, in connection with warrants, requisitions, certificates of audit, itemized statements, treasurer's receipts, and the general correspondence of the office. It is an onerous task that is imposed on the auditor in the consideration and signature of routine work, the volume of which is often so great that the auditor is compelled to spend time thereon to the detriment of administrative details. Provision for a deputy auditor who could sign for and by the auditor and who could relieve and assist him in his various executive duties would be a decided improvement in the direction of the efficiency of the office.

The work engendered by the needs of a thorough accounting system is voluminous and has been steadily increasing since the establishment of this office. During the fiscal year 1900 there were but 1,408 accounts audited in this office, a much greater number of these, proportionately, being audited after April 17, 1900, on which date I assumed charge of the office. Of these accounts 368 were revenue accounts, of which 192 were of customs receipts, 60 of internal-revenue receipts, and 16 receipts from miscellaneous sources. I have heretofore called attention to the fact that no regular and periodical accounts of postal receipts were rendered this office during the period in question. There were audited during this fiscal year 1,040 accounts of disbursements, 943 from customs receipts, 11 from postal receipts, 70 from internal-revenue receipts, and 16 from miscellaneous receipts.

During the six months following June 30, 1900 (the period covered by this report), 1,520 accounts were audited, 592 of which were revenue accounts, 55 of which were customs receipts, 441 postal receipts, 62 internal-revenue receipts, and 34 receipts from miscellaneous sources; 928 accounts of disbursements were audited, 588 of which were from customs receipts, 5 from postal receipts, and 335 from internal-revenue receipts. There were then over 100 more accounts audited during the six months covered by this report than had been audited in the preceding year. Many of these accounts, and cited here as audited during these six months, were of funds pertaining to the fiscal year 1900 remaining unaudited at the conclusion of that year. This fact, however, does not offset the increase in the number of accounts rendered to this office.

During the fiscal year 1900 there were 1,236 warrants, of which 1,209 were accountable, 25 transfer, and 2 settlement warrants. During the six months following there were drawn 917 warrants, of which 909 were accountable, 7 transfer, and 1 settlement warrants. The 1,209 accountable warrants drawn during the fiscal year 1900 represented

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$16,666,233.34; the 909 warrants drawn during the six months following represented $10,209,785.29.

At the conclusion of this report there remained unaudited 299 accounts of revenues and 363 of disbursements. Of the unaudited accounts of revenues 229 were of postal receipts, which in the ordinary routine were audited during the month following. Of the 363 accounts of disbursements 196 were from internal-revenue funds, and the greater part of these accounts rendered by hospitals which had previously been delinquent. They are all small accounts and the work throughout the office may generally be stated to be current.

Itemizations and summaries of receipts and expenditures of the island would have been made had it not been deemed unnecessary by the War Department, which, under date of October 3 last, advised this office, through the military governor, that itemized statements of individual accounts would be continued to be rendered to that Department and that it would prepare the necessary summaries and itemizations necessary for statistical purposes.

E. C. BROOKS,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. V.,
Auditor for the Island of Cuba.

The MILITARY GOVERNOR, ISLAND OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

FORMS IN AUTHORIZED USE IN THE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

LIST OF FORMS APPENDED.

Form No. 1. Requisition and estimate for insular funds; extra leaf to form No. 1.
Form No. 2. Account current of disbursements.
Form No. 3. Invoice of funds transferred.
Form No. 4. Abstract of purchases paid for.
Form No. 5. Voucher to abstract of purchases paid for.
Form No. 6. Abstract of expenditures.
Form No. 7. Receipt roll.
Form No. 8. Voucher to abstract of expenditures.
Form No. 9. Travel voucher.
Form No. 10. Abstract of transfers.
Form No. 11. Receipt for funds.
Form No. 12. Quarterly return of insular property; extra leaf to form No. 12.
Form No. 13. Abstract of insular property purchased.
Form No. 14. Abstract of insular property received.
Form No. 15. Abstract of insular property received from various sources.
Form No. 16. Abstract of insular property transferred.
Form No. 17. Abstract of insular property expended, lost, destroyed, and sold; extra leaf to forms No. 13 to No. 17, inclusive.
Form No. 18. Invoice of insular property transferred.
Form No. 19. Receipt for insular property transferred.
Form No. 20. Account of sales at auction.
Form No. 21. Monthly list of insular property expended.
Form No. 22. Articles lost or destroyed.
Form No. 23. Inventory and inspection report; extra leaf to form No. 23.
Form No. 24. Witness voucher.
Form No. 25. Account current of internal revenue receipts.
Form No. 26. Report of consular fees.
Form No. 27. Abstract of moneys received. (Collectors of customs.)
Form No. 28. Account current of miscellaneous revenues.
Form No. 29. Monthly report of collections. (Collectors of customs.)
Form No. 30. Account current of custom receipts; report of collections of tonnage dues; abstract of tonnage dues refunded; voucher for refund of tonnage dues.
Form No. 220. Monthly postal account. Department of posts.

NOTE.—Forms Nos. 1 to 23, inclusive, are printed in both English and Spanish; forms Nos. 24 and 25 in Spanish only; and forms Nos. 26 to 30, inclusive, in English only.

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[Form 1.]

Requisition and estimate for insular funds.

Number of extra sheets ——.

Recapitulation.	Estimate.		Allowed.	
	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.
State and government:				
Central office				
Office of the province of				
Hospitals and charities				
Jails				
Public buildings				
Total	$.			
Justice:				
Central office				
Supreme court				
Courts of the province of				
Public buildings				
Total	$.			
Public instruction:				
Central office				
University and State schools				
Public buildings				
Total	$.			
Finance:				
Central office				
Office of the fiscal zone of				
Postal service				
Customs service expense				
Refundments				
Money orders and registered mail				
Quarantine				
Public buildings				
Total	$.			
Agriculture, commerce, and industries:				
Central office				
Office of the province of				
Total	$.			
Public works:				
Central office				
Office of the province of				
Construction and repairs				
Lighthouses				
Total	$.			
Municipalities:				
Police				
Instruction				
Sanitation				
Hospitals and charities				
Miscellaneous				
Total	$.			
Military department:				
Barracks and quarters				
Administration and rural guard				
Miscellaneous				
Total	$.			
Grand total				

Office of —— ——,
—— ——, 190—.

To the Auditor of the Island of Cuba, Habana, Cuba.

SIR: Please cause accountable warrant to be issued on the treasurer of the island of Cuba, in my favor, for —— dollars, payable from —— receipts, being the amount required by this office for the month of ——, 190—, as per itemized estimate hereto attached.

My accounts have been rendered to —— ——.

Signature —— ——,
Official title —— ——.

——

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, —— ——, *190—.*

Balance due from the above-named officer, per auditor's books, $——. Unsettled accounts in the auditor's office show $——.

Respectfully transmitted to the military governor for his action.

—— ——,
—— ——,
Auditor for the Island of Cuba.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, ——— ———, 190—.

Approved for the sum of $———, and returned to the auditor for the island of Cuba for allowance and the issue of an accountable warrant for said amount.

———,
Major-General, U. S. V., Military Governor.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, ——— ———, 190—.

Allowed pursuant to the foregoing approval of the military governor and accountable warrant No. —, issued hereon for $———.

———,
———,
Auditor for the Island of Cuba.

[Extra sheet f, form 1.] Page ———.

General head	Estimate.			Allowed.		
Subhead	Dollars.		Cts.	Dollars.		Cts.

Total carried,

Page ———.

General head	Estimate.			Allowed.		
Subhead	Dollars.		Cts.	Dollars.		Cts.
Amount brought forward.....						

Total carried,

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 1.]

Requisition and estimate for insular funds.

Office of ——— ———,
———.

Estimate of ——— ———, treasurer of the island of Cuba.

Funds required by ——— ——— in the month of ———, 190—.

SIR: Please place funds to my credit as follows:

	Dollars.	Cts.
N. A. T. Co., Habana	.....	.....
N. A. T. Co., Santiago.....	.....	.....
N. A. T. Co., Cienfuegos.....	.....	.....
N. A. T. Co., Matanzas.....	.....	.....
N. A. T. Co., New York	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....

(Signature) ———,
(Official title) ———.

NOTE.—The above should be filled out by the disbursing officer making the estimate.
The within estimate is approved.

———,
———.

NOTE 1.—The amount "allowed" should be left blank.
NOTE 2.—The number of extra sheets and the number of each page should be filled in to guard against loss.
NOTE 3.—This form of estimate of funds will be used for all moneys required.
NOTE 4.—This estimate should reach the auditor for the island of Cuba by the 20th of the month next preceding that for which the funds are required.

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[Form No. 2.—Account current.]

The United States military government of the island of Cuba, in account current with ——— ———, at ——— ———, during the month of ———, 190—.

Date.	General head..... / Subhead.....		Total.
190—.	CREDIT.		
	By balance on hand per last account		
	By cash received from.....		
	DEBIT.		
	To amount of purchases per abstract A		
	To amount of expenditures per abstract B		
	To amount of transfers per abstract C		
	To balance due the United States military government of the island of Cuba carried to new account.....		
	Total		

I certify that the above is a true account of all the moneys that have come into my hands during the month of ———, 190—, on account of the United States military government of the island of Cuba, and that the disbursements have been faithfully made. The balance due the United States military government of the island of Cuba is $———, and is deposited as follows:

Deposited in the ——— $———
Deposited in the ——— $———
Deposited in the ——— $———
In office safe ..... $———
Total ..... $———

——— ———,
Disbursing Officer.

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 2.]

Account current for the month of ———, 190—, of ——— ———, at ——— ———. Balance, $———. ———, 190—.

To be made in duplicate. One copy, accompanied by abstracts and vouchers, will be forwarded to the auditor for the island of Cuba and the other retained by the officer.

The account, with abstracts and vouchers complete, will be deposited in the post-office, addressed to the auditor for the island of Cuba, on or before the twentieth day of each month.

Receipts of money must state distinctly from what source the fund was derived. If received on account of correction of overpayments, it should be stated by whom and to whom the overpayments were made, and on what vouchers. All moneys received from sales should be deposited at once to the credit of the treasurer of the island of Cuba.

The accounts of disbursing officers are kept in the office of the auditor for the island of Cuba by fiscal years; therefore no account current should contain mixed accounts, and no item should be entered thereon unless it pertains to the fiscal year to which the funds are chargeable, and all accounts current, abstracts, and vouchers, including transfers, on abstract C, and refundments, should have noted in red ink on the face, as well as indorsed in the brief on the back, the fiscal year to which the funds pertain.

[Form No. 3.]

Invoice of insular funds transferred to ——— ———, at ——— ———.

Date: 190—.			Dollars.	Cents.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

I hereby certify that on this ——— day of ———, 190—, I have transferred to ——— ——— the sum of ——— dollars and ——— cents, in full of the above invoice, to the correctness of which I also certify.

——— ———,
———.

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[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 3.]

Voucher No.——— to the account current.

Invoice of funds transferred to ——— ———, at——— ———, on the ——, day of ———, 190—.

Authority: ————. $————.

Officers transferring funds will furnish invoices in duplicate to the receiving officers, who will retain one and forward the other to the auditor for the island of Cuba with his account current.

[Form No. 4.—Abstract A.]

Abstract of purchases paid for at ——— ———, in the month of ————, 190—, by ——— ———.

190—. Date of payment.	No. of voucher.	General head..... / Subhead..... / From whom purchased.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Total. Dollars.
		Total.....													

I certify that the above abstract is correct.

——— ———,

————.

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 4.]

ABSTRACT A.

Abstract of purchases paid for at ——— ——— in the month of ——— ———, 190—, by ——— ———.

$——— ———.

The original copy of this form to be forwarded with the account current to the auditor for the island of Cuba; a press copy to be retained by the officer.

This abstract is supported by vouchers (form 5), and embraces all articles paid for in the month, whether purchased within or prior to the month.

[Form No. 5.—Voucher to Abstract A.]

The United States military government of the island of Cuba to ——— ———, Dr., located at ——— ———.

Date of purchase, 190—.		Articles.	Appropriation, general and subhead.	Amount. Dollars.	Cts.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Under	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Authority filed	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Copy of public notice filed	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Accepted proposal filed	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Copy of letter accepting proposal filed	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....

I certify that the above account is correct and just; that the articles purchased will be accounted for on my return of insular property for the quarter ending ——— ———, 190—; and that ——— ———, who signed the receipt below, is authorized to do so.

——— ———,

——— ———.

Received at ——— ——— this ——— day of ——— ———, 190—, of ——— ——— the sum of ——— ——— dollars and ——— ——— cents in full of the above account.

(Signed in duplicate)

——— ———.

NOTE.—When a firm is the payee the firm name should be signed by one of its members followed by his own signature and the words "by ——— ———, member of the firm," or words of like import.

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[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 5.]

Voucher No. —— to Abstract A, month of —— ——, 190—.

Appropriations —— ——, account of —— ——, paid to —— ——. Amount, $—— ——.
Paid by check No. —— ——, date —— ——, 190—, for $—— —— on ——.——.

To be made in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the officer, one to be forwarded to the auditor for the island of Cuba with Abstract A.

Vouchers for purchases will show on their face the mode of agreement, i. e.:

1. Under contract dated —— ——, 190—.
2. Under public notice dated —— ——, 190—.
3. Under oral agreement without advertising.

The authority for making a purchase and a statement of the object and necessity for same must accompany the voucher. If such authority has already been filed, it should be referred to in all subsequent vouchers for purchases under it.

When purchases are made under an accepted bid after public notice a copy of the letter accepting the bid must be filed with the voucher and a reference made thereto on subsequent vouchers for purchases made under the accepted bid.

No reference should be made to any agreement not in writing and not transmitted to the auditor for the island of Cuba for file.

[Form No. 6.—Abstract B.]

Abstract of expenditures of funds by —— ——, at —— ——, during the month of —— ——, 190—.

Date of payment, 190—.	No. of voucher.	General head		Total.
		Subhead		
		To whom paid ...		
		Total.....		

I certify that the above abstract is correct.

—— ——,
—— ——.

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 6.]

ABSTRACT B.

Abstract of expenditures of funds by —— ——, at —— ——, during the month of —— ——, 190—. $—— ——.

The original copy of this form to be forwarded to the auditor for the island of Cuba with the account current within twenty days after the end of the month, a press copy to be retained by the officer.

This abstract contains all payments in the account current except purchases (Abstract A) and transfers of funds (Abstract C), and will include services, rent, light, water, freightage, traveling expenses of authorized persons under orders, etc.

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[Form No. 7.—Voucher to Abstract B.]

We, the subscribers, do hereby acknowledge to have received of ——— ———, at ——— ———, the sum set opposite our names, respectively, being in full of our pay for the period herein expressed, having signed duplicates hereof. Month of ——— ———, 190—. Office of ——— ———.

190—. Date.	Check No.	Name.	Occupation.	Date of appointment.	Period of service.				Rate of pay.			Amount of pay.		Amount of stoppages.		Amount received.		Signers' names.	Witnesses.*
					From inclusive.	To inclusive.	Months.	Days.	Dollars	Cents.	Per month or day.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.		
		1																1	
		2																2	
		3																3	
		4																4	
		5																5	
		6																6	
		7																7	
		8																8	
		9																9	
		10																10	
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		19																19	
		20																20	
		21																21	
		22																22	
		23																23	
		24																24	
		25																25	

*When a payee on this roll can not write, he will receipt by his mark, which will be witnessed separately in each instance by a disinterested person.

I certify on honor that the above receipt roll is correct and just. ——— ———,
——— ———.

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 7.]

Voucher No. ———, Abstract B, month of ——— ———, 190—.

Receipt roll paid by ——— ———, at ——— ———, department of ——— ———. Amount, $——— ———.
Paid by check No. ——— ———. Date, ——— ———, 190—. Depository, ——— ———.

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[Form No. 8.—Voucher to Abstract B.]

The United States military government of the island of Cuba to ——— ———, *Dr., located at* ——— ———.

Date.	Items.	Appropriation, general and subhead.	Dollars.	Cts.
	Under Authority filed Copy of public notice filed Accepted proposal filed Copy of letter accepting proposal filed			
	Total.....			

I certify that the above account is correct and just, that the services were rendered as stated, that they were necessary for the public service, and that ——— ———, who signed the receipt hereto annexed, is authorized to do so.

——— ———,
——— ———.

Received at ——— ——— this ——— day ——— ———, 190—, of ——— ———, the sum of ——— ——— dollars and ——— ——— cents, in full of above account, to the correctness of which I also certify.
(Signed in duplicate.)

——— ———,
——— ———.

NOTE.—When a firm is the payee, the firm name should be signed by one of its members, followed by his own signature and the words "by ——— ———, member of the firm," or words of like import.

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 8.]

Voucher No. ——— to Abstract B, month of ——— ———, 190—.

Appropriation ——— ———, account of ——— ———, paid to ——— ———. Amount, $——— ———, paid by check No. ———, date ——— ———, 190—, for $——— ———, on ——— ———.

To be in duplicate: one copy to be retained by the officer, the other to be forwarded to the auditor for the island of Cuba with Abstract B.

This form is used for payment of services not entered on the receipt rolls, for rent of buildings, and for other miscellaneous disbursements.

When a man is discharged without being paid, his account will be stated on this form, certified, and given to him.

Vouchers for services other than personal will show on their face the mode of engagement, i. e.:

1. Under contract dated ——— ———, 190—.
2. Under public notice dated ——— ———, 190—.
3. Under oral agreement without advertising.

The authority for engaging a service, a statement of the object, and the necessity for the same must accompany each voucher. If such authority has already been filed, it should be referred to in subsequent vouchers for services rendered under it.

When services other than personal are engaged under an accepted bid after public notice, the accepted bid and a copy of the letter accepting the bid must be filed with voucher, and a reference made thereto on subsequent vouchers for services performed under the accepted bid.

No reference should be made to any agreement not in writing and not transmitted to the office of the auditor for the island of Cuba for file.

[Form No. 9.—Voucher to Abstract B.]

The United States military government of the island of Cuba to ——— ———, *Dr.*

From ——— ———, 190—, to ——— ———, 190—.	Dollars.	Cts.
For actual cost of ——— class transportation from ——— ———, to ——— ———, being ——— ——— mile.....		
For transportation of baggage not free on ticket.....		
For cab hire.....		
For transfer of baggage.....		
For subsistence as per statement, — day, at $— per day.....		
Total.....		

I certify that the travel charged for was actually performed by me on duty, under the authority hereto annexed, and the entire cost of transportation and subsistence was as above stated, and that my salary is $——— per year.

Received the ——— ——— day of ———, ———, 190—, from ——— ———, disbursing officer, by his check No. ———, on ——— ———, the sum of ——— ——— 100; by cash the sum of ——— ——— 100 dollars, in full of the above account.
(Signed in duplicate.)

——— ———,
——— ———.

NOTE 1.—The cost of subsistence must be itemized.

NOTE 2.—In case of a public official or employee the annual salary received must be stated.

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[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 9.]

Voucher No. ——, Abstract B.

Travel, paid —— ——, check No. —— ——, date —— ——, amount —— ——, depository —— ——, to the order of —— ——. $—— ——.

[Form No. 10.—Abstract C.]

Abstract of transfers of funds by —— ——, at —— ——, during the month of —— ——, 190—.

Date, 190—.	No. of voucher.	General head ..... / Subhead ..... / To whom transferred		Total.
		Total.....		

I certify that the above abstract is correct.

—— ——,
—— ——.

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 10.]

ABSTRACT C.

Abstract of transfers of funds by —— ——, at —— ——, during the month of —— ——, 190—, $—— ——.

The original copy of this form to be forwarded with the account current to the auditor for the island of Cuba within twenty days after the end of the month. A press copy to be retained by the officer.

[Form No. 11.—Voucher to Abstract C.]

Receipt for funds received from —— ——, at —— ——.

Date: 190—.		Appropriation.	Dollars.	Cents.
.....	....	For	.....	.....
.....	....	For	.....	.....
.....	....	For	.....	.....
.....	....	For	.....	.....
.....	....	For	.....	.....
.....	....	For	.....	.....
.....	....	For	.....	.....
.....	....	For	.....	.....
.....	....	For	.....	.....
.....	....	For	.....	.....
.....	....	For	.....	.....

I hereby certify that I received this —— day of —— ——, 190—, of —— ——, —— —— dollars and —— cents, in full of the above receipt, which I also certify is correct.

—— ——,
—— ——.

NOTE.—Appropriations should be given under their several headings and subheadings.

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 11.]

Voucher No. ——. Abstract C.

Receipt for funds received from —— —— at —— ——, on the —— day of —— 190—.

Authority: —— ——. $—— ——.

To be made in duplicate, one copy to be forwarded to the auditor for the island of Cuba, with Abstract C, by the officer transferring the funds and the other to be retained by him.

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[Form No. 12.]

Quarterly return of insular property on hand, received, transferred, etc., of ——— ——— *at* ——— ———, *Cuba, for the quarter ending* ——— ———, *190—.*

Date. 190—.	Abstracts, etc.	Number or quantity.			
.....	Per last return	On hand.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Per Abstract D.....	Received by purchase.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Per Abstract E.....	Received by transfers	.....	.....	.....
.....	Per Abstract F.....	Fabricated, taken up, etc.....	.....	.....	.....
.. ..	.....	Total to be accounted for.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Per Abstract G.....	Transferred	.....	.....	.....
.....	Per Abstract H.....	Expended, sold, etc.	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Total transferred, expended, etc.	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Total remaining on hand	.....	.....	.....
.....	Condition 1.....	In good order.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2.....	Unfit for service but repairable.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3.....	Totally unfit for service.....	.....	.....	.....

Made in duplicate.

INSTRUCTIONS.

[Erasures and alterations of entries on a voucher should be explained on the margin.]

When public property becomes damaged, except by fair wear and tear, or otherwise unsuitable for use, or a deficiency is found in it, the officer accountable for the same shall report the case to his superior officer, who shall, if necessary, appoint a board of survey.

In all cases of deficiency or damage of any article, the officer accountable for the property is required to show by one or more affidavits, setting forth the circumstances of the case, that the deficiency was by unavoidable accident or loss in actual service, without any fault on his part, and in case of damage, that due care and attention were exerted on his part, and that the damage did not result from neglect.

An inspection report, filed as authority for disposing of damaged property that has become unserviceable from causes other than ordinary wear or use in the service, will not relieve an officer from liability on account of their condition, if there is no evidence that they have been examined by a board of survey. Certificate is required as evidence that articles ordered to be dropped from return and destroyed were destroyed, as ordered.

When it becomes necessary for officers to pay for deficiencies, the money should be deposited, to the credit of the proper appropriation, with the treasurer of the island of Cuba.

In case of one officer relieving another, the transferring officer need not enter the receipt for property upon the abstract, but directly on the return as "transferred to successor."

The receiving officer, in such case, may enter the invoice upon the return as "on hand, received from predecessor."

The order of entry of articles on this return should be followed on abstracts and vouchers, and such entries should be made alphabetically under two headings, viz, unexpendable and expendable.

The condition of the articles on hand should be noted in red ink on the lines provided for that purpose.

[Extra leaf to Form No. 12.]

Made in duplicate.

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[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 12.]

——— ——— at ——— ———.

Quarterly return of insular property on hand, received, transferred, etc., in the quarter ending on the ——— day of ———, 190—.

Acknowledged ——— ———, 190—.
Examined ——— ———, 190—.
Settled ——— ———, 190—.
Notified ——— ———, 190—.

To be made in duplicate, one copy to be forwarded to the auditor for the island of Cuba within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter, the other to be retained by the officer.
This entire fold to be left blank.
Extra leaves will be furnished when required.

I certify on honor that the foregoing return exhibits a true and correct statement of all the insular property which has come into my possession during the quarter ending on the ——— of ———, 190—.

Place, ——— ———, Cuba.
Date, ——— ———, 190—.

Signed in duplicate.

[Form No. 13.—Abstract D.]

Abstract of articles of insular property purchased at ——— ——— during the month of ———, 190—, by ——— ———, at——— ———.

Date.	Number of voucher.	From whom purchased.	Total amount of each voucher.	
			Dollars.	Cts.
		Articles purchased and not paid for..		
		Total purchased during the month.....		

I certify that the above abstract is correct.

——— ———,
——— ———.

(Signed in duplicate.)

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 13.—Abstract D.]

Abstract of insular property purchased during the month of ———, 190—, by ——— ——— at ——— ———.

To be in duplicate and rendered monthly; one copy to be retained, one to be sent to the auditor for the island of Cuba.
This abstract appertains to the return of insular property, and is designed to show all the supplies purchased, whether paid for or not. No vouchers of the purchases paid for accompany this abstract. They accompany the money accounts. Extra leaves will be furnished when required.
All property will be classified alphabetically under two headings, viz, unexpendable and expendable.

[Form No. 14.—Abstract E.]

Abstract of insular property received during the quarter ending on the ——— day of ——— ———, 190—, by ——— ———, at ——— ———, Cuba.

Date, 190—.	No. of voucher.	From whom received.
		Total .....

I certify that the above abstract is correct.

——— ———,
——— ———.

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[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 14.]

ABSTRACT E.

Insular property received during the quarter ending ——— ———, 190—, by ——— ———, at ——— ———.

To be in duplicate; one copy to be retained by the officer and one to be sent to the auditor for the island of Cuba with the quarterly return.

All property received from other officers will be entered on this abstract, whether receipted for or not. It will be supported by vouchers, Form No. 18. Extra leaves will be furnished when required.

All property will be classified alphabetically under two headings, viz, unexpendable and expendable.

[Form No. 15.—Abstract F.]

Abstract of articles received from various sources during the quarter ending on the ——— day of ——— ———, 190—, by ——— ———, at ——— ———.

Date.	No. of voucher.	How received.												
		Found at locality.....												
		Manufactured												
		Parts of broken-up articles....												
		Total.....												

I certify that the above abstract is correct.

———— ————,
———— ————

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 15.]

ABSTRACT F.

Articles received from various sources during the quarter ending ——— ———, 190—, by ——— ———, at ——— ———.

The original copy of this form to be forwarded to the auditor for the island of Cuba with the quarterly return. A copy to be retained by the officer.

This abstract contains all property found at the place not borne on the previous return; all that may come into the officer's possession without his knowing who may be accountable for it; articles manufactured during the quarter; material or parts of consumed or broken-up articles. Separate lists of each class, with the necessary explanation, will be filed with the abstract.

All property will be classified alphabetically under two headings, viz, unexpendable and expendable.

Extra leaves will be furnished when required.

[Form No. 16.—Abstract G.]

Abstract of insular property transferred to officers during the quarter ending on the ——— day of ——— ———, 190—, by ——— ———, at ——— ———, Cuba.

Date 190—.	No. of Voucher.	To whom transferred.												
		Total												

I certify that the above abstract is correct.

———— ————,
———— ————.

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[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 16.]

ABSTRACT G.

Quarter ending —— ——, 190—, insular property transferred by —— ——, at —— ——.

The original copy of this form to be forwarded to the auditor for the island of Cuba with the quarterly return.
A press copy to be retained by the officer.
This abstract contains all transfers of insular property to other officers, to be accounted for by them; the vouchers to accompany this abstract are their receipts. When these are not received in time the officer will substitute his own certified list of the stores sent and the bill of lading. The receipts he will afterwards transmit when he receives them.
Extra leaves will be furnished when required.

[Form No. 17.—Abstract H.]

Abstract of insular property expended, lost, and destroyed in the public service during the quarter ending on the —— day of —— ——, 190—, by —— ——, at —— ——, at —— ——, Cuba.

Date, 190—.	No. of voucher.	By whom made.															

I certify that the above abstract is correct.
(Signed in duplicate.)

—— ——,
—— ——.

[Extra leaf to Forms 13-17, inclusive.]

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 17.]

ABSTRACT H.

Quarter ending —— ——, 190—, insular property expended, lost, destroyed, and sold, by —— ——, at —— ——.

To be in duplicate: one copy retained by the officers, one sent with the quarterly return to the auditor for the island of Cuba. The vouchers to this abstract are forms Nos. 20, 21, and 22.
Extra leaves will be furnished when required.

[Form No. 18.—Voucher to Abstract E.]

Invoice of insular property transferred by —— ——, at —— ——, to —— ——, at —— ——, on the —— —— day of —— ——, 190—.

Number or quantity.		Articles.	Cost when new.			Condition when delivered.	Remarks.
In figures.	In words.		Dollars.	Cts.			

I certify that I have this day transferred to the officer named above the articles specified in the foregoing list, pursuant to —— ——, copy of which is furnished herewith.

—— ——.
—— ——.

(Signed in duplicate.)

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[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 18.]

Voucher No. —— to Abstract E, quarter ending —— ——, 190—.

Invoice of insular property transferred by —— ——, at —— ——, to —— ——, at —— ——.

To be made in duplicate: both to be forwarded or delivered to the officer to whom the articles are transferred. He will retain one and forward the other, with his Abstract E, to the auditor for the island of Cuba. Authority for making transfers of property will accompany this voucher.

Cost price when new should be given when known or ascertainable; when unknown an estimated value should be placed on each article of property, followed by the words, "Estimated value; cost when new not known," or words of like import.

[Form No. 19.—Voucher to Abstract G.]

Received at —— ——, this —— day of —— ——, 190—, from —— ——, the following-named articles:

Number or quantity.		Articles.	Cost when new.			Condition when delivered.	Remarks.
In figures.	In words.		Dollars.	Cts.			

—— ——,
—— ——.

(Signed in duplicate.)

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 19.]

Voucher No. —— to Abstract G, quarter ending —— ——, 190—.

Receipt for insular property transferred to —— ——, at —— ——, on the —— —— day of —— ——, 190—.

To be in duplicate; one copy to be retained by the officer who transfers the property, one to be sent to the auditor for the island of Cuba, with Abstract G, at end of quarter.

Cost price when new should be given when known or ascertainaule; when unknown an estimated value should be placed on each article of property, followed by the words, "Estimated value; cost when new not known," or words of like import.

[Form No. 20.—Voucher to Abstract H.]

Account of sales of articles of insular property sold at public auction at —— —— under the direction —— —— of —— ——, on the —— —— day of —— ——, 190—.

Number or quantity.	Articles.	Purchaser.	Amount.

I certify that the above account of sales is accurate and just.

—— ——,
Auctioneer.

I certify that the above-enumerated articles were sold at public auction, as above stated, pursuant to ——. ——, and that the amount received therefrom has been taken up on my account current for the month of —— ——, 190—.

—— ——,
—— ——.

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 20.]

Voucher No. —— to Abstract H, quarter ending —— ——, 190—.

Account of sales at auction. Dollars —— —— on the —— —— day of —— ——, 190—, —— —— at —— ——.

The original copy of this form to be forwarded by next mail to the auditor for the island of Cuba for file with the quarterly return to which it pertains; a press copy to be retained by the officer.

An account in this form should be prepared at every sale of public property. All money received from sales, after deducting expenses of sale, should be immediately deposited in the nearest United States depository to the credit of the treasurer of the island of Cuba.

The necessary expenses of all sales of public property will be paid out of the total receipts from such sales. Expenses of sales will be supported by vouchers to be filed with this account. Where no expense is incurred it will be so stated.

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[Form No. 21.—Voucher to Abstract H.]

List of insular property expended in the public service at ——— ——— under the direction of ——— ———, in the month of ——— ——— 190—.

Number or quantity.	Articles.	Application.

I certify, on honor, that the several articles of insular property above enumerated have been necessarily expended in the public service at this place, as indicated by the marginal remarks annexed to them, respectively.

Approved. ——— ———,
——— ———.

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 21.]

Voucher No. ——— to Abstract H, quarter ending ——— ———, 190—.

Monthly list of insular property expended by ——— ———, at ——— ——— during the month of ——— ———, 190—.

To be in duplicate; one copy to be retained by the officer, one to be sent to the auditor for the island of Cuba with the quarterly Abstract H.

NOTE.—This list should be made out monthly, to enable the officer to know the exact state of his supplies. The abstract when forwarded will be accompanied by all the monthly lists.

[Form No. 22.—Voucher to Abstract H.]

List of insular property lost or destroyed in the public service at ——— ———, while in possession and charge of ——— ———, in the month of ——— ———, 190—.

Number or quantity.	Articles.	Circumstances and cause.

I certify that the several articles of insular property above enumerated have been unavoidably lost or destroyed while in the public service, as indicated by the remarks annexed to them, respectively.

——— ———,
——— ———.

Approved:

——— ———.

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 22.]

Voucher No. ——— to Abstract H, quarter ending ——— ———, 190—.

Articles lost or destroyed during the month of ——— ———, 190—.

The original copy of this form to be forwarded to the auditor for the island of Cuba with the quarterly Abstract H; a press copy to be retained by the officer.

This list should be made out monthly to enable the officer to know the exact state of his supplies. The abstract, when forwarded, will be accompanied by all the monthly lists.

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Inventory and inspection report of insular property for which ——— ——— is accountable and which has been inspected and reported on by ——— ———, inspecting officer.

Inventory.

1	Articles.	2 Quantity.	3 Total value as per invoice or official cost price.[1]		4 Date of first issue for use.	Received by officer responsible. 5 When.	6 Where.	7 From whom.	8 Condition when received.	9 How rendered unserviceable.	
1											1
2											2
3											3
4											4
5											5
6											6
7											7
8											8
9											9
10											10
11											11
12											12
13											13
14											14
15											15
16											16
17	Total ..		$								17

[1] See directions.

I certify that this is a correct inventory, in every particular, of insular property for which I am responsible, each and every article of which I have personally examined and believe requires the action of an inspector, and has never been previously condemned, and is now unsuitable for service here.

Place, ——— ———. ———— ————,
Date, ——— ———. ———— ————.

Inspection report.

10 Nature and extent of damage.		Disposition recommended. 11 To be continued in service.	To be dropped. 12 To be destroyed.	13 To be broken up.	14 To be sold.	15 To be turned into depot.	16 Remarks.	
1	Brought forward ..							1
2								2
3								3
4								4
5								5
6								6
7								7
8								8
9								9
10								10
11								11
12								12
13								13
14								14
15								15
16								16
17	Total							17

I certify that I have, this ——— ——— day of ——— ———, 190—, carefully examined each and every article enumerated in the accompanying inventory; that their condition is as stated above; that the articles recommended to be destroyed have no money value; and that disposition recommended is, in my judgment, the best for the public interest. I also certify that articles found to be utterly worthless have, as far as practicable, been destroyed in my presence.

———— ————,
————,
Inspector.

DIRECTIONS.

1. This form will be used for the inventory and inspection of all insular property for condemnation. When the form is too small for enumeration of all the articles, extra leaf to form 28 will be inserted. All the inside pages, including extra leaves, should always be numbered consecutively before signature by the responsible officer.
2. In stating the money value of articles, in column 3, the purchase price should be given.
3. Public animals will not be inventoried with other property.
4. Unserviceable property before being submitted to an inspector will be examined by the officer responsible for it, and the information called for in the inventory will be fully stated. The inspector will ascertain whether the condition of the property is as stated in the inventory.

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[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 23.]

Inventory and inspection report of insular property for which ——— ——— is accountable. Inspected at ——— on the —— day of ——— ———, 190—.

The within-named articles will be disposed of as recommended by ——— ———. By order of ——— ———. For directions see other side.

[Form No. 26.—Voucher to the account current of customs revenue.]

Report of consular fees collected by ——— ———, collector of customs for the port of ——— ———, Cuba, during the month of ——— ———, 190—.

Date.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Amounts paid.	Nature of service rendered.	Name of vessel.	Place of destination.	Remarks.

I hereby certify that the above report of consular fees is a full and perfect transcript of the register which by law I am required to keep; that the same is true and correct and contains a full and accurate statement of all fees received by me as collector of customs at ——— ———, Cuba, during the month of ——— ———, 190—, while acting under authority conferred by circular No. 16, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, May 11, 1899.

——— ———,
———,
Collector of Customs.

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 26.—Voucher to the account current of customs revenues.]

Report of consular fees collected by ——— ———, collector of customs at ——— ———, Cuba, during the month of ——— ———, 190—.

Each month collectors of customs, acting under instructions contained in Circular No. 16, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, May 11, 1899, will forward to the auditor for the island of Cuba, as a voucher to their accounts current of receipts, a full report of consular fees collected.

[Form No. 27.—Abstract No.—.]

TO THE ACCOUNT CURRENT OF CUSTOMS REVENUES.

Abstract of moneys received on account of[a] ——— ———, by ——— ———, collector of customs for the port of ——— ———, Cuba, during the month of ——— ———, 190—.

Date.	From whom received.	Remarks.	Amount.	
		Total.....	.....	....

I certify the above abstract is correct.

——— ———,
———,
Collector of Customs.

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 27.—Abstract No. 7—.]

To the account current of customs revenues.

Abstract of moneys received on account of ——— ———, by ——— ———, collector of customs for the port of ——— ———, Cuba, during the month of ——— ———, 190—. $——— ———.

This form is intended for all receipts, to be accounted for on the account current of customs revenues, rendered the auditor for the island of Cuba monthly, for which other forms have not been specifically prescribed. Each class of such receipts will be entered on a separate abstract under its appropriate number and heading, the style of which will agree with the entry of the number and heading of the abstract on the account current.

[a] Here state source from which receipts are derived.

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[Form No. 28.]

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.

The United States military government of Cuba, in account current with ——— ——— for the month of ——— ———, 190—.

Debit.		Credit.	
To balance from account ending ——— ———, 190—,		By balance from account ending ——— ———, 190—.	
Deposited with the treasurer of the island of Cuba:		ITEMS:*	
To receipt No. ———, dated ———, 190—, $			
To receipt No. ———, dated ———, 190—, $			
To receipt No. ———, dated ———, 190—, $			
To receipt No. ———, dated ———, 190—, $			
To receipt No. ———, dated ———, 190—, $			
To balance.....		By balance	
Total.....		Total	

* State the source from which, and the nature of each item collected. This account current is intended for the accounting of moneys received from miscellaneous sources only. Deposits of unexpended balances from funds allotted from the treasury of the island, in the hands of disbursing officers, should be taken up in the regular account current of disbursements.

I certify the above reported collections to be all the moneys which have come into my hands from miscellaneous sources during the period for which this account is rendered.
——— ———, Cuba, ——— ———, 190—.

——— ———,
——— ———.
(Name and title of officer.)

[Indorsement.]

[Form No. 28.]

Account current of miscellaneous revenues, month of ——— ———, 190—.

To be made in duplicate; one copy, accompanied by abstracts, will be forwarded to the auditor for the island of Cuba and the other retained by the officer.

[Form 29.—Office of the auditor for the island of Cuba.]

CUBAN CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Monthly statement of collections at the subport of ——— ——— for the month of ——— ——— 190—.

[This statement will be sent in duplicate to the auditor for the island of Cuba, at Habana, on the 1st of every month.]

Date.	Consignee.	Name of vessel.	No. of entry.	Collected from importations.	Collected from export.	Collected from tonnage.	Collected from fines.	Collected from harbor improvement tax.	Collected from cattle inspection.	Collected from capitation tax.	Total.	Remarks.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 29.]

Monthly report of collections, port of ——— ———, for the month of ——— ———.

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[Form 30.—Office of the auditor of customs.]

CUBAN CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The United States military government of Cuba in account current with ——— ———, *collector of customs at the port of* ——— ———, *for the month of* ——— ———, *190—.*

[This report in duplicate will be forwarded to the auditor of customs for Cuba, at Habana, on the first of every month.]

Disbursements.		Receipts.	
Debit.		Credit.	
To balance from account ending ———, 1900:		By balance, from account ending ——— ———, 1900:	
To expenditures:		By duties on merchandise imported for immediate consumption	
Abstract 1		By duties on merchandise withdrawn from warehouse	
Abstract 2		By duties on merchandise transferred from other districts	
Abstract 3		By increase duties ascertained on liquidation (consumption entries)	
To refund of tonnage duties		By increase duties ascertained on liquidation (warehouse withdrawal entries)	
To refund of duties on reliquidation		By duties received from sale of unclaimed goods, $ ——— ———	
To transfer of funds, order of ———, abstract No		Surplus on same ——— ———, $ ——— ———.	
To transfer of funds, order of ———, abstract No		By duties received from sale of goods remaining in warehouse more than ——— ———, $ ——— ———	
To transfer of funds, order of ———, abstract No		Surplus on same ——— ———, $ ——— ———.	
To transfer of funds, order of ———, abstract No		By tonnage duties	
To balance		By capitation tax on passengers	
		By fines and penalties	
		By balance	

Port of ——— ———,
Collectors office, ——— ———, 190—.

———, *Collector.*

[Indorsement.]

[Form 30.]

Account current, month of ——— ———, 190—, port of ——— ———.

[Form 5.—Office of the auditor of customs.]

CUBAN CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Report of the collection of tonnage dues at the port of ——— ——— *during the month of* ——— ———, *190—.*

[This report in duplicate to accompany the account current to the auditor on the 1st of every month.]

Date.	No. of entry.	Name of vessel.	Register tons.	Rate.	Amount collected.	Remarks.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 5.]

Report of collection of tonnage dues by ——— ———, collector of customs, port of ——— ———, month of ——— ———, 190—.

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[Form 6.—Office of the auditor of customs.]

CUBAN CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Abstract of tonnage dues refunded at the port of —— —— during the month of —— ——, 190—.

[This abstract in duplicate to accompany the account current, to the auditor, on the 1st of every month.]

Date.	Name of vessel.	Master.	No. of voucher.	Amount.	Remarks.

[Indorsement.]

Voucher No. —— ——, abstract No. —— ——, port of —— ——, month of —— —— 190—

REFUND OF TONNAGE DUES.

This voucher in duplicate to be forwarded, with the abstract of tonnage dues refunded, to the auditor of customs on the 1st of every month.

[Form 6.]

Abstract of tonnage dues refunded by —— ——, collector of customs, port of —— ——, month of —— ——, 190—.

[Form No. 7.—Office of auditor of customs.]

CUBAN CUSTOMS SERVICE—RECEIPT OF TONNAGE DUES REFUNDED.

The customs service of Cuba, to —— ——, Dr.

I, —— ——, master of the —— ——, hereby acknowledge payment of the above account, by the collector of customs, at the port of —— ——, in the sum of —— —— dollars and —— cents, (—— ——) on this —— —— day of —— ——, 190—.

—— ——.

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[Blank form No. 220.]

MONTHLY POSTAL ACCOUNT—FOR ALL OFFICES.

M—— ——, postmaster at —— —— post-office —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, in account with the United States military government of Cuba, department of posts, for the month of —— ——, 1900.

Debit.	Column for postmaster.	Column for auditor.	Credit.	Column for postmaster.	Column for auditor.
A.—Amount of postage stamps, postage-due stamps, special-delivery stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards on hand at close of last month.....			4.—By corrections of former accounts as per auditor's statement dated —— ——, 190—.		
B.—Amount of postage stamps, postage-due stamps, special-delivery stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards received from the Department this month.....			5.—By transfer to money-order account as follows: Date—— $——/100 Date—— $——/100 Date—— $——/100 Date—— $——/100 Date—— $——/100 Date—— $——/100 Date—— $——/100 Date—— $——/100 Date—— $——/100 Date—— $——/100 Enter total amount of transfers for the month in column for postmaster.		
Total to be accounted for.....					
C.—Deduct amount of postage stamps, postage-due stamps, special-delivery stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards now on hand.....					
D.—Deduct damaged stamps and stamped envelopes, etc., *returned to Department*.....					
1.—To amount of postage stamps, postage-due stamps, special-delivery stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards sold during the month.....			6.—By deposit at —— to balance this account.....		
	No. of boxes rented per quarter. / Rate per quarter. / Dollars. / Cts.				
Call boxes rented for full quarter.....					
Call boxes rented for part quarter.....					
Lock boxes rented for full quarter....					
Lock boxes rented for part quarter ...					
Lock drawers rented for full quarter....					
Lock drawers rented for part quarter ...					
2.—To whole amount of box rents *collected* during the month					
3.—To corrections of former accounts as per auditor's statement dated —— ——, 190—.....					
Total			Total.....		

Box rents must be collected in advance. Account must be rendered for them in the month for which they are collected. Postmasters will be required to report the entire amount of box rents collected monthly. A failure to do so will be considered cause for removal.

I, —— ——, postmaster at —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, do certify on my honor and official oath the accounts which I have rendered to the Post-Office Department for the month

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ending ——— ———, 190—, exhibit truly and faithfully the entire receipts of my post-office, which have been by due diligence collected thereat, during the period above stated, and that the credit claimed in the said accounts are just and true, as I verily believe; and, furthermore, that during the said period I have not knowingly delivered, or permitted to be delivered, to any person any mail matter on which the postage had not been paid at the time of such delivery by affixing and canceling postage-due stamps, in accordance with regulations. And, furthermore, that the amount of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, stamps canceled as postage on matter actually mailed during the month and of postage-due stamps canceled in payment of undercharged and unpaid postage upon matter delivered during the month is truly and accurately stated in the transcript accompanying this account.

———— ———, *Postmaster.*

(The postmaster's salary is $——— ——— per annum.)

[Indorsement.]

CUBAN POSTAL SERVICE.

[Issue of June, 1900.]

Post-office at ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, from ——— ——— to ——— ———, 190—.
——— ———, postmaster.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS.

Balance due ——— ——— $——— ——— 1ss. Balance due P. M. ——— ——— $——— ——— 1ss. Passed and entered ——— ——— 190—. ——— ———, clerk.

(To be mailed to assistant auditor for the island of Cuba.)

INSTRUCTIONS.

The special attention of postmasters is directed to the following instructions, and a strict compliance with same will be required:

ARTICLE A. Enter the exact face value of all postage-due stamps, special-delivery stamps, and postal cards, and the value, at the price charged by the Government, of all stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers on hand at the close of the preceding month.

Where a change of postmasters occurs, the value of stamps, postal cards, envelopes, etc., received from the outgoing postmaster should be entered in this article.

ART. B. Enter the exact face value of all postage stamps, postage-due stamps, special-delivery stamps, and postal cards, and the value, at the price charged by the Government, of all stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers received from the Department during the month. Then add together Articles "A" and "B," placing their sum directly underneath the line opposite the words "Total to be accounted for."

ART. C. Enter the exact face value of all postage stamps, postage-due stamps, special-delivery stamps, and postal cards, and the value, at the price charged by the Government, of all stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers that remained on hand at close of business on the last day of the month for which this account is rendered, and deduct this amount from the "Total to be accounted for."

ART. D. Enter the exact face value of all damaged stamps and postal cards, and the value, at the price charged by the Government, of all stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers returned to the Department during the month, but not until notice of allowance shall be received from the bureau of stamps and supplies. This amount, added to the amount remaining on hand, should be deducted from the "Total to be accounted for," and the remainder will show the amount of stamps sold.

ART. 1. Enter the exact face value of all postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, and postal cards, and the value, at the price charged by the Government, of all stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers sold during the month, and of postage-due stamps affixed upon insufficiently prepaid matter. This item is ascertained by adding to the amount on hand (Article C) the amount acknowledged by the bureau of stamps and supplies as returned to the Department (Article D), and subtracting this total from the "Total to be accounted for," the difference being the amount sold during the month.

ART. 2. Enter the amount of box rents collected during the month. Postmasters are prohibited from collecting or receiving the box rents for more than one quarter in advance.

ART. 3. When the sum of auditor's corrections of a prior month's account shows a balance due the United States, enter this balance in Article 3, but if the sum of such corrections shows a balance due the postmaster, it should be taken up as a credit in Article 4.

ART. 4. When the sum of auditor's corrections of a prior month's account shows a balance due the postmaster, enter this balance as Article 4, but if the sum of such corrections shows a balance due the United States, it should be taken up as a debit in Article 3.

ART. 5. Enter amount transferred from postal to money-order account. Transfers should only be made when actually necessary. Credit must be claimed only for transfers made in the month for which the account is rendered.

ART. 6. Enter amount deposited to close account for the month. No balance must appear as due on the account, as the postmaster is required to deposit all postal funds in his hands at the end of each month. The amount entered as the total of the debits must be exactly the total of the credits.

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Daily transcript of amount of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards sold and of same canceled as postages on matter actually mailed, and of postage-due stamps canceled in payment of undercharges and unpaid postages upon matter delivered during the month.

Sold—month.	Day.	Amount.		Canceled—month.	Day.	Amount.	
		Dolls.	Cts.			Dolls.	Cts.
	1				1		
	2				2		
	3				3		
	4				4		
	5				5		
	6				6		
	7				7		
	8				8		
	9				9		
	10				10		
	11				11		
	12				12		
	13				13		
	14				14		
	15				15		
	16				16		
	17				17		
	18				18		
	19				19		
	20				20		
	21				21		
	22				22		
	23				23		
	24				24		
	25				25		
	26				26		
	27				27		
	28				28		
	29				29		
	30				30		
	31				31		
Total.....				Total			

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MAJ. TASKER H. BLISS, COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR CUBA.

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REPORT

OF

MAJ. TASKER H. BLISS, COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR CUBA.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, August 6, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Cuban customs service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

During the year the personnel of the collectors of customs has been as follows:

Habana: Maj. Tasker H. Bliss, collector of the port of Habana and chief of the customs service of Cuba, appointed collector for port of Habana and for the island of Cuba, December 20, 1898.

Baracoa: Lieut. H. C. Schumm, collector, appointed January 15, 1899, relieved March 29, 1900; Lieut. J. W. Wright, collector, from March 29, 1900, to June 30, 1900.

Batabano: Ramon M. Canas, acting deputy collector in charge, appointed February 14, 1899, relieved January 10, 1900; Agustin Aguero, acting deputy collector in charge, from January 10, 1900, to June 30, 1900.

Caibarien: Capt. J. F. R. Landis, collector, appointed December 19, 1898, relieved June 30, 1900; P. B. Anderson, deputy collector, appointed acting collector June 30, 1900.

Cardenas: Lieut. M. B. Stokes, collector, appointed May 19, 1899.

Cienfuegos: Capt. W. Y. Stamper, collector, appointed April 19, 1899, relieved February 14, 1900; Maj. George Le Roy Brown, collector, appointed February 14, 1900.

Gibara: Lieut. J. W. Smith, collector, appointed January 1, 1899, died from a gunshot wound January 19, 1900; Roy H. Chamberlain, acting collector, appointed January 10, 1900, relieved January 27, 1900; Ramon Rivero, deputy collector, appointed acting collector January 27, 1900, relieved February 24, 1900; Will E. Race, acting collector, appointed February 24, 1900, relieved March 29, 1900; Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, collector, appointed March 29, 1900, relieved May 14, 1900; Will E. Race, acting collector, appointed May 14, 1900, relieved June 7, 1900; Capt. E. E. Benjamin, collector, appointed June 7, 1900.

Guantanamo: Capt. E. A. Ellis, collector, appointed December 19, 1898, on leave of absence from July 15, 1899, to October 17, 1899;

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J. Waldo Floyd, deputy collector, acting collector from July 15, 1899, to October 17, 1899; D. H. Schumann, special agent, temporarily acting as collector from July 25, 1899, to September 1, 1899.

Manzanillo: Capt. F. G. Irwin, collector, appointed April 19, 1899, relieved March 29, 1900; Lieut. Le Roy S. Upton, collector, appointed March 29, 1900.

Matanzas: Capt. W. H. Hay, collector, appointed December 19, 1899.

Nuevitas: Maj. C. A. Williams, collector, appointed January 5, 1899, relieved October 8, 1899; Henry Page, deputy collector, appointed acting collector October 8, 1899.

Sagua la Grande: Capt. Elias Chandler, collector, appointed January 21, 1899, on leave of absence from February 18, 1900, to March 31, 1900; A. Y. Casanova, deputy collector, acting collector from February 18, 1900, to March 31, 1900.

Santa Cruz del Sur: M. E. Estrada, acting deputy collector in charge, appointed April 27, 1899.

Santiago de Cuba: Capt. T. F. Davis, collector, appointed December 19, 1898, relieved October 8, 1899, D. H. Schumann, special agent, appointed acting collector October 9, 1899, relieved October 25, 1899; Capt. S. D. Freeman, collector, appointed October 25, 1899, relieved April 19, 1900; Capt. F. G. Irwin, collector, appointed April 19, 1900.

Trinidad: Capt. John Conklin, collector, appointed December 20, 1898, relieved May 18, 1900; Lieut. F. V. S. Chamberlain, collector, appointed May 18, 1900.

Tunas de Zaza: Lieut. Le Roy S. Upton, collector, appointed April 22, 1899, relieved March 29, 1900; Andres Orsini, acting deputy collector in charge, appointed March 29, 1900.

From this statement there will appear an amount of change during the past twelve months in the management of some of the custom-houses which is very detrimental to efficient service. Notwithstanding the fact that so long as the present government of Cuba is a military government, the so-called civil duties performed by officers in the administration of the various departments of this Government is in reality a military duty of the highest kind. Many commanding officers are unwilling to admit this, and urge the return of officers on duty in the customs service to their commands. This office has never opposed the relief of an officer to go on active field service, but, with that exception, it has held that there can be no more important duty for a military officer than that connected with the organization of a government with which the credit of the War Department is so intimately associated.

It needs no argument to show the anarchy that would result in the government as a whole were changes to be made in the office of governor-general every two or three months. The same is true to a less, but still very important, degree in the customs service. The sudden change of collectors at a port can but have an embarrassing effect upon the local commerce. It results in that shifting, irregular, uncertain administration which, in the customs service, involves the very essence of injustice to those who have to deal with that department. It must be remembered that the custom-houses of Cuba are not like those of the United States, which latter are organized with an old, reliable personnel, and which therefore continue to operate with little variation in smoothness, no matter how often the collector may be changed. In

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Cuba it is a very different matter. The class of employees who fill the bureaus of the public service, although a most meritorious, faithful, hardworking class, show a lack of initiative—of willingness to assume responsibility—that would appear strange were it not that the explanation is readily found in the existing situation. They feel that the government of intervention is not their government, and that they are merely the instruments to execute the will of a temporary and alien, although supreme, authority. They will faithfully execute orders, whether wisely or unwisely given, but, from long previous training, they look upon the collector as absolute, whose will is not to be questioned without danger to themselves.

Under existing conditions in Cuba an efficient administration of the customs requires either a personnel so well trained, reliable, and hedged-in by its knowledge of law and precedent as to guarantee the regular and orderly operation of each custom-house, or also that each collector himself should have such a thorough, practical knowledge of his business as to be able to direct, without error, all its branches. The first of these conditions, for the reason given above, does not yet exist; the second condition has barely begun to exist when a military exigency intervenes to put things in the backward state of many months ago. This office recognizes that the military exigency is paramount, and under no circumstances would it interpose an objection to the relief of a collector whose services were needed with the troops in the field. But it believes it not unreasonable to suggest that, in the case of an officer whose services in the field are not necessary, duty in the administration of an important branch of the military government should be placed upon a par with other routine duty which may be required of military officers. The position of a collector of customs, even in small ports, requires business knowledge and good, sound business sense, as well as knowledge of customs laws and regulations. Under the military government of Cuba collectors have had to acquire these qualifications by hard work and daily experience; and after they have acquired it at the expense, to a certain extent, of the community in which they are, the community should have the benefit of it as long as it is practicable. It is therefore very much to be hoped that every effort will be made to secure a well-selected personnel for the management of the Cuban custom-houses, and which can be expected to remain on this duty during the continuance of the administration by the War Department.

It has been suggested by some that the military officers in charge of subports should be relieved and their places filled by civilians. In my judgment it is entirely too late to do this. Native civilians would take these offices in the certainty that the first act of a Cuban administration would be to displace them. American civilians would take the position with the knowledge that in this service there is no career open to them, and that in a few months their positions must be given up. From neither of these classes would it be possible, under the circumstances, to secure men of the best qualifications, and I should therefore apprehend that the service would gain no credit by such appointments. The customs service of Cuba is a military customs service of the United States, administered under the War Department of that country. Its tariff is made there, as well as the laws and regulations govering its administration. The responsibility for the good or bad administration of this serviee can not be shifted until it is turned

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over to a new government. In view of the general impression that this new government may assume control within a comparatively few months, it seems to me most unwise for the War Department to now, at this late date, begin to meet this responsibility through any other agents than its own officers. Personally, I see nothing but unmixed evil in a mixed military and civilian customs service. If such a change should be made, it should be thorough, including the position of the collector at Habana and the chief of the customs service.

I again take pleasure in inviting the attention of the military governor and of the War Department to the services of the subcollectors named above. Whatever success has attended the operations of the customs service throughout the island is due without reservation to their faithful, zealous, and efficient labor. Many things have combined to make their service one of sacrifice to themselves, and they have performed it not only as loyal Americans but as loyally to the best interests of Cuba as if they were themselves Cubans.

I regret to have to record the death of Acting Collector J. W. Smith on January 19 of this year at the port of Gibara. Mr. Smith had been appointed military collector at Gibara in November, 1898, at the time of the military occupation of the eastern provinces. He was then an officer of the Second United States Volunteer Infantry. Upon the muster-out of his regiment he was, as the result of his efficient services, appointed acting collector at that port, where he remained upon duty until, as the result of the disturbed political condition and consequent bitter feeling in that vicinity, he was shot and mortally wounded on the streets of that town by the editor of a local newspaper. The murderer, Ricardo Hidalgo, was tried by the civil courts in Santiago de Cuba, convicted, and sentenced to six years and one day imprisonment.

Under instructions from superior authority a reorganization of the personnel of the customs service of Cuba was submitted to the governor-general and approved by him on May 3, 1900, and with some slight modifications, also formally approved, went into effect on July 1.

The bureau of special agents has been somewhat increased, and a still further increase will doubtless be required in the near future. For the purpose of this bureau, the island has been divided into four districts with headquarters respectively at Habana, Cienfuegos, Santiago, and at or near Caibarien. The officer for the latter district has heretofore been required for service in the customs district of Gibara, but will probably be assigned to duty at Caibarien on return from the leave of absence which has been granted him. During the year two important captures of counterfeiters, with their illegal paraphernalia, were made by the officers of this bureau under the immediate direction of Chief Cairns. Report has just been received, without details as yet, of a capture made in Santiago de Cuba by Special Agent Metcalf, chief of that district. I commend to the favorable consideration of the Government Mr. F. S. Cairns, the chief of the bureau, whose zealous and efficient work and that of his subordinates has been of the greatest assistance to me during the year.

Every effort has been made to secure Cubans or natives of this island for the personnel of the custom-houses. The total number of employees is 757, of which number 598 are native Cubans, while 83 were born in the peninsula. All of the latter have lived the greater

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part of their lives in Cuba, and married here, and have all renounced their Spanish citizenship, thereby becoming entitled to all the rights and privileges of natives of the island. Of the 70 Americans, 13 are officers of the United States Army; of the remaining 57, 33 are employees of the American correspondence division, of the bureau of statistics, and of the special agents bureau, performing services which no other than Americans can render. Of the 48 American employees of the Habana custom-house, only 7 occupy positions which are in any way connected with the collection of the revenue. The comptroller and assistant comptroller of the Habana custom-houses are Americans. These positions must necessarily be filled by Americans until the changes in the methods of business which have been introduced become fully accepted. The officer in charge of the appraiser's division is an American, as well as the chief appraiser of tissues. The officer in charge of bonded warehouses is also an American, as well as the one acting as deputy commissioner of immigration and in charge of the passenger and baggage department. It is believed that the American personnel at the custom-house of Habana and other ports is as small as it should be so long as American authorities are in any degree responsible for the administration of the service.

Reports from the various subcollectors indicate a pressing and growing need of improvement in the material facilities for custom-house work. A liberal allotment of money could well be made for the repair and construction of government docks, wharves, warehouses, improvement of channels, and in some cases for custom-house buildings. In many cases, including even Habana, the facilities for the receipt and safe custody of merchandise and its quick dispatch through the custom-house are very inadequate.

The greatest drawback consists in lack of modern facilities for landing cargo. Even in the great port of Habana, the configuration of whose harbor would permit at comparatively small expense the most perfect conditions, merchandise must be landed by lighters, at an expense to the commerce of the port per ton equal to the cost of transporting that ton from Liverpool. During the large part of the rainy season the work of loading and discharging vessels has to cease, or can be carried on only at risk of great injury to the merchandise. Furthermore, this system results in greatly increased cost to the Government, since it requires a greatly increased force of inspectors to supervise the loading and discharge of lighters, to guard the property in the lighters, and to prevent the smuggling for which the lighterage system offers every facility.

More than a year ago plans were prepared, which received general approval, for the construction of a modern system of docks at Habana. The commerce of this port is unanimous in urging their construction. Nor do I know of any work of material improvement which would more redound to the credit of the intervening government than the inauguration of this reform. At other ports, in proportion to their commerce, conditions are even worse, cargoes in some cases having to be discharged in lighters 15 miles from the wharves. In this connection attention is invited to the detailed statement in my report for the second half of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, rendered to the military governor.

On the 15th of June, 1900, went into operation by order of the President dated March 31, 1900, the new customs tariff. This tariff

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is a modification of the one promulgated to go into effect on the 1st day of January, 1899, and differs in no way from the latter as concerns the principles of its construction. For the most part the changes introduced were for the purpose of obviating difficulties which had arisen in the application of the previous tariff, removing ambiguities, etc.

The tariff which was prepared to go into operation at the beginning of the military occupation of Cuba was, naturally and properly under the circumstances, a translation of the preexisting Spanish tariff, with such modifications in the rates of duty as were suggested and demanded by the existing conditions in the island. The principal change, therefore, consisted in a general reduction of duties, combined with the abolition of the previous differential in favor of Spanish trade. The classification which prevailed under the Spanish régime was, in general, adhered to under the American administration of the customs service. This course was the more proper, since the power to classify is really the power to make a tariff, and were any other course pursued it could be justly charged against the customs administration that it was assuming the power which had been intrusted alone to those who prepared the tariff. But it required very little experience to show that the original tariff, from which the one of July 1, 1899, was derived, was devised to meet conditions and to facilitate practices and methods of business which were not supposed to be allowed under the new administration; that the tariff, of which its successor was a literal translation, was so constructed—perhaps inadvertently—as to enable customs officials to defraud and plunder importers on the one side and the Government on the other. It is difficult to conceive of an engine for fraud more ingeniously constructed, and such was its use, whatever may have been the motives which originally inspired it. It was so devised as to permit and encourage fraud in varying degrees by the various officials of the custom-house, from the highest to the lowest. This machinery, with all its possibilities of crime, was placed in the hands of an American administration composed of an extremely limited personnel, and upon which was imposed the responsibility that the engine should no longer be worked as one of crime and oppression, while at the same time many of its complicated parts had to be operated by those who could so use it, and who could not be altogether prevented if they so desired.

The tax levied by a custom-house is essentially a tax upon the value of property, and, if a just tax, it should bear a definite and readily ascertained relation to that value. Therefore that tariff of duties which is constructed on the ad valorem principle is theoretically the best. In practice, however, even in the United States, such difficulties are found in the application of such a tariff that the growing tendency is either to substitute for it or to combine with it a specific tariff. In Cuba the difficulties in the way of the application of an ad valorem tariff are vastly greater. I believe that in practice, especially under existing conditions here, a specific tariff is essentially far more just than any other, but the difficulties in the way of its construction are far greater. In such a tariff articles which are subject to taxation should, as far as practicable, be specifically named; and there should be the greatest possible discrimination between varieties of the same article which are of different value. Such a tariff would become theoretically perfect (though this, of course, is not practicable) if

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every article of importation could be specifically named, and a specific duty imposed bearing a just proportion to its well-known average value in the markets of the world.

But in the Spanish tariff and its successors scarcely an attempt was made to accomplish this. Those who have had occasion to apply it know the large proportion of cases in which the subdivisions of a paragraph and the paragraph itself, as well as one paragraph with another, merge into each other by imperceptible degrees. Articles are not specifically named, but are vaguely described. In the case of many articles, two men of the highest and equally expert knowledge and of perfect honesty may differ in opinion as to whether the article should be classified under this or that paragraph, or under this or that subdivision of one paragraph. According as the one or the other opinion prevails, the article pays a duty of $1,000 or $10,000. Throughout, the distinctions of the tariff are based upon vaguely described physical appearances and characteristics. The result of this is that it has always been within the power of the custom-house to classify an article under a paragraph just to the importer and the Government, or under a paragraph unjust to the importer, or under a paragraph equally unjust to the Government. All of these classifications would be equally defensible under the terms of the tariff.

Where such latitude of classification prevails an honest administration would be guided in its decision by the ad valorem principle, settling all cases where honest doubt could exist in such a way as to make the duty the proper proportion of the value. But the power was always there to oppress an obnoxious importer by taxing his merchandise many times its value, or to defraud the merchant by forcing him to advance a consideration to secure an unjustly low classification or to defraud the Government by permitting him to secure a lower classification for a consideration. It would seem as though the original tariff had been deliberately constructed to lead to such conclusions; as though it deliberately created such injustices in order to enable the officials to correct them, with the consequent temptation to correct them only for a consideration.

So this terrible fact has always confronted this office—that, however honest customs employees might be, the power to defraud was still there. It is true that this power could be exercised over the merchant alone, leaving the just revenues of the Government undiminished. But, under this all-pervading temptation, with the unusual chances to escape detection afforded by the vagueness of the tariff, men are almost always certain to yield here in Cuba, as they would anywhere else under the same circumstances, and from defrauding the merchant are liable to pass to defrauding the Government.

I have said enough to show that the essential weakness of the original and present Cuban tariff is the excessive latitude of interpretation which it permits in the classification of merchandise, combined with the fact that under a specific tariff it is really the appraiser (except in case of dispute, which has to be referred to the collector) who makes the classification. Thus an appraiser of tissues, of furniture, of shoes, of tools and instruments, etc., has it in his power to so apply the law that a merchant may escape the payment of a large part of what is undoubtedly his just duty. In such a case, of course, the importer makes no protest and the fact may not be brought to the attention of the collector. If it should reach his attention the most that he can charge against

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the appraiser, in the absence of other evidence, is an error in judgment, which, if sufficiently grave, warrants his dismissal. Experience quickly showed that no such latitude of classification should be left to subordinate officials. The only safe course lay in the enforcement of a rule by which, in all cases where there could be any doubt, classification should be made under the higher paragraph. Unfortunately, however, this latitude of interpretation must exist somewhere, for if it did not the tariff, which was originally capable of being used as an instrument of fraud for the gain of officials, would become an instrument of oppression whereby, without any fraud being committed, without any customs official becoming a penny the richer it, the merchant in many cases would be exorbitantly taxed, while in other cases the just revenues of the Government might equally suffer. Therefore, so long as the tariff remains in its present form, there is but one course to follow—that is, to require all customs officials to apply the letter of the law in its full severity, knowing that the merchant will protest when he believes his interests to be unjustly treated, and taking all possible precautions, by reexaminations and appraisals and by the suspicious scrutiny of every document in the various bureaus through which it passes, to see that the interests of the Government are not unjustly treated. In this way no subordinate official can depart widely from the law without at least probability of detection. Unfortunately this throws a burden of responsibility upon the collector greater than he should be required to bear. Even though inspired by the highest sentiments of justice, any decision given by him in favor of an importer might be open to the wanton charge of corruption. His honor and reputation would have little protection. In such cases he can act with safety only after they have been passed upon by the board of appeals. To this board the protest of every dissatisfied importer is referred, passing from the board to the collector and from the collector to the military governor.

These essential defects of the tariff have long been apparent to every American who has had anything to do with its application. I do not believe that the complete purification of the customs service can be effected until the tariff is entirely recast; and, as I have frequently insisted, this recasting can be done only by a commission of thoroughly disinterested experts. The officials of the customs service should not be expected to attend to it, because, even had they the necessary qualifications, they have not the time to devote to it. It is essentially a work to be undertaken by the General Government, inasmuch as it involves many important questions of public policy. I recommend that a tariff commission be appointed by the Government to study this question and report its recommendations by the 1st of March, 1901.

In order to secure greater uniformity in the action of the various custom-houses throughout the island the plan has been adopted during the past year of having samples of all tissues passed at any custom-house submitted each week to a board of appraisers in Habana, which board confirms or corrects, as the case may be, the appraisal and classification of the appraiser at the subport. It is found that this plan is doubly advantageous, because the final board of appraisers has neither temptation nor opportunity to find otherwise than in accordance with facts and the samples presented to it. Again, these disinterested findings constitute a body of decisions from which it is difficult for the appraisers of the Habana custom-house to materially depart.

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During the year the old protest board was remodeled into the present board of appeals. This board consists of five men, three of whom are native Cubans, and two at the present moment are Americans. All of them are trained in the operations of the various bureaus of the custom-house, but none have any connection, direct or indirect, with the classification and appraisal which may be the subject of protest. The board sits as a court and hears the evidence of all interested parties. The person making a protest is notified by the clerk of the board of the date and hour fixed for the hearing in his case, and is requested to be present in person or by counsel and submit whatever evidence he desires. Record of the proceedings is made and the case finally presented to the collector by the board with its findings. The collector submits the case with his action to the military governor, by whom the final decision of the custom-house may be sustained and confirmed or disapproved, as the case may be.

During the year 675 protests were filed against the decision of the collector of customs for Habana. Of these, on June 30, 380 were overruled, 156 sustained, 22 were rejected as not complying with the requirements of law, 6 were sustained in part, and 115 were pending final action. Of the latter number, the greater part have been decided since July 1. The total number of entries coursed at this custom-house during the last fiscal year was 53,055.

During the fiscal year 566 protests were filed from the various subports; of which number 136 were overruled, 106 sustained, 24 sustained in part, while 20 were still pending on June 30.

From various communications received at this office from commercial organizations in the city of Habana, it would appear that there is a feeling with many of the merchants (mostly Spanish) that there should be practically no protests in a well-regulated custom-house. As a matter of fact, within reasonable limits, the number of protests may be accepted as an indication that the custom-house is well regulated. Even if its appraisers and other officials were infallible in their judgment, the number of protests would scarcely diminish, since a very considerable part of the protests originate not in the belief that the classification and appraisal are wrong, but in the hope that through some technicality more favorable classification and appraisal, regardless of right, can be secured.

A very considerable number of protests originate in the action of the custom-house in increasing the declared valuation of merchandise. This action is never taken except upon the most conclusive evidence of its propriety, and I have no doubt that it would be taken much oftener than it has been had this service at its disposal better facilities for determining foreign market values.

Upon this subject of undervaluations I note that in his annual report of the "State of the Finances" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, the honorable Secretary of the Treasury says:

> The subject of undervaluation of imported merchandise still requires constant attention. Many complaints upon the subject are received and investigated, and large sums, representing increased and penal duties on account of undervaluations, have been collected during the past year. As the result of the inquiries conducted in Europe by a special agent, the increased duties on one line of merchandise alone, accruing on advances made by appraising officers, amounted to nearly $150,000, and it is estimated that by reason of increased valuations made by importers in their invoices, the direct result of such investigation, the customs revenue has been increased over $800,000 per annum on this one class of merchandise.

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Again, referring to the number of protests pending at the close of the above-mentioned fiscal year, he further states that the board of general appraisers—

* * * calls attention to the fact that at the close of the year there were 41,514 protests suspended awaiting the decision of courts on analogous issues. About nine-tenths of these protests are against the decisions of the collector at the port of New York. For the purpose of reaching a speedy disposition of these cases the board suggests that the appointment of an additional circuit judge be authorized, who shall sit at the port of New York, and decide customs cases.

In proportion to the number of entries received I think that the number of protests made here is very moderate. I also think that to anyone acquainted with the character of the protests filed at a Cuban custom-house, the proportion, as shown above, decided in favor of the claimant, of itself indicates the spirit of justice with which all such cases are handled.

Reports received from special agents indicate that a certain amount of smuggling continues, but it is believed that it has been reduced to the minimum which the present facilities at the disposal of the Government can accomplish.

On February 17, 1900, authority was given by the government of Cuba for the construction of five small revenue boats of not more than 3-foot draft, which will be able to cruise in the waters inside the keys on both coasts of the island. The boats were contracted for at the price of $7,000 each, exclusive of equipment. A sum not exceeding $2,000 a vessel was also allowed for the equipment, making the total maximum cost $45,000. These vessels are being built at the shipyards of Lewis Nixon (Crescent Shipyards), at Elizabethport, N. J., and will be ready for service early in the month of September. They will give a much-needed assistance in the prevention of irregular and illegal trade.

As stated in my report of last year, the closing of the custom-houses to illegal trade on any considerable scale has largely checked the smuggling of articles, except those like tobacco and opium, on which the duties are practically prohibitive. Even in respect to them there is no reason to believe that smuggling on a large scale is carried on.

Since October 9, 1899, when the privilege was granted to Porto Rican coffee of importation from Porto Rico directly into the island of Cuba at a greatly reduced duty as compared with coffee from other countries, complaint has been made by certain coffee importers of Habana that other coffees than those of Porto Rico gained admission into Cuba from the former island at this low rate. This subject was carefully investigated here, and also, at the request of this office, in New York and in Porto Rico, and it is shown that thus far there have been no irregularities in this trade.

By tariff circulars Nos. 83 and 84 from the War Department, privilege of free entry was granted to cattle imported for breeding purposes, provided they fulfilled certain conditions set forth in those circulars. Previous to the issue of these circulars this office, in response to a request for its opinion on the subject, stated that it did not believe that this concession would prove of material benefit to the island. There has never been any importation of expensive, high-grade cattle, nor is it likely that there will be for a long time to come. Many cattle importers in the United States urged this measure in the belief that it would increase importations into this island from that country. It is evident, however, that the low duty of $1 per head could not have

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deterred any Cuban importer who was otherwise willing and ready to import graded cattle for breeding. The reason was to be sought elsewhere. The fact is that no attention has ever been paid to the breeding of cattle in Cuba except for work purposes and consumption for food. In Cuba, as in all Spanish countries, working oxen are yoked by the horns. These animals, therefore, are bred to secure two special conditions, the first being the suitable conformation of the horns, and the second, weight and strength, especially in the fore part of the body. Texas cattle have the desired qualification as to the horns, but not as to weight and strength. These two are found combined only in cattle from Mexico and various states of Central and South America. Moreover, experience has shown that the cattle from these latter countries suffer less on transportation to Cuba. During the three years immediately following the ten-years' war (1868–1878) large importations of cattle were made from the United States, among which the mortality due to climatic change proved to be about 40 per cent. For these reasons the larger part of cattle importations has been from countries south of the Rio Grande River, and is likely to continue to come from there. The concession granted during the past year to cattle imported for breeding purposes has produced no material effect on the character of the animals brought into the island.

The total number reported to this office as having been allowed entry under this privilege during the year is 364, a considerable part of which would have been denied free entry by a strict interpretation of the law.

In view of the past and probable future importance of the cattle industry in Cuba, the question of diseases affecting imported animals has received careful attention at the custom-house, upon which at present the duty of sanitary inspection is imposed. At Habana, where the greater part of the importation of animals takes place, this service has been very efficiently managed under the superintendence of the chief veterinary inspector, Dr. Honoré F. Lainé.

On three occasions suspicious cases were detected immediately upon the arrival of the cattle ships, which upon bacteriological examination of the blood proved to be undoubted cases of anthrax. These, with still more numerous cases of hog cholera, brought forth from various quarters suggestions of radical, though, in the opinion of this office, insufficient and improper methods for stamping out the disease. It being said to be the intention of the secretary of agriculture of the Cuban government to enforce a system of quarantine of imported cattle for the purpose of preventing the spread of anthrax, this office made a report to the military governor, calling attention to certain serious objections that would result from the enforcement of such a measure. It was pointed out that in the first place such a measure would be very costly, and that its first effect would be to raise the price of working cattle and of meat; that this evil would be further enhanced by the material reduction in the importation of cattle, as a large part of these imported animals could not bear the expense; and finally, and worst of all, it would be a useless measure as a means of stamping out the disease.

Without entering into the history of how or when the disease was first introduced into Cuba, it is sufficient to note that it has existed in different parts of the island for many years. Anthrax is a specific disease whose bacillar germ is capable of living in the soil for an indef-

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inite period of time. The places or localities in which diseased animals have died become contaminated, and healthy animals grazing in such places are liable to contract the disease a long time afterwards. Two notable illustrations of this have come under the observation of this office during the past year.

A gentleman owning a plantation at Bolondron began recently to extract manure from a dried-up pond into which some five years ago the cachaza (waste of sugar mills), manure, and offal of the plantation had been dumped. He now remembers that a few oxen which had died suddenly on the plantation from some apparently mysterious disease about five years ago were also thrown into this dumping place. The six oxen which were recently employed in the work of extracting the manure died from undoubted anthrax; their carcasses were cremated, the work of extracting the manure was stopped, and the owner has lost no more oxen out of about one hundred that he has on his plantation.

Again, a firm of cattle importers of this city received about eight months ago some 500 head of Mexican cattle, which were sent out to pasture. Early in May the cattle, which were all fat and healthy looking, were sold to a planter living near one of the north ports of Cuba. The cattle were brought from their pasture, some 20 miles from Habana, kept for two days in the stock yards of El Lucero, thence driven to the Regla wharves, and there embarked in lighters. The day after their arrival at the port of destination 1 animal died, on the following day 8, the next day 20, and so on until 82 had died in six days. Dr. Lainé made a microscopical examination of the blood of these animals, discovering the germs of anthrax. In both of these cases these animals might have passed the test of quarantine, but on subsequent exposure to infected localities would have contracted the disease just as they did.

I do not wish to be understood as holding that a quarantine system, in the absence of a better one, could not be properly adopted, but it is exceedingly likely that the very rigid precautions which should be constantly taken in a properly administered quarantine system, would not always be maintained, and the places of quarantine themselves would become sources of infection.

It seems to me, therefore, that the system of vaccination should be adopted and strictly enforced, which is a sure and cheap preventive, rendering animals immune to the disease even though exposed to infected localities. Previous to the discovery by Pasteur of the anti-anthrax vaccine there were thousands of acres of land in France on which neither sheep nor cattle could graze with impunity. With Pasteur's discovery, animals were, by vaccination, rendered immune to that disease, and it is said that this discovery alone was worth more to France than the war debt which that nation paid to Germany.

Few people realize the importance that the cattle industry has had in Cuba, to restore which every effort should be made. Previous to the devastation wrought by the late war, the cattle industry, in the amount of capital invested in it, and in its sure, speedy, and profitable returns, ranked with the tobacco and the sugar industries. As yet this industry can scarcely be said to have begun to revive, but with the continuance of peace and order the time must come when the rich pastures of Cuba will again be covered with herds representing a very large investment of capital. Means should at once be taken, not

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merely to protect this capital against the loss certain to result from the importation of disease (for which all reasonable and practicable precautions are now being taken), but also from loss resulting from disease contracted by previously healthy animals in already infected localities in Cuba.

The question of Texas fever is one which demands attention with special reference to rendering imported Northern cattle immune to the effect of the fever tick, which is done under properly conducted tick-infestation, or blood inoculation, and not serum inoculation. This fever is due to a microparasite and not, as in the case of anthrax, tuberculosis, etc., to bacteria. The disease is transmitted from Southern to Northern cattle, or to nonimmune Northern cattle grazing in a Southern infected district, through the medium of a parasite known as tick, or the American cattle tick (*Boophilus bovis*), and the destruction of this parasite is the only safeguard against the communication of the disease. But, as this tick has become domiciled in the island of Cuba since its introduction by cattle from the southern part of the United States immediately after the ten years' war, Cuban cattle have become immune to the Texas fever, and this island should be classified as being within the "Southern infected belt," as described by the Agricultural Department of the United States. In respect to Northern imported cattle, it is one of the many diseases with which the live stock industry of this island has to contend, such as anthrax, black leg, tuberculosis, hog cholera, swine plague, glanders, farcy, and other enzootic diseases. Fortunately, the island is as yet free from many pernicious continental diseases of domestic animals, such as contagious pleuropneumonia, foot and mouth disease, maladie de coit, scabies, and rinderpest. Nevertheless, Cuba being a purely agricultural country, the live-stock interest demands the full benefit of the advanced knowledge of veterinary science, as well as that to be derived from further scientific researches and investigation.

Hog cholera, known in different parts of this island under the names of pintadilla, salto, ahogo, guararey, sahumaya, acceso, rasquilla, culebrilla, etc., has existed throughout Cuba for more than fifty years, although the disease was not scientifically investigated or bacteriologically proved until the year 1889. The Spanish Government never took any measures to suppress the disease, and had it not been for the wild condition in which hogs are raised in this island the species would have been extinguished long ago.

So widely disseminated is the disease that no matter where hogs are landed, nor how healthy the condition in which they come from the States, they are soon contaminated with it, as, due to the effects of the voyage and the change of climate, they seem to become much more susceptible to the contagion. The supply of hogs for consumption, as well as those destined to replace the breeds exhausted by the late war, comes from the United States. Not infrequently cargoes come contaminated, due to the fact that the disease is prevalent in many parts of the United States. To prohibit the importation of hogs would be equivalent to the prohibition of the consumption of pork in the island, and would seriously affect American interests, since 95 per cent of these animals slaughtered in Habana and 80 per cent of those slaughtered in other cities are imported from the United States. A long quarantine imposed upon all imported animals would be impracticable and ineffective as a measure of disease suppression, and would

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be so costly as to deter American importers from bringing their stock here.

On page 45 of the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry the United States Secretary of Agriculture says in reference to the diseases of swine as follows:

While most prevalent in the great corn-producing states, the diseases have been carried to all parts of the country, and, therefore, any regulations to be effective must be enforced over a wide extent of territory, and would be correspondingly expensive. The losses have, however, been tremendous, being placed by some as high as $100,000,000 in a year, an estimate which does not appear to be exaggerated in the light of the careful inquiries in the State of Iowa, from which it was concluded that this one State lost from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of swine in a single year.

* * * * * * *

There are but two methods of control which, from our present knowledge of contagious diseases of swine, appear to promise adequate results. The one is the old stamping-out method, the slaughter of diseased and exposed animals, the quarantine of infected farms, the regulation of transportation, the disinfection of stock cars, stock pens, infected farms, and all other places harboring the contagion. The other is the treatment of diseased and exposed animals with antitoxic serum. Both of these methods have been tried, to a limited extent, during the past year. The stamping-out method is attended by many difficulties and limitations. Farmers often object to the slaughter of exposed animals which are still healthy, unless paid more than the animals are worth, and they are unwilling to have their breeding stock killed so long as there is a chance of saving part of it. On the other hand, it is embarrassing, if not impossible, for the Government officials to utilize in any way the carcasses of exposed animals which have not yet developed symptoms of disease, and to destroy these adds largely to the expense. Again, it is next to impossible to control transportation and disinfection of cars so as to prevent constant reinfection. The disinfection of farms is also a troublesome matter, as the germ of hog cholera has great vitality, and is able to maintain its existence and virulence in the soil, in moist organic matter, and even in water, for several months. Finally, the wide distribution of the disease, the ease with which the contagion is carried, the numerous agencies which contribute to its spread, are all elements which increase the gravity of the problem and militate against the success of the stamping-out method.

The use of antitoxic serum appears at present to be a much more promising method of diminishing the losses.

In his annual report for the year 1899, the Secretary of Agriculture states as follows in regard to the result of the serum treatment:

The preparation of serum for treating hog cholera and swine plague has been on a very much larger scale than last year, and the results are exceedingly satisfactory. The diseased herds in four counties of Iowa have been under treatment, the result showing a saving of from 75 to 80 per cent of the animals injected, though the final reports are not all received at this writing. It is evident, however, that this method of treatment is far in advance of any other heretofore tried.

Taking all these facts into consideration—the wide distribution of the disease over the island, the necessity of continuing importation of animals for consumption and breeding purposes, the impracticability and the inefficiency of the long and strict quarantine of animals which, almost immediately after being released, would enter infected localities, leads me to urge that every effort be made to provide without delay a sufficient supply of hog-cholera serum to enable all imported animals, and especially those intended for breeding purposes, to be subjected to the antitoxic treatment.

In reply to a request from this office for a supply of the serum from the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, the honorable Secretary of Agriculture wrote, under date of January 29, 1900:

I regret that I am unable to comply with this request, as this Department has only been able to manufacture sufficient serum for its own experiments. There are demands for the remedy from all portions of the United States which I am unable to comply with.

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During the past year a number of cases of glanders have been reported in Habana. It is not to be assumed that these cases were imported, escaping the vigilance of the veterinary inspectors. In fact, there is every reason to believe that this was not the case. Stables and other places in Habana where are kept animals subject to this disease are notoriously infected. Owners of horses make every effort to conceal not only suspicious, but well-identified, cases of the disease from the sanitary inspectors. In one case this office reported to the chief sanitary officer, from information which had come to it indirectly, a stable where at least one case of glanders was being concealed, and which, with additional cases, was verified on inspection. During the Spanish administration attention was repeatedly called in the press to the bad sanitary condition of the stables of Habana, and to the criminal neglect of the Government in allowing glandered horses to work in the streets of the city. But as the owners of the large stables and omnibus lines were Spaniards, some of them very influential in local politics, it was impossible to accomplish anything against their wishes. In 1888 a young lady belonging to one of the best families in Cuba died of glanders, and the Spanish authorities were compelled by the clamor of the press to act in the matter. A committee was appointed by the board of health to examine the stables of the city, and Dr. Lainé, at present chief veterinary inspector of the customs service, was appointed the veterinary surgeon of the committee. As soon as this commission began its labors it met with great opposition from the owners of the stables, who refused to allow their diseased animals to be killed. In the omnibus stable of a rich and influential Spaniard, and member of the city council, two horses were found with unmistakable signs of the disease. The owner refused to allow the horses to be killed, and obtained a certificate from a Spanish veterinary surgeon to the effect that the horses were not glandered, but were suffering with chronic nasal catarrh. The commission thereupon caused two other animals to be inoculated with the nasal secretions of the diseased horses; both the animals contracted glanders and died before the fifteenth day, as well as one of the members of the commission, who became infected while assisting in the work of inoculation. Notwithstanding such conclusive proof, the horses were not allowed to be killed, and the commission thereupon declined to continue its useless labors. There could be but one result of such gross indifference and neglect; during the period from the year 1880 to September of 1898, 100 people died of glanders in the city of Habana alone, as is shown by the records of the hospitals. Farcy, which is the cutaneous manifestation of glanders, and is compatible with work, was the most frequent form of the disease in Habana; therefore a large number of sick animals were to be seen on the streets spreading the disease to human beings, even those whose occupations did not bring them in contact with these animals. Among the 100 persons stated above to have died of the disease are found on the records doctors, lawyers, notaries, ladies of high families, and men of varied occupations in no way connected with the care of these animals. The records of the past year will show that the precautions taken since the American occupation to prevent the importation of the disease and to remove the cause of contagion from infected localities have met with marked success.

In view of the great importance of this subject in its bearing upon

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the revival of the immensely valuable animal industry of Cuba, I recommend that a nucleus of an experimental station, such as is maintained in most of the live-stock raising states, be established at Habana, where every outbreak of disease among domestic animals can be properly investigated, which can determine the best methods of eradication or suppression, and which can recommend and supervise the enforcement of proper quarantine rules whenever this measure of precaution should seem desirable.

The economic situation of Cuba, as indicated by the statistics of the customs service during the past year, can not be regarded as favorable. The returns of imports and exports, excluding the movement of specie, show an excess of the former over the latter, or a balance against the island of $26,260,065. This condition of course is entirely due to the terrible devastation of the recent war, which resulted in almost complete destruction of the facilities for producing articles for home consumption and for exportation. Cuba is an agricultural country of great fertility, yet a great part of its food supply now comes from abroad. Its power to produce for exportation has been reduced almost to a minimum, and its necessities for importation for immediate consumption have been increased almost to the maximum.

The three great enterprises of Cuba in former times were sugar, tobacco, and cattle. The maximum crop of sugar in any one year was that of the year 1894, amounting to 1,054,214 tons; the crop of the year 1895 was 1,204,264 tons; in 1896, as a result of the war, this dropped to 225,221 tons, and in 1897 to 212,051 tons, increasing in 1898 to about 300,000 tons. These figures alone show the material destruction wrought by the recent successful insurrection in Cuba, as compared with that of the ten-years' war, the lowest production of sugar during the former war (in the year 1877) being 520,000 tons, or more than double the annual average production during the recent war. The crop of the year 1899-1900 is a little over 300,000 tons. There are many enthusiastic believers in the future of Cuban sugar who maintain that the island is capable of producing, with the development of as yet unworked cane land, and with improved methods in the cultivation of cane and in the manufacture of sugar, an annual crop of 5,000,000 tons.

On 2,000,000 of her 28,000,000 acres of land Cuba produces nearly one-half of the entire cane-sugar crop of the world, and there is undoubtedly a great quantity remaining of the richest cane land in the world, as yet untouched by the plow, under a climate unsurpassed for the growth and development of the cane. Therefore, however wild may be the dream of the enthusiast, it is certain that the island is capable of producing, under favorable conditions, a very great increase over the largest crop that it has thus far yielded. Thus it will appear to what extremity this industry has been reduced as compared with the past production, and what a great field there is for profitable investment of capital.

From this point of view, the figures which show so small an importation of machinery and equipment for the production of sugar would be very depressing were it not that there is much reason to believe that the machinery already in the island, and able to work, were sufficient capital available, is enough to grind any crop of cane to be anticipated in the next couple of years. The crop for next year is

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expected to reach the figure of 600,000 tons, but there can be no certainty of this until after the hurricane season has passed, the storms which then prevail frequently causing immense damage to the cane.

For obvious reasons the tobacco crop has much more nearly reached its normal than is the case with that of sugar. The highest estimate of the production in former times which I have seen is 560,000 bales. The estimates of this year's crop vary from 430,000 to 460,000 bales, distributed as follows:

Vuelta Abajo district	150,000 to 160,000 bales
Semivuelta and Partido district	100,000 to 130,000 bales
Las Villas district	150,000 to 200,000 bales

No accurate figures for the province of Santiago are yet available, but its production will materially increase the above figures.

Tobacco, being very largely raised by small tobacco farmers, or vegueros, requiring no complicated, expensive machinery, either in raising or manufacturing the crop, and there being a steady demand for the product at, until recently, unusually high prices, has been the first of Cuban industries to revive. The vitality of this industry becomes apparent when we consider the great revenues which are derived by various countries, especially the United States, from import taxes on the manufactures of the Cuban tobacco. The principal ground of complaint by planters and manufacturers is the high import duty in the United States upon these manufactures, combined with the export duty in this island. This will appear from the following illustration:

To manufacture in the United States 1,000 cigars weighing 12 pounds from 25 pounds of filler and 5 pounds of wrapper, bought in Habana, unstemmed, there would be the following charges for duty:

Export duty in Cuba on 30 pounds leaf at $6.30 per 100 kilos	$0.85
Import duty in the United States on 25 pounds of filler at 35 cents per pound	8.75
Import duty in the United States on 5 pounds of wrapper at $1.85 per pound	9.25
Total	18.85

Upon the same 1,000 cigars, weighing 12 pounds, manufactured in Habana and imported into the United States, there would be the following charges:

Import duty in United States at $4.50 per pound	$54.00
Plus 25 per cent ad valorem on value at $60 per thousand	15.00
Export duty from Cuba at $1.35 per thousand	1.35
Total	70.00

or a difference of $51.50 against Cuban tobacco. For these reasons manufacturers of tobacco in Habana demand the retention of the present export duty on leaf tobacco, or even its restoration to its former figure, together with the abolition of the export duty on manufactured cigars and cigarettes. When the Cuban tariff comes to be made by Cuba, this will doubtless be done, and there will no longer be the anomaly of a civilized country placing an export duty upon one of its principal manufactures.

To show the condition of the cattle industry in the island, I submit

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two tables taken from a recently published report to his government by the Hon. Lionel E. G. Carden, consul-general of Great Britain:

Class.	Value per head.	December 31, 1891.		December 31, 1892.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	£ s.				
Horses	10 0	531,416	£5,314,160	595,805	£5,958,050
Mules	30 0	43,309	1,299,270	49,645	1,489,350
Asses	4 0	1,839	7,356	1,910	7,640
Cattle	4 0	2,455,788	9,823,152	2,585,309	10,341,236
Hogs	1 4	570,194	684,232	535,362	642,434
Goats	7	8,930	8,125	7,378	2,582
Sheep	7	78,492	27,472	89,793	31,427
Total			17,158,767		18,472,719

(Or in the money of the United States.)

Complete returns of the stock in the whole island at the end of 1898, are not obtainable, but the following official data of the horned cattle remaining in three of the provinces are sufficient to serve as a basis for estimating the remainder, and it is not, I think, too much to assume that other live stock suffered in more or less the same proportion:

Per cent of the number of horned cattle in the island of Cuba at the end of the years 1892 and 1898.

Provinces.	Number.		Remarks.
	1892.	1898.	
Habana	358,678	29,486	Civil governor's report, 1899.
Matanzas	272,159	8,800	Military governor's report, 1899.
Santa Clara	770,911	66,000	Do.
Pinar del Rio, Puerto Principe, Santiago de Cuba	1,183,566	88,057	Estimate based on the returns of the other three provinces.
Total	2,585,309	192,343	

NOTE.—Falling off between the years 1892 and 1898 approximately 92½ per cent.

According to this table, at the end of the recent war there remained in the island of Cuba only 7½ per cent of the number of cattle therein at the beginning of the war. At the present rate of importation it will be a good many years before this industry can be restored to its former prosperity, as the statistics show that a very large proportion of the total importations are for immediate food consumption.

I submit without further analysis, which is prevented by the haste with which this report has had to be prepared, the following statistical statements:

(1) List of collectors of customs.
(2) Statement of personnel at all ports.
(3) Statement of personnel of Habana custom-house by months, with salaries.
(4) Statement of navigation, with résumé.
(5) Statement of immigrants arriving at the port of Habana during the fiscal year 1900.
(6) Statement of Chinese arriving at Habana during the fiscal year 1900.
(7) Passenger statement, port of Habana: (*a*) Arrivals, by months and countries; (*b*) departures, by months and countries.
(8) Passenger statement, arrivals and departures, of all ports, during the fiscal year 1900.
(9) Passenger statement for the island of Cuba, from January 1 to June 30, 1900, showing arrivals and departures, men, women, and children.
(10) Customs collections, at all ports in the island, during the fiscal year 1900.
(11) Customs collections, island of Cuba, by months and headings, fiscal year 1900.

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(12) Collections, port of Habana, fiscal year 1900.
(13) Customs disbursements, all ports, fiscal year 1900.
(14) Customs disbursements, island of Cuba, by months and headings, fiscal year 1900.
(15) Disbursements, port of Habana, fiscal year 1900.
(16) Comparative statement of receipts and disbursements, with cost of collection, at all ports, during fiscal year 1900.
(17) Customs receipts and expenditures, with balances, showing relative importance of the ports.
(18) Importation of live stock, by ports, island of Cuba, during fiscal year 1900.
(19) Importation of live stock, port of Habana, during fiscal year 1900.
(20) Importation of live stock—résumé.
(21) Statement of exportation of tobacco, island of Cuba, during fiscal year 1900.
(22) Statement of value of exportation of sugar, molasses, and confectionery, island of Cuba, during fiscal year 1900.
(23) Statement of exportation, by articles and countries, with value and duty, island of Cuba, fiscal year 1900.
(24) Statement of exportation, port of Habana, by articles and countries, with value and duty, fiscal year 1900.
(25) Statement of exportation, island of Cuba, by ports.
(26) Statement of importation, by articles and countries, with value and duty, island of Cuba, fiscal year 1900.
(27) Statement of importation, port of Habana, by articles and countries, with value and duty, fiscal year 1900.

I also beg to inclose annual report of the chief of the bureau of special agents, dated October 8, 1900, also report of the chief of the revenue-cutter service, dated September 22, 1900.

Very respectfully,

TASKER H. BLISS,
Major, Collector of Customs for Cuba.

Maj-Gen. LEONARD WOOD,
Commanding Division of Cuba,
Military Governor of Cuba, Habana.

No. 1.—*Collectors of customs at all the ports of the island of Cuba during the fiscal year 1900.*

Ports.	Title.	Name.	Appointed.	Relieved.
Habana	Collector	Maj. Tasker H. Bliss[1]	Dec. 20, 1898	
Baracoa	do	Lieut. H. C. Schumm	Jan. 15, 1899	Mar. 29, 1900.
	do	Lieut. J. W. Wright	Mar. 29, 1900	
Batabano	Acting deputy collector.	Ramon M. Canas	Feb. 14, 1899	Jan. 10, 1900.
	do	Agustin Aguero	Jan. 10, 1900	
Caibarien	Collector	Capt. J. F. R. Landis	Dec. 19, 1898	June 30, 1900, ordered to report for duty at West Point Aug. 21, 1900.
	Acting collector	P. B. Anderson	June 30, 1900	
Cardenas	Collector	Lieut. M. B. Stokes	May 19, 1899	
Cienfuegos	do	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	Apr. 19, 1899	Feb. 14, 1900.
	do	Maj. G. Le Roy Brown	Feb. 14, 1900	
Gibara	do	Lieut. J. W. Smith	Jan. 1, 1899	Died Jan. 19, 1900, from a gunshot wound.
	Acting collector	Roy H. Chamberlain	Jan. 10, 1900	Jan. 27, 1900.
	do	Ramon Rivero	Jan. 27, 1900	Feb. 24, 1900.
	do	William E. Race	Feb. 24, 1900	Mar. 29, 1900.
	Collector	Lieut. H. C. Schumm	Mar. 29, 1900	May 14, 1900.
	Acting collector	William E. Race	May 14, 1900	June 7, 1900.
	Collector	Capt. E. E. Benjamin	June 7, 1900	

[1] Chief of the customs service of the island; appointed collector of customs for Cuba on Dec. 20, 1898.

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No. 1.—*Collectors of customs at the ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Ports.	Title.	Name.	Appointed.	Rejected.
Guantanamo	Collector	Capt. E. A. Ellis	Dec. 19, 1898	Leave of absence July 15 to Oct. 17, 1899.
	Acting collector	J. Waldo Floyd	July 15, 1899	Oct. 17, 1899.
	do	D. H. Schumann	[1]	
Manzanillo	Collector	Capt. F. G. Irwin	Apr. 19, 1899	Mar. 29, 1900.
	do	Lieut. Le Roy S. Upton	Mar. 29, 1900	
Matanzas	do	Capt. W. H. Hay	Dec. 19, 1898	Leave of absence July 4 to Sept. 4, 1900.
Nuevitas	do	Maj. C. A. Williams	Jan. 5, 1899	Oct. 8, 1899.
	Acting collector	Henry Page	Oct. 8, 1899	
Sagua la Grande	Collector	Capt. Elias Chandler	Jan. 21, 1899	Leave of absence Feb. 18 to Mar. 31, 1900.
	Acting collector	A. I. Casanova	Feb. 18 to Mar. 31, 1900	
Santa Cruz del Sur	Acting deputy collector.	M. E. Estrada	Apr. 27, 1899	
Santiago	Collector	Capt. T. F. Davis	Dec. 19, 1898	Taken ill with yellow fever Oct. 8; officially relieved Oct. 21, 1899.
	Acting collector	D. H. Schumann	Oct. 9, 1899	Oct. 25, 1899.
	Collector	Capt. S. D. Freeman	Oct. 25, 1899	Apr. 19, 1900.
	do	Capt. F. G. Irwin	Apr. 19, 1900	
Trinidad	do	Capt. John Conklin	Dec. 20, 1898	May 18, 1900.
	do	Lieut. F. V. S. Chamberlain.	May 18, 1900	
Tunas de Zaza	do	Lieut. Le Roy S. Upton.	Apr. 22, 1899	Mar. 29, 1900.
	Acting deputy collector.	Andres Orsini	Mar. 29, 1900	

[1] Serving temporarily from July 25 to Sept. 1, 1899.

No. 2.—*Statement of personnel at all ports in the island of Cuba on June 30, 1900.*

Ports.	Nationality.				Total.
	American.	Cuban.	Spanish.	Others.	
Baracoa	1	7			8
Batabano		5			5
Caibarien	2	11	[1]4		17
Cardenas	1	20	[1]8		29
Cienfuegos	4	51	[1]8	1	64
Guantanamo	2	10	[1]3		15
Gibara	1	15			16
Manzanillo	1	14	[1]1		16
Matanzas	2	28	[1]1		31
Nuevitas	2	18			20
Sagua	2	12		1	15
Santa Cruz		4			4
Santiago	3	57			60
Trinidad	1	7	[1]1		9
Tunas de Zaza		5			5
Habana[2]	[3]48	334	[1]57	4	443
Total	[4]70	598	83	6	[4]757
Havana custom-house[2]	15	277	45	3	340
Cuban customs service	[5]33	57	12	1	103

[1] Unregistered Spaniards, now citizens of Cuba.

[2] Of this number, 33 are engaged in the Cuban customs service, but being employed at Habana are enrolled and paid at that custom-house.

[4] Of this number, 13 are officers of the United States Army.

[5] These 33 Americans are engaged as follows: Nineteen, bureau of correspondence; 7, bureau of special agents; 1, bureau of statistics; 5, revenue-cutter service; 1, property clerk.

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No. 3.—*Statement of employees at the port of Habana, Cuba, during the fiscal year 1900.*

Months.	Habana custom-house.		Cuban customs service.		Total number of employees.	Total amount of salaries.
	Number of employees.	Salary.	Number of employees.	Salary.		
1899.						
July	311	$23,196.20	42	$3,820.90	353	$27,017.10
August	320	23,809.90	44	4,729.24	364	28,539.14
September	331	23,689.59	54	5,429.33	385	29,118.92
October	334	24,987.84	55	6,574.69	389	31,562.53
November	338	25,156.66	60	4,478.34	398	29,635.00
December	338	25,323.13	61	7,706.01	399	33,029.14
1900.						
January	337	25,875.28	[1] 112	7,404.77	449	33,280.05
February	357	24,558.72	112	7,856.52	469	32,415.24
March	366	28,012.61	[2] 88	9,216.40	454	37,229.01
April	365	28,042.19	96	7,648.90	461	35,691.09
May	360	27,583.78	101	9,676.80	461	37,260.58
June	360	27,840.76	108	9,428.42	463	37,269.18
Total		308,076.66		83,970.32		392,046.98

Rate of cost of collection for salaries, fiscal year 1900 ..... Per cent.. 3.24
Rate, deducting salaries of employees of Cuban customs service ..... do.... 2 55

[1] Increase in personnel caused by addition of revenue-cutter service.
[2] Decrease in personnel caused by revenue cutter *Kanawha* being transferred to quartermaster's department.

No. 4.—*Number of vessels, with gross tonnage, by ports, entered and cleared, island of Cuba, fiscal year 1900.*

BARACOA.

Months.	Coastwise.				Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.
1899.								
July	53	6,729	60	6,791	3	2,981	2	2,832
August	81	10,531	81	10,496	4	5,154	5	5,315
September	82	9,886	80	9,623	4	3,962	5	4,208
October	78	10,537	78	10,491	8	4,911	7	4,843
November	94	11,158	92	11,196	6	4,428	5	4,278
December	84	10,277	82	10,275	3	3,591	5	3,779
1900.								
January	99	12,842	101	12,919	6	6,600	5	6,564
February	92	8,500	94	8,650	9	5,760	7	5,378
March	101	12,742	101	12,723	7	4,209	9	4,523
April	86	12,033	89	11,933	9	4,788	9	4,791
May	81	10,941	77	10,776	8	4,738	7	4,469
June	67	10,595	68	10,774	11	10,825	11	10,600
Total	998	126,781	1,003	126,647	78	61,967	77	61,575

BATABANO.

1899.								
July	131	8,747	130	8,740	1	12	1	12
August	132	6,648	130	6,602	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	102	5,421	111	7,341	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	120	9,679	125	9,710	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	125	8,749	130	9,956	1	44	1	44
December	155	12,840	144	11,960	1	111	1	111
1900.								
January	142	15,426	145	16,495	2	180	1	45
February	136	15,962	139	15,495	4	186	4	181
March	181	18,079	169	16,991	3	135	3	239
April	158	18,526	152	17,870	1	116	1	116
May	148	16,312	150	19,300	2	138	2	138
June	138	12,073	141	16,346	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,663	148,462	1,666	156,806	15	922	14	886

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No. 4.—*Number of vessels, with gross tonnage, by ports, entered and cleared, etc.*—Continued.

CAIBARIEN.

Months.	Coastwise.				Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.
1899.								
July	34	4,388	35	4,359	6	12,068	9	13,917
August	28	3,873	28	3,881	11	13,756	10	13,566
September	27	2,968	26	5,656	6	9,268	7	9,458
October	23	3,725	30	3,835	7	7,980	6	7,849
November	24	3,662	23	3,514	7	7,285	8	7,366
December	32	5,168	34	5,182	8	8,099	8	8,099
1900.								
January	18	4,979	18	5,023	9	15,721	9	15,721
February	18	4,384	15	4,383	8	14,009	6	12,910
March	42	7,867	38	7,711	8	16,582	10	17,631
April	37	6,667	47	6,879	13	25,626	12	22,329
May	47	7,086	49	7,151	9	18,713	9	21,871
June	41	7,064	34	6,911	8	18,068	9	18,207
Total	371	61,821	377	63,485	100	167,095	103	168,924

CARDENAS.

1899.								
July	126	4,276	100	4,433	20	16,981	20	18,687
August	131	3,937	79	3,999	18	17,364	17	14,921
September	99	3,784	83	4,208	14	16,556	17	20,412
October	71	3,914	70	3,920	10	10,664	11	10,942
November	123	3,979	82	3,848	16	10,958	16	11,567
December	231	4,616	87	4,456	14	12,599	17	13,027
1900.								
January	140	4,191	84	4,406	19	27,204	17	26,440
February	101	3,044	86	3,478	19	31,366	16	26,727
March	151	8,829	125	8,884	21	27,894	20	31,152
April	140	8,383	129	8,697	21	33,749	23	34,636
May	136	8,611	111	8,866	26	41,490	27	42,102
June	132	7,327	102	7,745	26	33,261	22	29,165
Total	1,591	64,891	1,138	66,939	224	280,021	223	279,778

GIBARA.

1899.								
July	35	12,399	25	12,059	13	12,811	13	13,167
August	32	6,756	23	6,659	15	15,689	15	15,689
September	37	6,654	28	7,349	6	6,541	6	6,541
October	34	6,007	23	5,769	7	9,930	7	9,930
November	49	7,963	33	7,554	9	12,880	9	12,880
December	42	7,976	39	7,986	8	6,507	7	6,473
1900.								
January	40	10,963	37	10,865	5	9,432	6	9,430
February	28	8,194	27	8,165	8	11,522	7	11,474
March	43	11,387	45	10,757	11	17,539	12	18,711
April	65	11,968	55	11,991	12	16,048	10	14,277
May	72	9,999	71	9,833	13	12,753	13	12,860
June	78	11,471	79	12,569	15	14,964	13	12,734
Total	555	112,737	485	111,506	122	146,616	118	144,216

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No. 4.—*Number of vessels, with gross tonnage, by ports, entered and cleared, etc.*—Continued.

MANZANILLO.

Months.	Coastwise.				Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.
1899.								
July	20	8,068	17	8,012	9	6,168	9	6,219
August	30	7,484	25	8,108	12	8,417	12	7,770
September	30	9,570	26	9,399	10	8,254	10	8,043
October	22	7,636	24	7,794	17	11,692	16	12,242
November	22	8,314	22	8,280	10	10,231	12	10,552
December	25	8,517	27	8,407	9	7,347	9	7,347
1900.								
January	24	11,978	24	11,850	11	14,074	9	13,061
February	25	12,008	23	12,287	9	11,593	8	10,845
March	36	15,708	33	15,456	10	15,687	10	13,319
April	29	12,292	30	12,450	10	9,474	9	11,983
May	28	13,659	27	13,508	7	11,437	11	13,037
June	19	12,412	18	12,549	8	11,857	8	11,857
Total	310	127,666	296	128,090	122	126,226	123	126,295

CIENFUEGOS.

1899.								
July	58	11,958	47	10,317	26	28,111	31	28,442
August	39	9,743	39	10,588	28	36,330	22	33,669
September	40	12,737	47	13,727	28	37,639	30	38,827
October	40	9,032	41	12,304	29	39,191	30	39,578
November	47	12,111	47	13,545	30	33,065	29	33,582
December	56	18,673	56	19,759	20	26,655	21	27,075
1900.								
January	59	26,498	56	26,100	29	60,469	29	60,572
February	54	24,143	54	24,351	30	48,562	26	46,828
March	63	27,800	65	28,028	27	53,631	29	50,456
April	59	25,921	59	25,918	32	62,733	30	61,471
May	55	25,026	53	25,030	25	39,109	28	44,220
June	48	24,842	47	24,641	22	40,565	20	36,775
Total	618	228,474	611	234,338	321	506,080	325	501,495

GUANTANAMO.

1899.								
July	14	5,577	15	5,822	8	7,174	8	7,174
August	15	3,400	15	3,400	8	5,850	6	5,774
September	13	4,764	13	4,764	14	9,367	15	9,234
October	15	7,198	13	4,980	10	6,970	11	8,943
November	13	4,365	14	4,610	9	11,005	9	11,005
December	16	5,355	17	5,357	10	14,723	9	14,537
1900.								
January	19	9,816	17	6,447	9	12,704	9	14,317
February	14	8,089	14	6,440	10	14,059	9	14,164
March	15	6,781	18	9,662	11	14,073	8	11,763
April	9	4,582	11	7,441	12	14,523	10	11,587
May	19	6,423	17	6,386	4	9,240	6	11,573
June	12	5,868	13	5,895	6	9,740	6	9,558
Total	174	72,218	177	71,204	111	129,428	106	129,629

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No. 4.—*Number of vessels, with gross tonnage, by ports, entered and cleared, etc.*—Continued.

MATANZAS.

Months.	Coastwise.				Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.
1899.								
July	37	1,005	44	1,011	16	24,223	17	24,951
August	62	1,230	66	1,343	20	48,750	20	48,388
September	74	1,261	66	1,162	14	19,646	16	21,980
October	37	283	33	649	11	15,889	10	14,068
November	45	1,191	48	1,233	13	18,174	14	20,610
December	44	1,030	51	1,160	20	27,015	18	24,983
1900.								
January	48	1,342	52	1,335	15	32,947	14	31,278
February	41	933	41	1,109	20	48,164	18	48,668
March	43	914	42	760	24	60,271	23	55,495
April	48	874	48	862	24	63,181	26	65,324
May	48	1,367	49	1,365	30	63,234	31	66,831
June	55	1,959	55	4,116	29	62,349	29	63,063
Total	582	13,389	595	16,105	236	483,843	236	484,984

NUEVITAS.

1899.								
July	70	11,361	65	10,922	7	9,482	8	9,717
August	64	8,595	62	8,907	7	9,145	6	7,805
September	56	7,779	53	7,783	9	13,317	10	14,667
October	57	6,588	59	7,016	11	14,741	8	14,158
November	62	8,942	67	8,965	11	20,336	10	17,941
December	77	10,439	77	10,078	13	20,709	13	21,866
1900.								
January	88	10,558	93	11,147	12	20,745	11	19,414
February	55	7,599	64	7,670	8	16,294	8	17,039
March	68	14,534	80	14,651	8	13,266	7	12,239
April	53	11,334	63	10,937	10	19,586	10	19,333
May	62	14,072	72	14,075	6	13,907	8	16,557
June	71	19,632	88	19,400	9	12,160	9	12,160
Total	783	131,433	843	131,546	111	188,638	106	182,872

SAGUA LA GRANDE.

1899.								
July	125	11,367	113	11,033	10	11,524	12	12,523
August	95	11,184	85	10,768	11	19,678	12	20,260
September	76	12,226	87	12,605	13	17,015	11	15,616
October	65	11,952	60	11,608	6	15,225	8	16,630
November	68	10,316	61	10,072	12	14,264	10	13,439
December	71	13,619	83	13,998	12	18,140	13	18,697
1900.								
January	65	10,895	68	11,150	7	11,875	7	11,875
February	59	8,786	57	8,450	11	14,262	8	12,895
March	93	14,562	88	14,292	12	20,147	16	21,881
April	103	15,963	104	15,932	15	32,766	13	31,908
May	96	15,918	89	15,920	11	19,060	11	18,693
June	90	15,725	94	15,682	11	14,240	11	12,373
Total	1,006	152,513	989	151,445	131	208,196	132	206,784

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No. 4.—*Number of vessels, with gross tonnage, by ports, entered and cleared, etc.*—Continued.

SANTA CRUZ.

Months.	Coastwise.				Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.
1899.								
July	20	7,935	21	7,976	1	962	1	962
August	27	7,556	27	7,562	1	59	1	59
September	31	9,894	32	9,910				
October	26	8,091	26	8,091	3	2,047	3	2,047
November	24	7,734	23	7,719	2	1,249	1	1,139
December	25	9,237	27	9,272			1	110
1900.								
January	25	11,887	24	11,862	3	2,596	3	2,596
February	26	12,456	26	12,458	1	110	1	110
March	29	14,420	28	14,394	3	998	2	684
April	35	16,251	36	16,271	2	390	3	754
May	29	13,719	30	13,735	4	3,297	4	3,297
June	27	13,875	24	13,736	2	3,958	1	3,611
Total	324	133,055	324	132,986	22	15,666	21	15,319

SANTIAGO.

1899.								
July	26	10,585	27	10,875	40	34,956	39	34,169
August	29	9,467	28	9,400	49	53,290	47	50,539
September	28	9,459	26	8,926	58	51,644	61	53,042
October	26	8,019	29	8,370	43	40,463	44	39,026
November	28	10,565	27	10,297	36	32,529	33	37,711
December	28	11,131	27	9,498	39	47,425	40	44,134
1900.								
January	31	14,434	30	16,119	34	62,476	37	67,712
February	26	13,013	26	13,675	38	65,772	34	59,418
March	33	14,351	35	15,032	41	70,074	40	70,193
April	32	15,892	30	14,206	42	76,112	43	77,852
May	42	15,221	42	15,699	49	92,664	47	92,073
June	39	14,652	42	13,157	37	68,127	40	71,153
Total	368	146,789	369	145,249	506	695,532	505	697,022

TRINIDAD.

1899.								
July	43	9,838	45	9,942	2	974	2	974
August	45	12,403	44	12,341	2	1,002	2	1,002
September	46	11,045	47	11,089				
October	45	9,244	46	9,205	1	1,209	1	1,209
November	50	12,529	49	12,512	1	1,202	1	1,202
December	55	19,188	57	19,305	1	1,209	1	1,209
1900.								
January	59	26,968	58	25,859	2	3,824	3	4,936
February	50	23,818	51	22,794	2	3,824	3	4,936
March	53	27,466	50	26,256	2	2,515	3	3,627
April	53	24,438	49	23,297	4	5,849	5	6,961
May	47	23,954	49	23,978	1	1,921	1	1,921
June	48	24,276	49	24,301	1	1,920	1	1,920
Total	594	225,162	594	220,879	19	25,449	23	29,897

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No. 4.—*Number of vessels, with gross tonnage, by ports, entered and cleared, etc.*—Continued.

TUNAS DE ZAZA.

Months.	Coastwise.				Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.
1899.								
July	39	8,067	37	8,150	.....	.....	1	1,756
August	44	11,174	44	11,209	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	38	10,122	39	10,030	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	36	8,820	35	8,901	1	894	1	894
November	40	10,177	40	10,135	1	1,332	1	1,332
December	47	13,361	47	13,220	1	1,388	1	1,388
1900.								
January	45	20,422	46	20,642	1	300	.....	.....
February	46	19,192	47	19,222	.....	.....	1	300
March	39	20,445	40	20,447	3	1,766	.....	.....
April	43	21,040	45	21,061	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	47	20,783	44	20,759	4	5,729	5	6,816
June	35	18,917	36	18,920	2	2,709	3	2,878
Total	499	182,520	500	182,696	13	14,118	13	15,364

HABANA.

1899.								
July	157	27,513	146	24,998	139	273,811	133	273,807
August	145	21,572	129	19,694	126	252,205	131	254,269
September	125	19,692	127	20,178	135	257,859	123	255,029
October	103	17,582	119	18,640	125	257,571	125	256,432
November	119	23,102	110	21,977	121	235,889	114	233,525
December	150	23,227	142	22,480	138	259,966	134	263,656
1900.								
January	144	21,114	131	20,605	147	259,187	133	245,981
February	114	17,080	128	19,329	110	201,214	115	210,625
March	154	25,149	164	27,358	150	272,314	144	264,788
April	181	28,371	173	26,950	131	230,690	133	241,258
May	178	27,351	172	27,630	134	258,318	124	246,971
June	154	23,890	151	24,153	129	256,302	134	264,144
Total	1,724	275,643	1,692	273,992	1,585	3,010,276	1,543	3,010,491

RESUMÉ.

Ports.	Coastwise.				Foreign.				Total.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.
Baracoa	998	126,781	1,003	126,647	78	61,967	77	61,575	1,076	188,748	1,080	188,222
Batabano	1,663	148,462	1,666	156,806	15	922	14	886	1,678	149,384	1,680	157,692
Caibarien	371	61,821	377	63,485	100	167,095	103	168,924	471	228,916	480	232,409
Cardenas	1,591	64,891	1,138	66,939	224	280,021	223	279,778	1,815	344,912	1,361	346,717
Cienfuegos	618	228,474	611	234,338	321	506,080	325	501,495	939	734,554	936	735,833
Guantanamo	174	72,218	177	71,204	111	129,428	106	129,629	285	201,646	283	200,833
Gibara	555	112,737	485	111,506	122	146,616	118	144,216	677	259,353	608	255,722
Manzanillo	310	127,666	296	128,090	122	126,226	123	126,295	432	253,892	419	254,385
Matanzas	582	13,889	596	16,105	236	483,843	236	484,984	818	497,232	831	501,089
Nuevitas	783	131,433	843	131,546	111	183,638	108	182,872	894	315,071	951	314,418
Sagua la Grande	1,006	152,513	989	151,445	131	208,196	132	206,784	1,137	360,709	1,121	358,229
Santa Cruz	324	133,055	324	132,986	22	15,666	21	15,319	346	148,721	345	148,305
Santiago	868	146,789	869	145,249	506	695,532	505	697,022	874	842,321	874	842,271
Trinidad	594	225,162	594	220,879	19	25,449	23	29,897	613	250,611	617	250,776
Tunas de Zaza	499	182,520	500	182,696	13	14,118	13	15,364	512	196,638	513	198,060
Habana	1,724	275,643	1,692	273,992	1,585	3,010,276	1,543	3,010,491	3,309	3,285,919	3,235	3,284,483
Total	12,160	2,203,554	11,659	2,213,913	3,716	6,055,073	3,670	6,055,531	15,876	8,258,627	15,329	8,269,444

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No. 5.—*Statement of immigrants that arrived at the port of Habana, Cuba, during the fiscal year 1900.*

Month.	Origin.				Total.	Month.	Origin.				Total.
	United States.	Spain.	Mexico.	Other countries.			United States.	Spain.	Mexico.	Other countries.	
1899.						1900.					
July	264	525	99	30	918	February	.....	1,099	16	111	1,226
August	178	831	101	35	1,145	March	.....	1,862	26	193	2,081
September	150	1,139	112	54	1,455	April	.....	1,263	30	102	1,395
October	225	1,960	186	13	2,384	May	.....	1,078	33	97	1,208
November	360	2,387	87	9	2,843	June	.....	984	24	96	1,104
December	109	3,399	126	11	3,635						
January	.....	1,451	41	221	1,713	Total	1,286	17,968	881	972	21,107

No. 6.—*Statement of Chinese that arrived at the port of Habana, Cuba, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.*

Month.	Origin.			Total.	Month.	Origin.			Total.
	China (via United States).	China (via Spain).	Mexico.			China (via United States).	China (via Spain).	Mexico.	
July	87	.....	12	99	February	10	.....	6	16
August	46	.....	.....	46	March	4	.....	1	5
September	14	2	10	26	April	45	.....	2	47
October	23	.....	10	33	May	35	2	5	42
November	111	4	3	118	June	89	.....	.....	89
December	29	.....	11	40					
January	13	.....	4	17	Total	506	8	64	578

No. 7.—*Passenger statement, port of Habana, Cuba, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900*

ARRIVALS.

	United States.			Spain.			Mexico.			Other countries.			Total arrivals.			Grand total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
July	934	169	90	526	79	55	373	102	77	25	5	12	1,858	355	234	2,447
August	1,268	384	293	859	108	93	375	89	55	48	2	3	2,550	583	444	3,577
September	728	145	82	1,165	192	155	273	52	41	50	10	9	2,216	399	287	2,902
October	905	223	141	1,790	270	99	275	81	43	17	1	....	2,987	575	283	3,845
November	1,288	374	125	2,492	206	132	206	40	41	31	2	2	3,967	622	300	4,889
December	1,165	371	99	3,704	461	361	236	47	14	65	24	6	5,170	903	480	6,553
January	1,313	347	80	962	135	69	283	100	30	115	16	16	2,673	598	195	3,466
February	1,323	491	63	1,074	143	79	203	66	8	16	6	....	2,616	706	150	3,472
March	1,137	413	65	1,490	222	211	235	57	16	33	14	6	2,895	706	298	3,899
April	597	120	30	1,169	130	74	219	55	37	148	34	22	2,133	339	163	2,635
May	507	135	41	1,038	204	123	267	75	65	29	10	2	1,841	424	231	2,496
June	492	104	31	893	166	75	158	44	27	43	19	....	1,586	333	133	2,052
Total	11,607	3,276	1,140	17,162	2,816	1,526	3,103	808	454	620	143	78	32,492	6,543	3,198	42,283

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No. 7.—*Passenger statement, port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

DEPARTURES.

	United States.			Spain.			Mexico.			Other countries.			Total departures.			Grand total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
July	749	141	45	723	154	118	.....	.....	.....	257	33	47	1,729	328	210	2,267
August	703	118	19	1,315	64	40	.....	.....	.....	366	27	21	2,384	209	80	2,673
September	844	131	16	993	31	21	.....	.....	.....	162	59	8	1,999	221	45	2,265
October	574	62	6	262	51	43	.....	.....	.....	277	58	22	1,113	171	71	1,355
November	811	226	102	228	48	35	.....	.....	.....	339	77	63	1,378	351	200	1,929
December	1,152	326	285	237	39	28	.....	.....	.....	196	48	12	1,585	413	325	2,323
January	1,377	262	133	229	17	11	261	61	21	32	6	1	1,899	346	166	2,411
February	1,569	431	128	328	29	15	237	32	6	57	1	1	2,191	493	150	2,834
March	1,923	639	161	516	116	21	191	23	7	55	8	....	2,685	786	189	3,660
April	1,431	223	57	562	148	15	252	32	4	43	19	4	2,288	422	80	2,790
May	680	114	50	989	144	141	164	60	22	73	10	8	1,856	328	221	2,405
June	757	206	40	890	145	115	135	43	35	85	22	3	1,867	416	193	2,476
Total	12,570	2,879	1,042	7,222	986	608	1,240	251	95	1,942	368	190	22,974	4,484	1,930	29,388

No. 8.—*Passenger statement, arrivals and departures at all ports in the island of Cuba during the fiscal year 1900.*

Ports.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.
1899.												
Baracoa	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....	3	2	8	1
Batabano	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Caibarien	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	35	.....
Cardenas	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Cienfuegos	59	4	83	6	72	14	44	4	30	8	74	5
Guantanamo	22	.....	7	4	12	.....	12	.....	3	.....	9	.....
Gibara	1	39	43	10	15	10	26	5	9	4	45	2
Manzanillo	2	1	18	10	7	7	18	2	7	154	10	1
Matanzas	11	30	20	26	17	17	26	17	15	8	16	3
Nuevitas	28	23	15	61	24	78	26	14	101	21	68	16
Sagua la Grande	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Santa Cruz	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	6	12	.....	.....	.....
Santiago	307	52	249	146	188	135	297	48	749	138	894	95
Trinidad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Habana	2,447	2,267	3,577	2,673	2,902	2,265	3,845	1,855	4,889	1,929	6,553	2,333
Total	2,883	2,416	4,025	2,936	3,245	2,528	4,306	1,451	5,824	2,259	7,715	2,446

Ports.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		Total of arrivals.	Total of departures.
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.		
1900.														
Baracoa	2	2	11	2	.....	.....	.....	38	8	2	1	16	39	65
Batabano	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	82	.....
Caibarien	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	27	6	.....	.....	82	6
Cardenas	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	112	32	112
Cienfuegos	76	20	48	11	264	15	46	26	8	30	16	16	815	154
Guantanamo	10	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	80	13
Gibara	3	14	10	.....	28	2	141	2	99	4	134	8	554	95
Manzanillo	20	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	2	1	54	90	235
Matanzas	14	4	17	6	29	38	9	44	9	36	13	187	196	416
Nuevitas	444	95	93	52	50	80	17	57	21	113	19	34	906	644
Sagua la Grande	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	8	2	139	15	147
Santa Cruz	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	6
Santiago	284	81	300	97	582	189	430	180	354	140	249	56	4,833	1,357
Trinidad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Habana	3,466	2,411	3,472	2,834	3,899	3,660	2,635	2,790	2,496	2,405	2,052	2,476	42,233	29,388
Total	4,272	2,627	3,962	3,011	4,852	3,984	3,298	3,141	3,031	2,746	2,492	3,098	49,900	32,638

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No. 9.—*Passenger statement, island of Cuba, January 1 to June 30, 1900.*

	January.								February.							
	Arrivals.				Departures.				Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Baracoa	2	....	....	2	2	....	....	2	8	3	....	11	2	....	....	2
Caibarien	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
Cardenas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	6	....	....	....	....
Cienfuegos	57	19	....	76	16	3	1	20	28	15	....	43	7	2	2	11
Guantanamo	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	1	9
Gibara	3	....	....	3	11	2	1	14	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....
Manzanillo	13	4	3	20	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
Matanzas	10	4	....	14	4	....	....	4	1	16	....	17	5	1	....	6
Nuevitas	384	47	13	444	92	3	....	95	72	16	5	93	44	8	....	52
Sagua la Grande	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....
Santa Cruz	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Santiago	201	23	10	234	53	21	7	81	269	25	6	300	79	16	2	97
Habana	2,673	598	195	3,466	1,899	346	166	2,411	2,616	706	150	3,472	2,191	493	150	2,834
Total	3,356	695	221	4,272	2,077	375	175	2,627	3,014	786	162	3,962	2,334	522	155	3,011

	March.								April.							
	Arrivals.				Departures.				Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Baracoa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	6	4	38
Caibarien	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	2	9	....	....	....	....
Cardenas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Cienfuegos	236	27	1	264	13	2	....	15	39	6	1	46	20	5	1	26
Gibara	28	....	....	28	2	....	....	2	137	3	1	141	2	....	....	2
Manzanillo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	4
Matanzas	6	23	....	29	12	25	1	38	9	....	....	9	35	9	....	44
Nuevitas	20	19	11	50	67	11	2	80	14	2	1	17	40	13	4	57
Sagua la Grande	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	5	....	....	....	....
Santiago	485	65	32	582	135	45	9	189	369	36	25	430	122	38	20	180
Habana	2,895	706	298	3,899	2,685	786	189	3,660	2,133	339	163	2,635	2,288	422	80	2,790
Total	3,670	840	342	4,852	2,914	869	201	3,984	2,709	389	195	3,293	2,537	495	109	3,141

	May.								June.							
	Arrivals.				Departures.				Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Baracoa	6	1	1	8	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	12	4	....	16
Batabano	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Caibarien	15	3	9	27	3	2	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cardenas	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	49	63	....	112
Cienfuegos	7	1	....	8	15	12	3	30	14	2	....	16	14	2	....	16
Guantanamo	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Gibara	95	3	1	99	4	....	....	4	124	4	6	134	3	....	....	3
Manzanillo	2	1	....	3	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	27	27	....	54
Matanzas	7	1	1	9	19	17	....	36	10	3	....	13	115	71	1	187
Nuevitas	16	5	....	21	85	26	2	113	11	3	5	19	29	5	....	34
Sagua la Grande	....	....	....	....	3	4	1	8	2	....	....	2	59	80	....	139
Santiago	284	80	40	354	107	28	5	140	191	54	4	249	35	16	5	56
Habana	1,841	424	231	2,496	1,856	328	221	2,405	1,586	333	133	2,052	1,867	416	193	2,476
Total	2,229	519	283	3,031	2,096	417	233	2,746	1,944	400	148	2,492	2,210	684	199	3,093

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No. 10.—*Customs collections at all ports in the island of Cuba, during the fiscal year of 1900.*

Ports.	1899.					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Baracoa	$1,888.04	$2,569.51	$4,210.61	$4,246.72	$1,648.57	$1,869.23
Batabano	130.41	83.92	58.84	48.62	125.67	285.96
Caibarien	14,194.98	15,724.94	16,706.87	11,379.42	18,801.71	18,130.55
Cardenas	30,548.43	16,280.12	29,825.08	20,981.19	19,641.78	36,114.45
Cienfuegos	118,358.24	120,719.15	100,291.57	80,084.42	68,900.82	108,982.74
Guantanamo	13,560.28	6,921.78	12,396.67	9,581.89	10,161.37	16,159.85
Gibara	14,806.26	15,389.66	18,574.08	18,969.19	18,372.14	16,216.49
Manzanillo	11,526.25	16,612.07	17,601.75	18,634.00	18,469.30	14,008.69
Matanzas	29,574.10	44,086.83	37,891.76	32,797.65	28,130.67	55,208.19
Nuevitas	18,450.68	14,527.09	16,269.67	14,633.79	19,246.49	15,136.04
Sagua la Grande	5,783.81	10,088.81	12,669.81	12,187.96	8,586.23	26,629.15
Santa Cruz	19.18	123.30	15.21	126.24	191.21	2.16
Santiago	46,875.13	100,111.12	88,165.57	84,245.29	109,322.14	104,573.50
Trinidad	4,002.15	1,537.02	958.37	2,089.78	2,487.45	999.66
Tunas de Zaza	35.45	54.21	15.87	1,097.25	1,367.56	21.88
Habana	890,113.84	1,029,303.74	960,646.23	1,023,545.17	939,252.67	1,108,130.40
Total	1,199,767.23	1,393,988.27	1,316,297.91	1,334,598.58	1,264,705.78	1,521,868.27

Ports.	1900.						Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Baracoa	$1,724.59	$5,758.08	$4,724.17	$2,207.00	$1,291.82	$2,323.21	$33,911.55
Batabano	533.79	355.97	276.21	256.80	525.02	166.06	2,797.29
Caibarien	14,069.46	15,582.68	17,086.01	23,112.68	14,317.75	13,365.58	192,422.06
Cardenas	33,350.28	35,793.71	20,119.21	24,731.68	29,062.73	16,337.37	313,235.96
Cienfuegos	109,330.74	66,689.97	125,947.58	90,283.58	70,628.08	95,852.87	1,155,998.76
Guantanamo	12,310.89	10,391.26	7,414.84	11,497.34	6,452.91	9,181.56	126,030.64
Gibara	10,774.31	14,782.40	20,012.52	18,907.49	7,078.43	12,622.01	186,454.96
Manzanillo	14,360.84	10,289.82	12,271.54	11,059.46	11,959.81	16,983.10	178,756.03
Matanzas	32,336.54	40,816.91	56,475.18	50,617.23	30,726.60	30,385.26	468,996.83
Nuevitas	18,526.70	12,690.25	16,329.89	13,091.71	10,048.41	14,341.85	183,292.57
Sagua la Grande	8,111.42	19,046.55	11,738.77	36,417.37	18,603.63	15,221.53	184,985.04
Santa Cruz	1,269.21	118.34	107.35	80.19	1,024.02	52.15	3,122.56
Santiago	98,291.38	58,769.77	84,021.41	71,278.96	84,211.56	71,521.90	1,001,387.75
Trinidad	3,389.14	2,417.68	2,580.51	3,857.73	1,702.50	1,611.49	27,183.48
Tunas de Zaza	201.65	35.64	194.37	18.21	218.83	28.40	3,299.32
Habana	1,152,513.43	967,632.11	1,006,269.16	900,357.41	1,005,262.30	1,113,187.70	12,096,214.15
Total	1,511,094.37	1,261,116.14	1,385,518.72	1,257,254.86	1,293,114.43	1,413,682.04	16,153,001.60

NOTE.—The above statement of collections was collated from the statistical reports of the collectors of customs at all ports in the island, and may vary slightly from the report of the treasurer upon the same items, owing to the differences created by the auditor's corrections, etc.

No. 11.—*Customs collections by months and headings, island of Cuba, fiscal year 1900.*

Months.	Import duties.	Export duties.	Tonnage dues.	Harbor-improvement tax.	Capitation tax.	Fines, confiscations, etc.
1899.						
July	$1,099,428.68	$40,846.32	$31,762.68	$20,047.03	$1,428.00	$831.85
August	1,283,329.93	50,986.11	29,125.54	21,039.17	1,266.00	277.44
September	1,185,935.90	67,729.88	29,195.91	20,514.08	1,243.00	4,273.35
October	1,206,141.84	62,209.25	27,924.45	22,414.62	2,787.00	3,774.30
November	1,144,043.52	65,930.40	22,057.78	20,392.32	3,016.00	754.46
December	1,363,220.08	87,589.86	25,701.23	23,715.64	3,446.00	418.85
1900.						
January	1,367,686.56	79,614.30	26,994.00	22,128.42	1,899.00	672.29
February	1,121,553.38	76,611.82	31,466.54	20,062.43	1,765.00	583.22
March	1,249,537.43	58,893.02	39,737.95	24,296.80	3,098.00	700.72
April	1,143,891.86	41,838.50	37,152.60	25,159.78	1,685.00	433.70
May	1,179,323.62	39,610.34	37,126.55	24,440.36	2,026.00	863.56
June	1,299,158.42	47,949.58	33,839.90	21,174.99	1,755.00	963.95
Total	14,642,751.22	719,759.38	372,085.08	265,385.59	25,414.00	14,502.72

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No. 11.—*Customs collections and headings, island of Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Months.	Consular fees.	Storage and cartage charges.	Cattle-inspection fees.	Overtime work.	Miscellaneous.	Total collections.
1899.						
July					$5,422.67	$1,199,767.23
August					8,009.08	1,393,983.27
September					7,405.84	1,316,297.91
October					9,347.12	1,334,598.58
November					8,511.35	1,264,705.78
December					17,776.61	1,521,868.27
1900.						
January	$200.00	$3,789.69	$3,460.70	$1,181.41	3,468.00	1,511,094.37
February	185.50	3,185.65	2,691.41	1,247.64	1,813.55	1,261,116.14
March	238.00	2,295.49	2,765.23	1,809.56	2,146.52	1,385,518.72
April	178.00	1,623.72	2,334.72	1,410.47	2,046.51	1,257,254.86
May	207.00	2,064.46	2,892.99	1,544.08	3,015.52	1,293,114.43
June	152.00	2,552.00	2,863.69	2,461.29	811.19	1,413,682.04
Total	1,155.50	15,511.01	17,008.74	9,654.40	69,778.96	16,153,001.60

NOTE.—Previous to January 1, 1900, no separation was made by collectors of customs, outside of the port of Habana, of the amounts received for consular fees, storage and cartage charges, cattle-inspection fees, and overtime work. All such receipts were reported as miscellaneous and are included under that heading in the above report, prior to January 1.

No. 12.—*Collections, port of Habana, Cuba, fiscal year of 1900.*

Months.	Import duties.	Export duties.	Tonnage dues.	Special harbor-improvement tax.	Cattle-inspection fees.	Storage and cartage charges.
1899.						
July	$909,568.35	$38,900.21	$21,841.22	$13,316.06	$2,637.75	$1,036.85
August	935,215.91	49,131.67	18,969.52	13,919.85	4,090.95	1,159.86
September	857,547.00	63,569.54	18,624.27	12,346.76	3,779.64	1,034.88
October	916,758.16	61,789.62	17,384.14	14,790.25	3,775.10	1,841.33
November	838,298.67	65,478.87	13,152.39	13,007.87	3,467.65	1,376.21
December	969,174.64	87,374.84	16,226.08	16,492.11	3,626.32	2,277.22
1900.						
January	1,063,311.58	77,797.32	16,069.11	15,053.99	2,812.25	3,743.57
February	849,944.60	75,878.40	19,921.07	13,116.97	2,129.60	3,144.20
March	895,421.82	58,763.45	26,381.47	16,633.64	2,243.35	2,125.85
April	813,408.64	41,739.52	23,999.11	14,805.86	1,919.90	1,460.18
May	917,015.81	39,312.61	23,164.58	16,285.88	2,337.45	1,765.14
June	1,019,956.33	47,161.89	23,314.00	14,091.42	2,205.15	2,365.42
Total	10,859,641.51	706,897.94	239,046.96	173,860.68	35,025.11	23,330.71

Months.	Capitation taxes.	Fines, confiscations, etc.	Overtime work.	Consular fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1899.						
July	$1,169.00	$557.38	$430.00	$115.50	$521.50	$890,113.84
August	1,202.00	122.98	470.00	98.50	922.50	1,029,808.74
September	1,047.00	1,269.14	750.00	139.00	539.00	960,646.23
October	2,625.00	3,667.57	835.00	79.00	.....	1,023,545.17
November	2,503.00	373.51	985.00	67.50	542.00	939,252.67
December	2,666.00	261.45	1,163.61	101.00	8,767.13	1,108,130.40
1900.						
January	1,683.00	592.99	715.12	93.00	641.50	1,152,513.43
February	1,566.00	461.62	838.65	104.50	526.50	967,682.11
March	2,294.00	464.08	1,152.00	120.50	669.00	1,006,269.16
April	1,196.00	291.70	849.00	91.00	597.50	900,357.41
May	1,311.00	750.87	999.00	81.00	2,238.96	1,005,262.80
June	1,413.00	859.41	1,649.18	82.50	89.40	1,113,187.70
Total	20,674.00	9,672.70	10,836.56	1,173.00	16,054.99	12,096,214.16

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the statistical reports of the collector of customs at the port of Habana. There may be slight variations from the report of the treasurer upon the same items, owing to the differences created by the auditor's corrections, etc.

The amounts reported under the headings "Consular fees," "Storage and cartage charges," "Cattle-inspection fees," and "Overtime work" prior to January 1, 1900, are included in the amount reported under the heading "Miscellaneous" in the report of collections for the island.

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No. 13.—*Customs disbursements at all ports in the island of Cuba during the fiscal year of 1900.*

Ports.	1899.					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Baracoa	$838.40	$590.62	$654.76	$697.17	$1,160.52	$460.65
Batabano	140.50	188.50	189.27	188.80	153.42	197.15
Caibarien	788.28	779.66	830.82	818.58	913.02	791.46
Cardenas	1,844.13	1,512.32	1,975.66	2,010.18	2,053.94	1,980.66
Cienfuegos	6,220.00	13,511.47	12,025.02	11,212.59	10,015.13	7,698.65
Guantanamo	826.67	1,993.66	1,090.99	988.28	1,424.42	796.84
Gibara	2,862.16	1,479.39	1,098.83	1,343.84	1,051.37	1,044.94
Manzanillo	975.14	1,547.24	1,193.00	1,251.93	1,030.68	1,298.12
Matanzas	1,959.91	3,115.40	4,529.31	3,572.23	2,290.67	5,498.48
Nuevitas	1,099.79	1,905.80	1,502.05	1,499.00	1,798.47	1,432.60
Sagua la Grande	787.14	955.36	920.21	791.15	1,408.30	1,268.25
Santa Cruz	74.84	101.08	120.90	155.90	228.60	233.08
Santiago	3,350.97	5,994.17	3,418.33	4,197.18	3,442.36	7,786.24
Trinidad	559.09	543.10	536.92	534.03	532.62	361.23
Tunas de Zaza	318.88	364.13	312.29	308.09	354.19	278.91
Habana	30,781.39	35,502.01	40,185.39	47,004.01	38,105.59	40,192.58
Total	53,426.49	70,083.91	70,583.75	76,522.96	65,963.25	71,465.81

Ports.	1890.						Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Baracoa	$328.80	$377.85	$316.08	$636.05	$308.00	$517.60	$6,886.50
Batabano	137.05	180.68	223.34	184.48	218.84	214.65	2,066.68
Caibarien	1,163.88	1,087.81	1,887.22	1,111.85	970.58	1,771.63	12,914.76
Cardenas	1,897.27	1,879.22	1,860.50	2,037.08	2,114.28	2,158.40	23,273.64
Cienfuegos	6,918.48	6,848.86	6,980.37	9,351.95	8,825.10	15,891.45	114,948.77
Guantanamo	1,043.59	1,212.05	951.87	1,003.57	2,502.21	1,246.13	15,080.28
Gibara	.....	2,767.79	3,337.94	1,497.67	1,275.17	1,545.74	19,304.84
Manzanillo	1,209.27	1,301.25	1,103.59	1,390.17	1,122.86	997.97	14,422.17
Matanzas	12,640.74	18,220.70	2,632.23	4,250.15	3,611.08	2,879.01	66,199.91
Nuevitas	1,928.20	1,506.91	1,346.45	1,459.97	1,367.25	2,484.22	19,330.71
Sagua la Grande	1,085.90	1,011.33	1,307.17	1,100.25	1,184.68	1,735.98	13,550.72
Santa Cruz	346.10	195.50	214.61	178.41	182.15	182.57	2,213.69
Santiago	4,861.46	4,262.76	4,192.31	1,410.43	9,204.41	5,501.33	57,621.95
Trinidad	655.38	4,088.30	606.83	538.98	612.85	549.71	10,319.04
Tunas de Zaza	441.58	253.80	256.06	256.92	240.54	222.65	3,607.19
Habana	38,673.58	54,968.98	60,264.10	49,447.85	13,116.65	100,741.76	547,983.89
Total	73,331.23	99,163.49	87,430.67	75,855.78	46,856.60	138,140.80	928,724.74

It is to be observed that these reports are made up from the monthly statistical reports which are rendered by collectors of customs to the collector of customs for Cuba, and are not to be accepted as indicating with absolute exactness the amounts reported to the treasurer of the island.

No. 14.—*Customs disbursements, by months and headings, island of Cuba, fiscal year of 1900*

Months.	Refunds.	Salaries.	Repairs, rents, supplies, etc.	Permanent improvements.	Cattle inspection.	Overtime work.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1899.								
July	$5,720.68	$42,841.59	$4,733.24	.....	.....	.....	$130.98	$53,426.49
August	16,239.78	44,663.15	8,505.42	.....	.....	.....	625.56	70,083.91
September	10,576.78	46,505.70	12,968.78	.....	.....	.....	482.49	70,583.75
October	11,065.00	49,676.84	15,190.47	.....	.....	.....	590.65	76,522.96
November	7,308.11	47,496.23	10,677,90	.....	.....	.....	481.01	65,963.25
December	6,731.96	51,928.73	12,113.84	.....	.....	.....	691.28	71,465.81
1900.								
January	2,760.88	50,303.09	7,829.23	$11,976.22	$71.30	$216.87	172.94	73,321.23
February	4,128.49	51,936.08	21,980.27	19,604.66	88.85	192.64	1,231.90	99,163.40
March	11,026.41	56,176.77	6,986.95	4,014.63	28.00	364.25	8,833.66	87,430.67
April	3,752.60	51,448.57	5,881.15	8,676.38	73.05	328.18	5,696.85	75,855.78
May	5,064.57	25,279.24	6,379.64	6,752.84	37.20	493.80	2,849.31	46,856.60
June	9,707.17	91,635.28	15,821.60	9,120.53	168.48	512.14	11,175.60	138,140.80
Total	94,082.43	[1]609,891.87	129,069.19	60,145.26	466.88	2,107.88	32,961.23	928,724.74

[1] Rate of cost of collection for salaries for fiscal year of 1900, 3.77 per cent.

The above statement of disbursements was collated from the monthly statistical reports of the collectors of customs at all ports in the island, and may vary slightly from the report of the treasurer upon the same items, owing to the differences created by the auditor's corrections, etc.

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No. 15.—*Disbursements, port of Habana, Cuba, fiscal year of 1900.*

Months.	Refunds.	Salaries.	Sanitation.	Permanent improvements and repairs.	Stationery and printing.	Contingent expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1899.								
July	$954.79	$27,017.10	$89.78	$482.74	$24.25	$212.78	$2,000.00	$30,781.39
August	3,214.05	28,539.14	.....	1,092.94	729.79	1,926.09	.....	35,502.01
September	2,760.04	29,118.92	1,419.84	280.02	1,488.62	3,099.67	2,018.28	40,185.39
October	3,319.59	31,562.53	4,990.38	1,995.48	2,868.30	2,267.78	.....	47,004.01
November	2,267.30	29,635.00	.....	4,381.24	480.10	1,341.95	.....	38,105.59
December	1,498.80	33,029.14	.....	161.25	1,056.25	4,447.14	.....	40,192.58
1900.								
January	1,056.35	33,280.05	.....	1,250.00	783.92	2,303.26	.....	38,673.58
February	3,362.41	32,415.24	.....	5,384.63	238.25	12,919.61	648.84	53,968.98
March	7,823.51	37,229.01	.....	2,655.63	1,279.25	2,854.42	8,422.28	60,264.10
April	1,942.71	35,691.09	.....	4,026.87	2,599.66	2,344.19	2,843.33	49,447.85
May	1,070.03	2,797.65	.....	3,957.11	509.30	2,147.27	2,635.29	13,116.65
June	6,401.11	71,782.11	.....	756.50	4,515.36	3,165.71	14,170.97	100,741.76
Total	34,670.69	392,046.98	6,500.00	26,424.41	16,573.05	39,029.77	32,738.99	547,983.89

The above statement of disbursements was collated from the monthly statistical reports of the collector of customs at the port of Habana, and it may vary slightly from the report of the treasurer upon the same items, owing to the differences created by the auditor's corrections.

No 16.—*Comparative statement of receipts and disbursements, with rate of cost of collection, at all ports of the island of Cuba, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.*

Ports.	Expenditures.					Total collections.	Rate of cost of collection for salaries.[1]		Rate of cost of collection for all disbursements except refunds and permanent improvements.[2]	
	Refunds.	Permanent repairs and improvements.	Salaries.	Rents, supplies, and miscellaneous.	Total.		Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.
Habana	$34,670.69	$32,924.41	$392,046.98	$88,341.81	$547,983.89	$12,096,214.16	1	3.24	1	3.97
Cienfuegos	33,985.22	15,396.39	52,361.18	13,255.98	114,948.77	1,155,909.76	3	4.53	3	5.68
Santiago	7,223.02	924.99	41,090.21	8,388.73	57,621.95	1,001,387.75	2	4.10	2	4.94
Matanzas	4,294.44	22,177.91	23,707.14	15,020.42	65,199.91	468,996.83	6	5.05	9	8.26
Cardenas	1,025.74	25.01	17,692.72	4,590.17	23,273.64	313,235.98	7	5.65	6	7.09
Caibarien	959.67	5.00	8,758.50	3,191.59	12,914.76	192,422.66	4	4.55	5	6.21
Gibara	3,775.70	298.89	13,001.27	2,228.98	19,304.84	186,454.98	9	6.97	8	8.17
Sagua la Grande	2,713.81	25.00	9,074.94	1,736.97	13,550.72	184,985.04	5	4.90	4	5.84
Nuevitas	1,339.59	429.45	15,776.34	1,785.33	19,330.71	183,292.57	11	8.60	10	9.58
Manzanillo	800.22	188.60	10,176.70	3,256.65	14,422.17	173,756.08	8	5.85	7	7.73
Guantanamo	2,575.21	.....	9,569.19	2,935.88	15,080.28	126,090.64	10	7.59	11	9.92
Baracoa	317.91	22.00	4,676.00	1,870.59	6,886.50	33,911.55	12	13.8	12	19.3
Trinidad	86.99	3,562.50	6,199.92	469.63	10,319.04	27,133.48	13	22.9	13	24.5
Tunas de Zaza	5.52	142.70	2,514.00	944.97	3,607.19	3,289.32	16	76.6	16	105.2
Santa Cruz	299.90	.....	1,669.50	244.29	2,213.69	3,123.56	14	53.4	15	61.2
Batabano	58.80	82.70	1,577.28	397.87	2,066.68	2,797.29	15	56.4	14	70.6
Total	94,082.43	76,155.58	609,891.87	148,594.86	928,724.74	16,153,001.60	....	3.77	....	4.69

[1] This includes salaries of employees of the Cuban customs service, including the revenue-cutter service, which can not be fairly chargeable to the Habana custom-house.

[2] This includes all expenses of the special agents of the Cuban customs service, all expenses of maintenance of the revenue-cutter service, board of statistics of Cuban customs service, etc., which are not fairly chargeable against the Habana custom-house.

Deducting these, the cost of collection for the Habana custom-house would be about 2.55 per cent.

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No. 17.—*Customs receipts and expenditures, with balances, showing relative rank of ports, 1899.*

Ports.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Habana	$12,096,214.16	$547,983.89	$11,548,230.27
Cienfuegos	1,155,969.76	114,948.77	1,041,020.99
Santiago	1,001,387.75	57,621.95	943,765.80
Matanzas	468,996.83	65,199.91	403,796.92
Cardenas	313,235.98	23,273.64	289,962.34
Caibarien	192,422.66	12,914.76	179,507.90
Gibara	186,454.98	19,304.84	167,150.14
Sagua la Grande	184,985.04	13,550.72	171,434.32
Nuevitas	183,292.57	19,330.71	163,961.86
Manzanillo	173,756.03	14,422.17	159,333.86
Guantanamo	126,030.64	15,080.28	110,950.36
Baracoa	33,911.55	6,886.50	27,025.05
Trinidad	27,133.48	10,319.04	16,814.44
Tunas de Zara	3,289.32	3,607.19	[1]317.87
Santa Cruz	3,123.56	2,213.69	909.87
Batabano	2,797.29	2,066.68	730.61
Total	16,158,001.60	928,724.74	15,224,276.86

[1] Deficit.

No. 18.—*Importation of live stock, by ports, during the fiscal year 1900, island of Cuba.*

1899.

Ports.	July.			August.			September.		
	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.
Caibarien	.....	.....	.....	645	.....	645	296	.....	296
Cardenas	692	1	693	735	78	813	1,077	4	1,081
Cienfuegos	3,233	200	3,433	2,717	513	3,230	4,326	95	4,421
Guantanamo	82	51	133	161	2	163	998	24	1,022
Manzanillo	972	2	974	204	2	206	239	.....	239
Matanzas	326	15	341	361	4	365	777	18	795
Nuevitas	.....	.....	.....	261	.....	261	459	.....	459
Sagua la Grande	.....	99	99	564	.....	564	1,368	149	1,517
Santa Cruz	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	55	.....	.....	.....
Santiago	1,727	79	1,806	1,380	205	1,585	3,206	240	3,446
Habana	17,889	4,989	22,878	30,866	4,970	35,836	27,681	2,038	29,719
Total	24,921	5,436	30,357	37,949	5,774	43,723	40,427	2,568	42,995

Ports.	October.			November.			December.		
	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.
Baracoa	57	.....	57	32	.....	32	109	5	114
Batabano	.....	.....	.....	6	13	19	51	10	61
Caibarien	.....	.....	.....	919	19	938	350	1	351
Cardenas	809	1	810	476	46	522	1,447	16	1,463
Cienfuegos	8,837	85	8,922	5,521	545	6,066	4,449	224	4,673
Guantanamo	244	22	266	134	41	175	68	13	81
Gibara	200	2	202	485	25	510	320	41	361
Manzanillo	2,404	68	2,472	995	.....	996	60	.....	60
Matanzas	687	10	697	1,144	63	1,207	471	149	620
Nuevitas	1,182	62	1,244	.....	.....	.....	2,874	3	2,877
Sagua la Grande	280	.....	280	1,342	6	1,348	718	.....	718
Santa Cruz	50	.....	50	49	.....	49	.....	.....	.....
Santiago	2,938	260	3,198	2,702	178	2,880	1,940	176	2,116
Trinidad	.....	.....	.....	8	7	15	.....	31	31
Tunas de Zaza	918	.....	918	990	56	1,046	.....	.....	.....
Habana	30,432	3,828	34,260	21,567	5,765	27,332	23,505	6,109	29,614
Total	49,038	4,338	53,376	36,370	6,764	43,134	36,362	6,778	43,140

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No. 18.—*Importation of live stock, by ports, during the fiscal year of 1900, etc.*—Continued.

1900.

Ports.	January.			February.			March.		
	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.
Baracoa	.....	.....	.....	134	19	153	106	43	149
Batabano	21	58	79	15	99	114	29	15	44
Caibarien	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardenas	1,321	21	1,342	414	10	424	391	44	435
Cienfuegos	3,389	448	3,837	5,856	905	6,261	2,867	.....	2,867
Guantanamo	128	102	230	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Gibara	.....	.....	.....	427	7	434	321	.....	321
Manzanillo	157	.....	157	596	13	609	.....	.....	.....
Matanzas	.....	1	1	116	3	119	174	6	180
Nuevitas	1	5	6	28	1	29	378	10	388
Santa Cruz	655	1	656	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....
Santiago	3,014	415	3,429	2,077	308	2,385	1,987	173	2,110
Trinidad	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Habana	16,486	3,908	20,394	13,929	4,253	18,182	14,124	4,731	18,855
Total	25,182	4,960	30,142	23,156	5,624	28,782	20,327	5,022	25,349

Ports.	April.			May.			June.		
	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.
Baracoa	186	22	208	47	15	62	54	11	65
Batabano	64	21	85	59	223	282	.....	.....	.....
Cardenas	502	36	538	744	2	746	458	60	518
Cienfuegos	3,852	138	3,990	613	358	971	2,474	283	2,757
Gibara	470	4	474	.....	.....	.....	1,179	3	1,182
Manzanillo	.....	.....	.....	651	.....	651	743	3	746
Matanzas	9	10	19	468	.....	468	1,061	.....	1,061
Nuevitas	.....	.....	.....	976	18	994	2,351	6	2,357
Sagua la Grande	259	.....	259	2	2	4	1,608	.....	1,608
Santa Cruz	.....	.....	.....	778	.....	778	.....	.....	.....
Santiago	982	228	1,210	1,263	143	1,406	430	166	596
Trinidad	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....
Habana	11,630	2,586	14,216	17,590	3,043	20,633	12,520	3,685	16,205
Total	17,954	3,045	20,999	23,191	3,827	27,018	22,878	4,217	27,091

No. 19.—*Importation of live stock at port of Habana, Cuba, during the fiscal year of 1900*

Months.	Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Steers.	Horses.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Sheep.
1899.								
July	41	1,013	550	16,285	310	225	.....	.....
August	18	1,501	675	28,672	544	496	30	131
September	133	2,521	988	24,039	293	480	3	226
October	259	3,533	1,804	24,836	527	621	7	181
November	334	1,737	1,031	18,465	924	386	2	91
December	441	2,647	699	19,718	565	444	3	321
1900.								
January	72	2,893	744	12,777	1,399	447	35	.....
February	35	550	309	13,035	246	91	.....	227
March	2	516	157	13,449	371	433	37	19
April	5	952	280	10,393	235	445	.....	.....
May	13	812	283	16,482	253	285	2	1
June	259	657	108	11,496	883	298	3	.....
Total	1,612	19,332	7,628	209,647	6,550	4,661	122	1,197

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No. 19.—*Importation of live stock at port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Months.	Swine.	Goats.	Others.	Bovine cattle.			Other animals.	Total live stock imported.
				From United States.	From other countries.	Total.		
1899.								
July	4,454	.....	.....	5,826	12,063	17,889	4,989	22,878
August	3,767	.....	2	8,046	22,820	30,866	4,970	25,836
September	1,035	.....	1	8,570	19,111	27,681	2,038	29,719
October	2,349	.....	143	9,768	20,664	30,432	3,828	34,260
November	4,360	2	.....	8,450	13,117	21,567	5,765	27,332
December	4,762	.....	4	7,956	15,549	23,505	6,109	29,614
1900.								
January	2,024	.....	3	3,936	12,550	16,486	3,908	20,394
February	3,668	.....	21	3,440	10,489	13,929	4,253	18,182
March	3,863	2	6	3,342	10,782	14,124	4,731	18,855
April	1,908	1	2	2,115	9,515	11,630	2,586	14,216
May	2,501	.....	1	3,739	13,851	17,590	3,043	20,633
June	2,491	4	6	958	11,562	12,520	3,685	16,205
Total	37,177	9	189	66,146	172,073	238,219	49,905	288,124

No. 20.—RÉSUMÉ.

Ports.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.	Ports.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.
Baracoa	725	115	840	Nuevitas	8,510	105	8,615
Batabano	245	439	684	Sagua la Grande	6,141	256	6,397
Caibarien	2,220	20	2,240	Santa Cruz	1,653	1	1,654
Cardenas	9,061	319	9,380	Santiago	23,596	2,571	26,167
Cienfuegos	47,634	3,794	5,428	Trinidad	8	62	70
Guantanamo	1,815	261	2,076	Tunis de Zaza	1,908	56	1,964
Gibara	3,402	82	3,484	Habana	238,219	49,905	288,124
Manzanillo	7,021	88	7,109				
Matanzas	5,594	279	5,873	Total	357,752	58,353	416,105

No. 21.—*Statement of exportation of tobacco from all ports in the island of Cuba during the fiscal year 1900.*

Ports.	Leaf.		Cigars.		Cigarettes.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Baracoa	$665.00	$16.00	$17.00	$2.00	.....	.....
Caibarien	.....	.....	105.00	4.00	.....	.....
Cienfuegos	65,156.00	2,850.00	157.00	6.00	$92.00	$32.00
Gibara	16,844.00	1,534.00	45.00	1.00	.....	.....
Manzanillo	149,067.00	5,089.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matanzas	.....	.....	15.00	.48	.....	.....
Santiago	71,666.00	3,227.00	1,159.00	58.00	.....	.....
Habana	9,417,633.00	410,808.00	11,598,494.00	282,781.00	305,525.00	9,590.00
Total	9,721,031.00	423,524.00	11,599,992.00	282,802.48	305,617.00	9,622.00

Ports.	Stems and fumms.		All other.		Total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Baracoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	$682.00	$18.00
Caibarien	.....	.....	$15.00	$1.00	120.00	5.00
Cienfuegos	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,405.00	2,888.00
Gibara	.....	.....	8.00	.....	16,897.00	1,535.00
Manzanillo	.....	.....	.....	.....	149,067.00	5,089.00
Matanzas	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.48
Sagua la Grande	$181.00	$23.00	.....	.....	181.00	23.00
Santiago	.....	.....	252.00	11.00	73,077.00	3,296.00
Habana	.....	.....	85,570.00	3,709.00	21,407,222.00	706,838.00
Total	191.00	23.00	85,845.00	3,721.48	21,712,666.00	719,692.48

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No. 22.—*Total value of sugar, molasses, and confectionery exported from all ports in the island of Cuba during the fiscal year 1900.*

Ports.	Sugar.		Molasses and sirup.	Confectionery.	Total.
	Raw.	Refined.			
Caibarien	$1,658,944				$1,658,944
Cardenas	3,865,192		$26,000	$10	3,891,202
Cienfuegos	3,589,816		11,309	39	3,601,164
Guantanamo	1,383,765				1,383,765
Gibara	454,906				454,906
Manzanillo	583,144			20	583,164
Matanzas	2,915,870		21,860		2,937,730
Nuevitas	296,837				296,837
Sagua la Grande	1,383,840				1,383,840
Santiago	129,793	$18			129,811
Trinidad	284,361				284,361
Habana	1,348,520	2,630	534,715	16,864	1,902,729
Total	17,894,988	2,648	593,884	16,933	18,508,453

No. 23.—*Statement of articles exported from all ports in the island of Cuba from July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900.*

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.		Germany.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Animals	$2,826		$1,547					
Asphaltum	14,648						$5,950	
Cacao	185,327		16,885		$3,746		18,715	
Coffee	48,297		852		214		10	
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	2,120		1,104		430			
Copper, and manufactures of	19,816							
Fibers, vegetable textiles, and manufactures of	44,275		100		33,879		20,834	
Fruits and nuts:								
Bananas	179,510							
Cocoanuts	108,939		447					
Copra	1,677							
Oranges	609							
All other	222,123		183		89		37	
Glass and glassware	9,386							
Grease	626							
Hides and skins	85,579		987		25,913		124,982	
Honey	42,264				42,824		22,139	
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:								
Iron ore	307,602							
Manufactures of	74,667						17,516	
Oils	42,114							
Paraffin, stearin, and wax	26,743				49,107		113,030	
Perfumery and cosmetics	113							
Spirits, distilled, and wines:								
Cordials	40							
Rum			8,545		17,586		56	
Other distilled	110		2,681		250			
Sugar and molasses:								
Molasses and sirups	590,484		2				473	
Sugar, raw	18,144,944		4,815		19			
Sugar, refined			2,633					
Confectionery	9,760		1,821		3,352		580	
Tobacco, and manufactures of:								
Leaf	8,396,070	$346,611	196	$13	126,296	$4,181	959,149	$58,323
Stems and trimmings	180	23						
Cigars	4,503,924	106,452	558,616	12,561	504,203	11,587	839,231	20,604
Cigarettes	27,804	1,409	113,486	3,301	5,197	105	3,716	71
All other	34,122	1,810	137,166	4,372	9,619	198	3,840	75
Wood, and manufactures of:								
Unmanufactured	382,589		4,415		45,234		45,994	
Manufactured	698							
Gold and silver:								
Silver					460		100	
Coin	5,000		178,296		239,049			
Gold coin	2,787,750		2,551		1,542,000			
All other articles	952,460		69,585		298,187		119,096	
Total	37,227,392	454,896	993,427	16,946	2,944,507	15,966	2,292,983	79,002

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No. 23.—*Statement of articles exported from all ports in the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	United Kingdom.		Other countries.		Total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Animals			$378		$4,751	
Asphaltum	$10		7,092		27,700	
Bags and sacks	161				161	
Cacao	13,541		295		238,509	
Coffee					49,373	
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes			5,425		9,079	
Copper, and manufactures of					19,816	
Fibers, vegetable textiles, and manufactures of	33		13,752		112,873	
Fruits and nuts:						
Bananas			20		179,530	
Cocoanuts			873		110,259	
Copra					1,677	
Oranges					609	
All other	161		14		222,607	
Glass and glassware					9,386	
Grease					626	
Hides and skins			90		237,551	
Honey	165		14,201		121,593	
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:						
Iron ore					307,602	
Manufactures of			12,709		106,392	
Leather, and manufactures of	60				60	
Oils					42,114	
Paraffin, stearin, and wax	3,311		237		192,428	
Perfumery and cosmetics			415		528	
Spirits, distilled, and wines:						
Cordials			93		133	
Rum	119,793		42,444		188,424	
Other distilled	34,022		32,916		69,979	
Sugar and molasses:						
Molasses and sirups			2,925		593,884	
Sugar, raw	8		2,265		18,152,051	
Sugar, refined			15		2,648	
Confectionery	361		109		16,933	
Tobacco, and manufactures of:						
Leaf	60,598	$2,640	178,722	$11,756	9,721,031	$423,524
Stems and trimmings					180	23
Cigars	4,872,426	113,585	821,592	18,013	11,599,992	282,802
Cigarettes	15,130	391	140,299	4,346	305,632	9,623
All other	16,999	468	189,716	6,420	391,462	13,343
Wood, and manufactures of:						
Unmanufactured	105,385		13,066		596,683	
Manufactured					698	
Gold and silver:						
Silver—						
Bullion					560	
Coin					422,345	
Gold—						
Coin					4,332,301	
All other articles	87,325		119,562		1,646,214	
Total	4,814,359	116,698	1,459,926	36,189	49,732,594	719,692

No. 24.—*Statement of articles exported from the port of Habana, Cuba, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.*

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.		Germany.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Animals	$2,728		$1,547					
Asphaltum	3,210						$5,950	
Cacao			8,540		$450			
Coffee	10		776		194		10	
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	2,120		1,104		430			
Fibers, vegetable textiles, and manufactures of	17,691				33,879		20,400	
Fruits and nuts:								
Cocoanuts			445					
Oranges	569							
All other	221,412		182		89		30	
Hides and skins	65,675		987		23,550		118,391	
Honey	960				37,054		2,850	

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No. 24.—*Statement of articles exported from the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.		Germany.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Paraffin, stearin, and wax	$9,728				$45,699		$51,141	
Perfumery and cosmetics	113							
Spirits, distilled, and wines:								
Rum			$8,517		16,986		48	
Other distilled	110		2,526		250			
Sugar and molasses:								
Molasses and sirups	581,788		2					
Sugar, raw	1,343,613		4,788		19			
Sugar, refined			2,615					
Confectionery	9,735		1,801		3,352		580	
Tobacco, and manufactures of:								
Leaf	8,301,888	$341,677	174	$11	126,296	$4,181	750,708	$50,598
Cigars	4,508,352	106,423	558,489	12,557	504,019	11,575	839,086	20,598
All other	34,023	1,777	137,166	4,372	9,619	198	3,840	75
Wood, unmanufactured	12,058		814				20	
Gold and silver:								
Silver—								
Bullion					460		100	
Coin			178,296		231,600			
Gold coin	2,787,750		1,535		1,542,000			
All other articles	709,834		60,074		294,364		31,816	
Total	18,558,367	449,877	970,378	16,940	2,870,310	15,954	1,824,915	71,271

Articles.	United Kingdom.		Other countries.		Total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Animals			$280		$4,555	
Asphaltum	$10				9,170	
Cacao	910				9,900	
Coffee					990	
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
All other			5,425		9,079	
Fibers, vegetable textiles, and manufactures of	10		13,752		85,732	
Fruits and nuts:						
Cocoanuts			20		465	
Oranges					569	
All other	119		4		221,836	
Hides and skins			90		208,693	
Honey	165		5,220		46,249	
Leather, and manufactures of	60				60	
Paraffin, stearin, and wax	1,864		237		108,699	
Perfumery and cosmetics			415		528	
Spirits, distilled, and wines:						
Rum	84,445		32,970		142,966	
Other distilled	31,939		26,471		61,296	
Sugar and molasses:						
Molasses and sirups			2,925		534,715	
Sugar, raw			100		1,348,520	
Sugar, refined			15		2,630	
Confectionery	361		1,085		16,864	
Tobacco, and manufactures of:						
Leaf	60,458	$2,630	178,114	$11,711	9,417,633	$410,808
Cigars	4,372,276	113,577	821,272	18,001	11,598,494	292,731
All other	16,747	457	189,700	6,420	391,095	13,299
Wood, and manufactures of:						
Other unmanufactured	4,957		2,412	76,846	20,261	
Gold and silver—						
Silver:						
Bullion					560	
Coin					409,896	
Gold:						
Coin					4,331,285	
All other articles	58,035				1,230,969	
Total	4,682,356	116,664	1,357,353	36,182	30,213,679	706,838

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No. 25.—*Statement of exportation by ports, island of Cuba, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.*

Ports.	United States.		Spain.		France.		Germany.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Baracoa	$213,468	$16						
Caibarien	1,668,385	5						
Cardenas	3,943,618				$600		$2,128	
Cienfuegos	3,740,842	2,838			2,363		22,776	
Guantanamo	1,444,296		$69					
Gibara	684,666	1,534						
Manzanillo	679,238	47	8,966		13,756		271,171	$5,062
Matanzas	3,008,334				11,000		21,516	
Nuevitas	391,699		3,478		2,620		45,707	
Sagua la Grande	1,641,919	23						
Santa Cruz	40,512				32,329		11,606	
Santiago	899,888	556	10,546	$6	11,529	$12	79,673	2,689
Trinadad	304,758							
Tunas de Zaza	7,402						13,481	
Habana	18,558,367	449,877	970,378	16,940	2,870,310	15,954	1,824,915	71,271
Total	37,227,392	454,896	993,427	16,946	2,944,507	15,966	2,292,983	79,002

Ports.	United Kingdom.		Other countries.		Total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Baracoa			$1,060	$2	$214,528	$18
Batabano			90		90	
Caibarien			1,450		1,669,835	5
Cardenas			6,600		3,952,946	
Cienfuegos	$3,000		48,344	50	3,817,335	2,888
Guantanamo	161		900		1,445,426	
Gibara			53	1	684,719	1,535
Manzanillo	28,952		2,770		1,004,843	5,089
Matanzas	7,750		12,614		3,061,214	
Nuevitas	11,672		12,229		467,405	
Sagua la Grande	26,501		9,172		1,677,592	23
Santa Cruz	20,916		515		105,878	
Santiago	28,588	$29	1,341	4	1,031,565	3,296
Trinidad					304,758	
Tunas de Zaza	54,463		5,435		80,781	
Habana	4,632,356	116,664	1,357,353	36,132	30,213,679	706,936
Total	4,814,359	116,693	1,459,926	36,189	49,732,594	719,692

No. 26.—*Statement of articles imported into the island of Cuba during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.*

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.		Germany.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
FREE OF DUTY.								
Gold and silver:								
Gold coin	$4,249,398		$302,243		$530,000			
Silver coin	13,514		77,556					
Agricultural implements	296,379		275		4,294		$37,701	
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:								
Mineral waters and other, not alcoholic beverages	12,288		25,391		10,960		8,434	
Quinine, and alkaloids of cinchona bark	5,227				24,816		5,284	
Fertilizers, natural	1,500							
Fibers, vegetable, and manufactures of:								
Flax, hemp, and other fibers, raw or tow	36,394		744				332	
Trees, plants, and moss	7,766		5		175		41	
All other free articles	3,132,402		30,874		33,665		4,946	
DUTIABLE.								
Animals:								
Cattle	3,144,706	$126,828	219	$8				
Mules	294,652	20,609	752	21				
Pigs	351,356	43,474						
Sheep	7,090	1,743	68	22	13	$3		
All other, including fowl	389,633	70,495	285	61	246	15	4	$1

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No. 26.—*Statement of articles imported into the island of Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.		Germany.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE—continued.								
Bark, tanning	$3,466	$623	$1					
Books, music, maps, engravings, etc	55,406	6,555	58,294	$9,168	$22,849	$1,482	$75,847	$14,898
Breadstuffs:								
Barley	4,827	550	4	1			21,215	1,706
Bran and fodder	104,181	24,636	91	23				
Corn	637,983	102,788						
Corn meal	10,435	1,766	79	14				
Oats	86,663	15,108	11,272	862	150	10		
Oat meal	721	314	47	6				
Rye	142	17	99	8				
Wheat	912	151						
Wheat flour	2,104,539	741,969	4,086	729				
Preparations, food	57,960	13,376	17,294	4,275	1,879	464	11,966	2,987
All other	19,499	2,034	2,594	597	71	2	315	106
Bristles	4,727	1,791	682	222	9,021	3,496	4,903	1,964
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:								
Gums and resins	58,318	10,620	532	77	140	15	197	19
Opium	12,395	14,437			151	267	59	39
Dyes	1,584	239	327	76	201	52	231	21
Vanilla beans	191	49			205	52		
All other	385,824	44,526	109,902	42,411	219,085	22,895	52,531	6,942
Clocks, watches, and parts of:								
Clocks, and parts of	18,977	7,378	53	21	2,508	1,003	1,717	693
Watches, and parts of	6,630	2,607	78	32	10,944	4,377	17,651	6,995
Cocoa	17,787	6,128			552	115	333	75
Coffee	1,277,068	545,972	16	2	2	1	3,050	164
Confectionery	37,804	10,472	51,405	12,849	9,771	2,443	91	23
Copper, and manufactures of:								
Ingots, bars, and sheets	36,700	5,128	98	32	180	75	870	59
Manufactures of	294,739	51,705	3,822	449	33,846	5,498	28,174	4,886
Cork, and manufactures of:								
Cork bark	4,673	436	18,748	1,461	1,327	80	77	5
Cotton, and manufactures of:								
Raw	212	27						
Waste	18,937	1,769	26,496	1,443	340	13	11	6
Yarn and thread	30,918	13,867	46,220	14,191	28,891	7,758	4,538	1,461
All other	759,465	258,452	1,953,984	549,919	627,054	150,529	275,876	88,560
Earthern, stone, and china ware	26,707	6,923	12,496	3,252	35,189	8,752	31,523	11,035
Eggs	753,738	144,982			24	5		
Fertilizers	1,897	31						
Fibers, vegetable, and manufactures of:								
Bags (for sugar)	7,248	1,178	1,792	253	139	16	27,380	5,868
Carpets	1,679	346	312	16	498	44	178	12
Cordage and rope	26,137	4,930	85,346	14,452	659	85	2,754	498
Yarns	2,753	334	10,909	2,023	1,675	232	1,444	245
All other	52,769	8,127	261,454	42,152	104,691	18,024	37,743	6,575
Fish, including shellfish	216,739	28,196	11,696	3,036	39	10	3,734	346
Fruits:								
Fresh or dry	109,561	12,155	162,409	19,919	1,773	105		
Preserved	24,719	5,709	45,733	11,070	5,734	1,418	416	104
Glass and glassware	202,944	60,276	50,096	11,310	102,221	20,386	100,253	27,640
Gunpowder and explosives	46,922	12,364	546	374	2,957	1,715	9,773	3,539
Hair, and manufactures of	157	42	7	1	236	57		
Hides and skins, other than fur skins:								
Goatskins	10,794	1,456	7,789	1,338	7,489	1,182	892	101
Hides of cattle	36,908	4,949	10,109	1,265	7,807	713	567	77
All other	11,172	2,930	5,649	1,209	5,208	684	65	17
Honey			78	7				
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:								
Pig iron	9,761	2,234			232	23	34	7
Ingots, bars, sheets, etc	678,441	89,702	897	107	6,010	452	12,847	1,666
Cutlery and side arms	36,314	9,553	1,197	373	22,034	5,139	20,441	5,280
Firearms	4,979	1,225	4,827	1,864	754	370	135	63
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver	13,736	1,155	2,927	403	52,271	3,710	105,681	9,570
Leather, and manufactures of:								
Leather	8,769	1,315	55,425	9,788	3,895	578	364	49
Boots	1,048	214	7,491	2,262	6	2		
Gloves	776	156	218	36	4,397	775		
Shoes and sandals	473,217	93,392	1,760,363	357,901	37,741	5,760	2,219	396
All other manufactures of	61,439	14,471	26,014	4,652	28,640	4,238	16,726	2,601

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No. 26.—*Statement of articles imported into the island of Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.		Germany.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE—continued.								
Machinery, and parts of:								
Agricultural	$36,429	$3,657						
Electrical	101,536	20,305			$4,430	$884	$32	$6
Locomotives, engines, and parts of	85,924	14,952			990	198	46	9
Scales and balances	24,099	4,664			1,543	306	859	172
Sewing machines, and parts of	96,192	19,173	$313	$63	457	92	18	3
Sugar and brandy machinery	220,950	27,150			5,966	675	15,439	1,544
All other	1,131,066	219,244	8,580	1,714	27,261	5,462	80,025	16,005
Malt liquors and cider	680,616	176,567	37,827	4,547	900	136	37,662	7,641
Marble, stone, and manufactures of:								
Building stone	13,470	2,483	3,291	1,677	745	38	1,882	218
Bricks	109,663	12,914	6,857	498	153	28	3	
All other	54,790	12,090	97,129	17,219	48,527	26,523	490	214
Matches	1,484	933	2,174	962	495	246	1,757	788
Metal composition, and manufactures of:								
Tin	75,649	21,606	8,685	1,592	4,695	488	4,667	482
All other	315,510	51,336	24,127	3,100	19,944	3,102	61,601	9,262
Musical instruments:								
Pianos	12,431	4,977	7,085	2,813	10,349	4,141	3,360	1,343
All other	5,063	1,991	2,596	994	2,886	1,152	14,050	5,404
Oils:								
Animal	100,796	7,006	5,190	749	801	58	2,931	230
Mineral—								
Crude	215,271	89,981			46	19		
Refined	64,439	44,453			168	40	596	176
Vegetable—								
Olive	10,216	2,108	732,545	86,527	10,372	1,257	148	15
All other vegetable	36,037	7,973	16,451	3,571	3,644	514	597	124
Paints and colors	95,171	19,365	17,770	4,049	11,131	2,956	22,549	5,164
Paper, and manufactures of	215,693	62,772	290,972	56,345	113,992	34,425	140,520	42,348
Plated ware	14,727	4,000	499	159	2,829	724	3,488	679
Provisions (comprising meat and dairy products):								
Meat—								
Fresh	60,149	11,257						
Salt or pickled	1,418,663	300,294	11,634	3,846	10	1	39	1
Lard and tallow	2,516,530	491,262	25,728	3,876			44	2
Butter and oleomargarine	113,776	30,097	64,642	12,127	3,150	462	4,807	684
Cheese	92,829	14,772	13,856	2,394	3,148	529	5,065	936
All other	1,533,518	298,203	608,328	146,684	63,539	12,705	6,014	1,260
Rice	18,587	5,671	66,957	11,459	12,405	3,568	740,343	168,874
Seeds	13,733	1,813	14,406	1,499	21	1		
Silk, and manufactures of:								
Raw	173	87	128	64	637	318	139	69
Manufactures of	34,540	17,357	45,634	22,775	305,691	150,159	27,445	13,721
Spices	14,567	3,541	105,574	25,348			133	32
Spirits, distilled:								
Alcohol	156	31	92	65	122	114	174	101
Brandy, and other compounded	28,074	10,214	25,585	15,866	104,293	63,538	1,627	1,355
Starch	103,497	23,897	100	5	150	24	4,538	1,049
Sugar and molasses:								
Molasses and sirup	33	8						
Sugar, raw	18	5					32	7
Sugar, refined	9,424	5,047			2	1	1	
Tools and implements	80,289	8,629	1,450	77	19,909	3,057	13,606	1,027
Tobacco:								
Cigars and cigarettes	9	37						
All other	115,578	41,263			360	15		
Varnish	34,675	9,447	778	249	1,294	261	444	130
Vegetables:								
Potatoes	636,807	91,467	40,007	6,117				
All other	431,576	75,421	506,374	64,217	2,717	405	1,337	230
Wines and cordials	12,890	5,522	2,232,960	1,449,685	81,783	38,356	4,295	1,506
Wood, and manufactures of:								
Firewood	345	13			2			
Lumber and timber	246,573	18,995	4,741	880	1,361	257	735	254
All other unmanufactured	59,663	8,095	5,548	1,659	596	175	177	50
Cabinetware and house furniture	92,275	25,344	24,100	5,466	20,805	4,861	13,870	3,497
All other manufactured	441,869	89,296	13,533	3,660	11,218	2,031	18,280	1,209

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No. 26.—*Statement of articles imported into the island of Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.		Germany.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE—continued.								
Wool, and manufactures of:								
Raw	$97	$37	$15	$6	$42	$17	$2	$1
Blankets and counterpanes:	1,668	795	10,517	4,873	2,643	1,057	4,784	700
Carpets	1,462	565	738	270	3,689	1,476	815	326
Flannels	763	303	1,371	548	8,291	3,318	1,327	530
Knitted goods	25,752	9,895	81,390	32,608	216,378	86,664	11,099	4,430
Yarns	47	18	529	211	2,769	1,121	2,947	1,179
All other manufactured	7,823	2,886	1,445	588	18,485	7,299	14,469	5,740
All other dutiable articles	2,246,236	376,967	953,126	183,000	967,470	148,782	430,206	80,669
Total	34,928,198	5,458,183	11,393,241	3,314,744	4,130,989	889,156	2,633,066	588,550

Articles.	United Kingdom.		Other countries.		Total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
FREE OF DUTY.						
Gold and silver:						
Gold coin			$18,415		$5,100,056	
Silver coin					91,070	
Agricultural implements	$102,278		88		440,015	
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Mineral waters and other, not alcoholic beverages	8,564		2,129		67,766	
Quinine, and alkaloids of cinchona bark	1,108		1,256		37,686	
Fertilizers, natural			33,600		35,100	
Fibers, vegetable, and manufactures of:						
Flax, hemp, and other fibers, raw or tow	4,572		113,371		155,402	
Trees, plants, and moss			402		8,389	
All other free articles	104,219		5,444		3,311,550	
DUTIABLE.						
Animals:						
Cattle	16,490	$478	6,729,762	$253,619	9,891,177	$380,933
Mules	190	30	156,458	11,402	452,052	32,062
Pigs	3,032	253	10,380	1,140	364,768	44,867
Sheep	128	54	1,409	475	8,708	2,297
All other, including fowl	1,294	254	112,826	20,776	504,288	91,602
Bark, tanning					3,467	623
Books, music, maps, engravings, etc	7,382	459	3,855	648	223,633	33,205
Breadstuffs:						
Barley					26,046	2,257
Bran and fodder	14,276	3,597	7	2	118,555	28,258
Corn	145	17	1,161	132	639,289	102,937
Corn meal	213	117	21	4	10,748	1,901
Oats	551	96	399	25	99,035	16,101
Oatmeal					768	320
Rye					241	25
Wheat					912	151
Wheat flour	5,138	733	10		2,113,773	743,431
Preparations, food	12,030	3,024	898	223	102,032	24,349
All other	516	60	72	25	23,067	2,824
Bristles	1,356	439	1,772	710	22,461	8,622
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Gums and resins	2,359	250			61,546	10,981
Opium	14,439	15,454	14,980	16,805	42,024	47,002
Dyes	802	187	6	1	3,151	576
Vanilla beans	422	106			818	207
All other	89,253	11,402	25,979	2,602	882,574	180,778
Clocks, watches, and parts of:						
Clocks, and parts of	388	110	450	181	24,093	9,386
Watches, and parts of	97	39	15,957	6,338	51,357	20,388
Cocoa	162	27	2,429	1,251	21,263	7,594
Coffee	4,796	2,865	470,251	80,443	1,755,183	629,447
Confectionery	3,821	952	1,224	299	104,116	27,038
Copper, and manufactures of:						
Ingots, bars and sheets	47,866	10,718	60	9	85,774	16,021
Manufactures of	45,817	7,374	3,505	477	409,903	70,389

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No. 26.—*Statement of articles imported into the island of Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.		Other countries.		Total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE—continued.						
Cork, and manufactures of:						
Cork bark	$5	$1	$816	$15	$25,146	$1,998
Cotton, and manufactures of:						
Raw	715	285	4,902	2,825	5,829	3,137
Waste	4,370	1,005	902	66	51,055	4,302
Yarn and thread	217,052	52,635	3,361	1,095	330,980	91,097
All other	3,069,927	998,891	40,012	10,115	6,726,318	1,991,466
Earthen, stone, and china ware	25,741	11,561	7,577	2,125	139,223	43,648
Eggs	20	3	8,817	1,512	762,599	146,452
Fertilizers	590	97	80	1	2,567	129
Fibers, vegetable, and manufactures of:						
Bags (for sugar)	251,947	53,022	12,724	2,560	301,230	62,897
Carpets	1,718	269	361	43	4,746	730
Cordage and rope	2,012	419	7,648	1,332	124,556	21,716
Yarns	5,812	949	7,765	1,449	30,358	5,222
All other	2,327,162	347,831	5,353	733	2,789,172	423,442
Fish, including shellfish	52,987	4,256	42,275	6,162	327,469	42,006
Fruits:						
Fresh or dry	4,810	598	16,016	3,547	294,569	35,324
Preserved	690	173	1,066	246	78,358	18,720
Glass and glassware	15,575	7,487	57,233	11,434	528,322	138,533
Gunpowder and explosives	840	236	1,506	1,013	62,544	19,241
Hair, and manufactures of					400	100
Hides and skins, other than fur skins:						
Goatskins	956	313	230	32	28,150	4,422
Hides of cattle	2,001	273	610	61	58,002	7,338
All other	585	102	365	75	23,044	5,017
Honey					78	7
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:						
Pig iron	4,671	928			14,698	3,192
Ingots, bars, sheets, etc	318,103	63,415	5,784	357	1,022,082	155,699
Cutlery and side arms	21,683	4,118	1,225	172	102,894	24,635
Firearms	321	247	75	13	11,091	3,732
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver	314	47	4,507	454	179,436	15,339
Leather, and manufactures of:						
Leather	3,914	644	289	33	72,656	12,407
Boots	31	2			8,576	2,480
Gloves	143	22			5,534	999
Shoes and sandals	5,045	937	4,218	1,230	2,282,803	458,616
All other manufactures of	21,032	3,441	3,001	541	156,852	26,944
Machinery, and parts of:						
Agricultural	290	29			36,719	3,686
Electrical	344	69	575	115	106,917	21,379
Locomotives, engines, and parts of	75	15			87,035	15,174
Scales and balances	382	59			26,883	5,201
Sewing machines, and parts of	693	138	15	3	97,688	19,472
Sugar and brandy machinery	4,129	414	2,999	300	249,483	30,083
All other	42,467	8,527	13,261	2,633	1,302,660	253,585
Malt liquors and cider	189,030	32,310	1,725	240	947,260	221,441
Marble, stone, and manufactures of:						
Building stone	1,839	689	38	4	21,265	5,109
Bricks	5,363	1,690			122,039	15,130
All other	2,301	849	10,714	4,683	213,951	61,478
Matches	8,240	2,870	286	107	14,436	5,906
Metal composition, and manufactures of:						
Tin	41,101	7,242	2,124	168	136,921	31,578
All other	83,552	13,790	34,557	3,791	539,291	84,361
Musical instruments:						
Pianos	405	162	313	125	33,893	13,561
All other	162	64	926	312	25,683	9,917
Oils:						
Animal	2,470	181	1,184	85	113,372	8,309
Mineral—						
Crude					215,317	90,000
Refined	6,439	3,478	20	3	71,662	48,150
Vegetable—						
Olive	4	1	6,186	773	759,471	90,681
All other vegetable	63,466	14,451	3,848	546	124,043	27,179

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No. 26.—*Statement of articles imported into the island of Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.		Other countries.		Total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE—continued.						
Paints and colors	$111,535	$33,440	$6,319	$2,046	$264,475	$67,020
Paper, and manufactures of	10,437	2,547	11,302	3,022	782,916	201,459
Plated ware	602	117	522	68	22,697	5,747
Provisions (comprising meat and dairy products):						
Meat—						
Fresh					60,149	11,257
Salted or pickled	16,150	4,351	1,522,340	489,072	2,968,836	797,565
Lard and tallow	9	2			2,542,311	496,142
Butter and oleomargarine	9,975	1,408	31,568	4,569	227,918	49,322
Cheese	65,108	9,902	397,221	68,973	577,227	97,506
All other	504,040	55,401	340,187	33,802	3,055,626	548,055
Rice	2,417,016	542,582	160,016	41,959	3,415,324	774,113
Seeds					28,160	3,313
Silk, and manufactures of:						
Raw					1,077	538
Manufactures of	40,565	20,290	36,431	18,616	490,306	242,918
Spices	918	229	201	66	121,393	29,216
Spirits, distilled:						
Alcohol					544	311
Brandy and other compounded	12,601	8,571	28,313	29,124	200,493	128,668
Starch	62,761	11,225	11,982	2,310	183,028	38,510
Sugar and molasses:						
Molasses and sirup					33	8
Sugar, raw					50	12
Sugar, refined			46	5	9,473	5,053
Tools and implements	18,254	3,329	159	18	133,667	16,137
Tobacco:						
Cigars and cigarettes					9	37
All other	983	560	1,800	1,611	118,716	43,449
Varnish	2,285	306	589	93	40,065	10,486
Vegetables:						
Potatoes	187,918	18,781	9,166	3,294	873,898	149,659
All other	14,482	3,477	340,303	80,244	1,296,789	223,984
Wines and cordials	5,150	2,108	10,074	3,806	2,347,152	1,500,982
Wood, and manufactures of:						
Firewood	54	2	273	22	674	37
Lumber and timber	4,021	1,412	64	13	257,495	21,811
All other unmanufactured	5,150	249	517	147	71,651	10,375
Cabinetware and house furniture	1,767	408	11,723	3,691	164,540	43,177
All other manufactured	2,982	1,013	3,841	728	491,723	97,937
Wool, and manufactures of:						
Raw					156	61
Blankets and counterpanes	2,622	1,050	111	45	22,345	8,520
Carpets	5,328	2,085			12,032	4,722
Flannels	1,218	487	48	19	13,018	5,205
Knitted goods	384,779	154,949	1,811	724	721,209	289,270
Yarns	513	209			6,805	2,738
All other manufactured	23,337	9,894	830	332	66,389	26,739
All other dutiable articles	702,494	120,342	448,046	125,724	5,747,578	1,035,484
Total	11,922,277	2,681,051	11,421,368	1,374,758	76,429,139	14,306,442

No. 27.—*Statement of articles imported into the port of Habana, Cuba, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.*

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.		Germany.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
FREE OF DUTY.								
Gold and silver:								
Gold coin	$4,212,107		$302,243		$530,000			
Silver coin	500		77,556					
Agricultural implements	180,197		275		4,294		$28,262	
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:								
Mineral waters and other nonalcoholic beverages	9,016		24,188		9,086		8,003	
Quinine, and alkaloids of cinchona bark	3,721				23,581		5,284	

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No. 27.—*Statement of articles imported into the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.		Germany.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
FREE OF DUTY—continued.								
Fertilizers, natural	$34							
Fibers, vegetable, and manufactures of:								
Flax, hemp, and other fibers, raw or tow	36,333						$321	
Trees, plants, and moss	7,307		$5		$175		41	
All other free articles	2,167,692		29,149		31,415		4,640	
DUTIABLE.								
Animals:								
Cattle	2,082,791	$80,913	68	$3				
Mules	251,844	16,560	30	5				
Pigs	322,568	40,164						
Sheep	5,573	1,446	68	22	13	$3		
All other, including fowl	330,989	59,806	260	58	246	15	4	$1
Bark, tanning			1					
Books, music, maps, engravings, etc	51,124	6,104	56,472	8,861	20,865	1,172	75,674	14,579
Breadstuffs:								
Barley	4,827	550	4	1			21,215	1,706
Bran and fodder	89,810	22,683	20	5				
Corn	574,815	92,913						
Corn meal	7,729	1,395	79	14				
Oats	78,934	13,950	11,272	862	150	10		
Oatmeal	658	302	47	6				
Rye	92	8	99	8				
Wheat	631	107						
Wheat flour	1,088,361	384,046	4,000	710				
Preparations, food	6,546	1,636	12,293	3,072	1,849	462	11,941	2,985
All other	266	85	743	222	37		315	106
Bristles	4,241	1,703	552	221	8,368	3,367	4,739	1,896
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:								
Gums and resins	46,166	8,866	163	9	67	8	164	16
Opium	10,428	12,250			151	267	32	39
Dyes	706	62	191	48	34	17	215	16
Vanilla beans	184	47			205	52		
All other	284,963	33,184	98,573	37,379	201,328	19,867	46,176	4,941
Clocks, watches, and parts of:								
Clocks, and parts of	17,149	6,730	53	21	2,508	1,003	1,717	688
Watches, and parts of	5,254	2,080	78	32	10,719	4,287	16,518	6,608
Cocoa	14,724	5,311			552	115	333	75
Coffee	1,079,386	410,417	16	2	2	1	3,050	164
Confectionery	31,404	8,102	50,379	12,593	9,472	2,368	91	23
Copper, and manufactures of:								
Ingots, bars, and sheets	2,143	241	1				734	29
Manufactures of	284,542	49,588	3,732	439	33,319	5,371	26,645	4,516
Cork, and manufactures of:								
Cork bark	4,310	419	18,524	1,434	733	47	77	5
Cotton, and manufactures of:								
Waste	12,353	849	24,997	1,117	340	13	1	
Yarn and thread	1,735	614	5,263	1,410	26,203	7,080	2,437	846
All other	572,166	192,761	1,623,138	442,506	582,026	138,581	226,279	71,991
Earthen, stone, and china ware	2,297	537	1,226	172	23,958	5,850	7,731	2,393
Eggs	699,405	134,753			24	5		
Fertilizers	1,524	27						
Fibers, vegetable, and manufactures of:								
Bags (for sugar)	27	2	822	134	139	16	7,253	1,515
Carpets	683	57	312	16	498	44	178	12
Cordage and rope	15,528	2,792	71,746	12,244	546	65	2,657	466
Yarns	2,062	185	9,713	1,797	1,507	203	1,298	214
All other	12,837	1,983	227,371	35,927	88,000	13,005	22,680	3,290
Fish, including shellfish	3,583	476	621	47				
Fruits:								
Fresh or dry	101,089	11,080	150,330	17,977	1,674	92		
Preserved	15,138	3,785	37,230	9,297	5,466	1,367	303	76
Glass and glassware	154,528	29,581	44,285	9,103	94,338	18,578	83,437	22,887
Gunpowder and explosives	11,970	2,648	546	374	2,818	1,636	9,481	3,401
Hair, and manufactures of	109	23	7	1	236	57		
Hides and skins, other than fur skins:								
Goatskins	8,364	1,002	5,870	862	7,188	1,101	717	62
Hides of cattle	32,215	4,083	9,892	1,237	7,689	697	567	77
All other	7,728	2,361	2,060	638	4,946	612	41	10
Honey			78	7				

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No. 27.—*Statement of articles imported into the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.		Germany.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE—continued.								
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:								
Pig iron	$25	$1			$207	$21		
Ingots, bars, sheets, etc	351,405	36,456	$30		408	23	$451	$66
Cutlery and side arms	31,290	8,094	994	$184	18,838	4,538	16,192	3,999
Firearms	4,279	812	3,692	1,382	577	231	135	63
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver	12,085	868	2,150	369	51,247	3,354	102,456	9,239
Leather, and manufactures of:								
Leather	5,152	674	58,588	9,196	3,895	578	46	6
Boots	287	46						
Gloves	766	153	218	36	4,289	743		
Shoes and sandals	432,068	81,052	1,561,166	309,479	35,214	5,251	2,141	374
All other manufactures of	45,756	8,558	17,795	2,737	25,977	3,811	13,623	1,942
Machinery, and parts of:								
Agricultural	9,429	943						
Electrical	88,509	17,702			3,498	698	32	6
Locomotives, engines, and parts of	3,594	719						
Scales and balances	16,672	3,334			1,507	301	733	145
Sewing machines, and parts of	86,744	17,349	313	63	457	92	18	3
Sugar and brandy machinery	14,095	1,410			4,709	471	8,043	804
All other	882,800	171,892	7,905	1,580	26,641	5,328	78,739	15,749
Malt liquors and cider	394,204	107,177	32,918	2,547	174	13	27,799	5,585
Marble, stone, and manufactures of:								
Building stone	12,480	2,190	3,291	1,677	741	38	1,882	218
Bricks	101,840	11,880	5,854	340	153	28		
All other	36,189	4,588	90,362	14,699	25,058	11,554		
Matches	789	454	2,174	962	495	246	1,757	788
Metal composition, and manufactures of:								
Tin	56,589	18,988	8,685	1,589	4,553	464	3,986	398
All other	67,843	12,347	15,338	1,759	14,117	2,087	28,792	3,002
Musical instruments:								
Pianos	9,945	3,978	5,269	2,108	10,349	4,141	2,834	1,132
All other	3,061	1,223	1,992	787	2,818	1,125	12,385	4,955
Oils:								
Animal	97,848	6,678	3,555	255	771	55	2,901	226
Mineral—								
Crude	197,344	83,340						
Refined	32,828	17,894			71	18	566	174
Vegetable—								
Olive	4,984	657	617,835	68,869	8,955	1,090	148	15
All other vegetable	13,142	2,468	6,961	1,050	3,549	497	269	24
Paints and colors	70,820	13,599	16,126	3,648	8,630	2,266	19,211	4,391
Paper, and manufactures of	163,485	48,525	265,208	48,041	105,322	31,051	121,760	36,601
Plated ware	12,455	3,180	299	72	2,765	678	3,110	609
Provisions (comprising meat and dairy products):								
Meat—								
Fresh	58,108	10,636						
Salted or pickled	652,649	122,585	8,689	1,795	10	1		
Lard and tallow	1,622,490	294,470	8,998	798			44	2
Butter and oleomargarine	57,407	14,782	58,900	11,089	2,999	434	3,075	434
Cheese	56,260	7,681	13,357	2,326	2,669	431	2,172	402
All other	1,036,868	179,182	471,553	112,408	53,495	10,391	4,890	884
Rice	56	6	59,426	9,460	12,243	3,543	355,219	71,953
Seeds	1,560	67	1,107	150				
Silk, and manufactures of:								
Raw	178	87	128	64	627	313	139	69
Manufactures of	27,935	14,098	43,553	21,748	282,998	141,360	24,635	12,318
Spices	12,165	2,958	101,487	24,407			133	32
Spirits, distilled:								
Alcohol	24	3	92	65	22	16	174	101
Brandy and other compounded	24,001	8,625	6,430	4,217	99,518	61,369	880	1,187
Starch	88,638	19,697	77	4	148	24	4,538	1,049
Sugar and molasses:								
Molasses and sirup	5							
Sugar, raw	16	5					32	7
Sugar, refined	6,527	3,699			2	1	1	
Tools and implements	54,261	4,433	1,294	62	6,799	412	11,156	557
Tobacco:								
Cigars and cigarettes	5	20						
All other	43,172	14,639			360	15		
Varnish	23,453	6,369	16	1	1,294	261	434	129

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No. 27.—*Statement of articles imported into the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.		Germany.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE—continued.								
Vegetables:								
Potatoes	$584,412	$69,589	$30,381	$4,796				
All other	230,117	41,534	449,742	56,589	$2,649	$576	$1,337	$220
Wines and cordials	8,591	3,914	1,924,409	1,281,657	70,343	33,109	4,226	1,465
Wood, and manufactures of:								
Firewood	345	13			2			
Lumber and timber	135,513	7,627	2,594	42	478	27	100	3
All other unmanufactured	7,380	1,473	10	2	1			
Cabinetware and house furniture	46,122	11,701	20,776	4,504	20,425	4,807	13,168	3,156
All other manufactured	352,101	68,573	9,121	1,362	9,889	1,699	17,388	964
Wool, and manufactures of:								
Raw	88	34	15	6	8	3		
Blankets and counterpanes	821	326	4,637	1,856	2,643	1,057	66	27
Carpets	1,324	519	668	267	3,643	1,458	815	326
Flannels	702	279	1,370	548	8,291	3,318	1,327	530
Knitted goods	24,661	9,513	78,835	31,536	214,571	85,934	10,996	4,370
Yarns	44	17	529	211	2,222	889	2,891	1,157
All other manufactured	1,646	671	981	392	8,729	3,489	12,183	4,874
All other dutiable articles	1,908,739	298,816	821,727	145,821	899,688	132,176	398,779	72,136
Total	25,229,487	3,559,077	9,751,286	2,742,495	3,809,416	795,283	1,942,008	414,759

Articles.	United Kingdom.		Other countries.		Total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
FREE OF DUTY.						
Gold and silver:						
Gold coin			$18,415		$5,062,765	
Silver coin					78,056	
Agricultural implements	$82,444		88		296,560	
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Mineral waters and other nonalcoholic beverages	7,489		2,100		59,882	
Quinine, and alkaloids of cinchona bark	1,015		1,256		34,857	
Fertilizers, natural			33,600		33,634	
Fibers, vegetable, and manufactures of:						
Flax, hemp, and other fibers, raw or tow	4,572		113,355		154,581	
Trees, plants, and moss			380		7,908	
All other free articles	90,363		3,895		2,827,154	
DUTIABLE.						
Animals:						
Cattle	11,650	$256	4,657,177	$184,190	6,751,686	$265,382
Mules			74,656	8,249	326,530	24,814
Pigs	91	14	6,495	588	329,144	40,766
Sheep			1,196	399	6,850	1,870
All other, including fowl	160	2	97,149	18,227	428,808	78,109
Bark, tanning					1	
Books, music, maps, engravings, etc	7,235	430	3,845	648	215,215	32,094
Breadstuffs:						
Barley					26,046	2,257
Bran and fodder	14,245	3,590	7	2	104,082	26,280
Corn			53	4	574,868	92,917
Corn meal	43	15			7,851	1,424
Oats	471	84	399	25	91,226	14,931
Oatmeal					705	306
Rye					191	16
Wheat					631	107
Wheat flour	75	19	10		1,092,446	384,775
Preparations, food	11,320	2,830	782	194	44,731	11,179
All other	11	5	72	25	1,444	443
Bristles	922	368	1,772	710	20,594	8,265
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Gums and resins	588	76			47,148	8,975
Opium	14,356	15,407	14,980	16,805	39,947	44,759
Dyes	69	29			1,215	172
Vanilla beans	370	93			759	192
All other	77,323	8,872	24,826	2,516	733,179	106,759

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No. 27.—*Statement of articles imported into the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.		Other countries.		Total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE—continued.						
Clocks, watches, and parts of:						
Clocks, and parts of	$213	$85	$450	$181	$22,090	$8,713
Watches, and parts of	69	28	15,745	6,254	48,383	19,289
Cocoa	162	27	2,429	1,251	18,200	6,779
Coffee	230	112	387,719	58,757	1,470,408	469,453
Confectionery	3,242	808	1,177	293	95,765	24,187
Copper, and manufactures of:						
Ingots, bars, and sheets	28,584	4,000	60	9	31,522	4,289
Manufactures of	38,688	6,257	3,505	474	390,431	66,645
Cork, and manufactures of:						
Cork bark			316	15	23,960	1,920
Cotton, and manufactures of:						
Raw			1,620	774	1,620	774
Waste	2,481	167	902	66	41,074	2,212
Yarn and thread	160,259	35,714	3,361	1,095	199,258	46,709
All other	2,567,952	778,829	35,688	9,488	5,627,199	1,634,156
Earthen, stone, and china ware	249	100	6,741	1,936	42,202	10,988
Eggs			8,796	1,505	708,225	136,263
Fertilizers	590	97	80	1	2,194	125
Fibers, vegetable, and manufactures of:						
Bags (for sugar)	78,926	13,416	864	169	83,031	15,252
Carpets	1,190	121	361	43	3,222	293
Cordage and rope	697	119	5,644	981	96,818	16,667
Yarns	3,035	375	7,764	1,441	25,399	4,215
All other	1,918,515	267,598	4,222	525	2,273,625	322,318
Fish, including shell fish	187	15	1,173	67	5,564	605
Fruits:						
Fresh or dry	4,498	474	11,330	2,628	268,871	32,251
Preserved	641	160	228	56	59,006	14,741
Glass and glassware	7,565	2,862	56,004	11,082	440,157	94,093
Gunpowder and explosives	705	206	1,386	930	26,906	9,195
Hair, and manufactures of					352	81
Hides and skins, other than fur skins:						
Goat skins	135	33	215	29	22,489	3,089
Hides of cattle	2,001	273	549	50	52,913	6,417
All other	132	29	186	45	15,093	3,695
Honey					78	7
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:						
Pig iron					232	22
Ingots, bars, sheets, etc	128,092	22,507	4,708	233	485,094	59,285
Cutlery and side arms	17,047	2,478	1,098	162	85,459	19,450
Firearms	8	7	75	13	8,766	2,508
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver	314	47	4,507	454	172,759	14,531
Leather, and manufactures of:						
Leather	3,506	558	289	33	66,476	11,045
Boots					287	46
Gloves	143	22			5,416	954
Shoes and sandals	5,029	934	4,209	1,227	2,039,827	398,317
All other manufactures of	18,553	2,910	2,977	585	124,681	20,493
Machinery, and parts of:						
Agricultural					9,429	943
Electrical	4	1	575	115	92,618	18,522
Locomotives, engines, and parts of					3,594	719
Scales and balances	203	28			19,115	3,808
Sewing machines, and parts of	693	138	15	3	88,240	17,648
Sugar and brandy machinery	2,147	215			28,994	2,900
All other	26,927	5,385	13,261	2,633	1,086,273	202,567
Malt liquors and cider	139,020	21,114	1,253	218	595,368	136,604
Marble, stone, and manufactures of:						
Building stone	1,817	687	38	4	20,249	4,814
Bricks	3,585	500			111,482	12,748
All other	156	27	10,434	4,455	162,199	35,323
Matches	7,991	2,772	286	107	18,492	5,329
Metal composition, and manufactures of:						
Tin	34,752	5,880	2,119	166	110,634	27,480
All other	12,310	1,533	33,066	8,558	171,466	24,286
Musical instruments:						
Pianos	405	162	313	125	29,115	11,646
All other	74	29	702	281	21,082	8,400

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No. 27.—*Statement of articles imported into the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.		Other countries.		Total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE—continued.						
Oils:						
Animal	$2,459	$179	$1,184	$85	$108,718	$7,678
Mineral—						
Crude					197,344	83,340
Refined	6,247	3,426	20	3	39,782	21,510
Vegetable—						
Olive			6,186	773	688,058	71,404
All other vegetable	51,155	10,834	3,848	546	78,924	15,414
Paints and colors	85,966	24,042	5,414	1,862	206,167	49,808
Paper, and manufactures of	6,636	1,478	10,433	2,788	672,844	168,484
Plated ware	249	39	277	32	19,155	4,610
Provisions (comprising meat and dairy products):						
Meat—						
Fresh					58,108	10,636
Salted or pickled	8,960	2,485	1,292,862	411,025	1,963,170	537,891
Lard and tallow	9	2			1,631,536	295,267
Butter and oleomargarine	6,668	897	26,945	3,707	154,994	31,343
Cheese	32,780	4,061	366,799	63,168	474,037	78,099
All other	403,446	42,020	290,840	22,883	2,261,072	357,768
Rice	1,290,784	257,673	6,872	1,221	1,724,600	343,856
Seeds					2,667	217
Silk, and manufactures of:						
Raw					1,067	533
Manufactures of	88,091	19,037	35,794	18,295	453,006	226,851
Spices	916	228	111	28	114,812	27,658
Spirits, distilled:						
Alcohol					312	156
Brandy and other compounded	12,082	8,379	28,313	29,124	171,174	112,901
Starch	60,368	10,715	9,315	1,834	168,084	33,323
Sugar and molasses:						
Molasses and sirup					5	
Sugar, raw					48	12
Sugar, refined			46	5	6,576	3,705
Tools and implements	11,286	1,595	156	17	84,952	7,076
Tobacco:						
Cigars and cigarettes					5	20
All other	951	567	1,691	1,584	46,174	16,795
Varnish	1,956	224	359	32	27,512	7,016
Vegetables:						
Potatoes	162,255	42,399	624	47	727,672	116,751
All other	7,610	1,546	337,216	79,631	1,028,571	179,896
Wines and cordials	4,662	1,946	9,378	3,645	2,021,609	1,275,755
Wood, and manufactures of:						
Firewood	54	2	273	22	674	37
Lumber and timber	1,092	45	4		139,781	7,744
All other unmanufactured			5	1	7,396	1,476
Cabinetware and house furniture	1,462	302	11,709	3,675	113,652	23,145
All other manufactured	1,145	201	3,440	390	393,084	73,179
Wool, and manufactures of:						
Raw					111	43
Blankets and counterpanes	2,622	1,050	111	45	10,900	4,361
Carpets	5,039	2,016			11,439	4,586
Flannels	1,218	487	48	19	12,956	5,181
Knitted goods	383,188	154,073	1,811	724	714,062	286,159
Yarns	476	194			6,162	2,468
All other manufactured	1,487	595	593	237	25,619	10,258
All other dutiable articles	628,398	101,619	448,046	125,724	5,100,377	876,282
Total	8,785,191	1,906,284	8,594,621	1,120,211	58,111,959	10,538,109

CUSTOMS SERVICE OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF SPECIAL AGENTS,
Habana, Cuba, October 8, 1900.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the bureau of special agents, customs service of Cuba, for the period of July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive.

This bureau was formally organized July 1, 1899, but the office had been created two months prior to that date, and the personnel of four agents, acting at that time under your direct orders, formed the nucleus of an organization which to-day is rec-

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ognized as an important adjunct to the customs service and an invaluable factor in the successful progress of this essential branch of the United States Government in Cuba.

During the first four months of actual service, viz, July to November, 1899, success did not seem to attend to any marked degree the combined efforts of the bureau and its agents, which may be accounted for partly by the fact that several of the agents were totally ignorant of the Spanish language, and partly because of the more important fact that it required considerable time and perseverance to fall in line with the subtle methods employed by the Spaniards, whose proclivities for smuggling, etc., had been assiduously nurtured for generations past, until it had developed into not merely an acquired habit, but into a science and an art of which they are absolute masters and defiantly proud.

During the above period innumerable minor investigations were conducted by the bureau, and agents were traveling continuously, familiarizing themselves with the island in general, reporting on the conditions of the various ports of entry, thus furnishing data regarding the different localities and possible danger to the revenues, and in many other ways preparing for a more efficient service.

On November 1, 1899, by order of the collector of customs for Cuba, I was appointed, temporarily, chief of the bureau, which appointment was made permanent under date of January 1, 1900.

Upon assuming control it was my first duty to report the innovations which I believed necessary for the successful operation of the bureau, prominent among which was the recommendation of appointment of Spanish-speaking agents and the division of the island into special-agent districts, each of which was to be in charge of a local resident agent, who should have control of all investigations within his territory, reporting in detail to headquarters, and pending instructions for definite action, in addition to daily general reports.

As far as practicable, my suggestions in this line were approved and followed, with the result that to-day the island is divided into four established districts, as above, viz, Habana, Cienfuegos, Gibara, and Santiago de Cuba, with headquarters at the first district, in addition to an agent detailed to each of the ports of Matanzas and Cardenas, and to the subport of Banes.

Several agents have been appointed, all of whom have an intimate knowledge of Spanish, part of them being natives of Cuba, and all chosen for their special adaptability to the requirements of the service.

The personnel of the bureau consists of sixteen, including the chief and two office clerks, leaving, according to the reorganization of the customs service July 1, 1900, one vacancy in the capacity of agent.

The duties of this bureau have not been confined solely to customs matters, but in its capacity as a confidential branch to the Government in general it has, on various occasions, been called upon to investigate matters of general interest. In fact, each agent is instructed to report on anything of apparent value to the Government in its administration of the affairs of the island.

This report would be unnecessarily lengthened were I to enter into the details of the innumerable minor investigations which have been conducted by this bureau; consequently I will only endeavor to recall for quotation several of the most notable achievements since its organization.

On December 18, 1899, after several weeks of hard and intricate work, we arrested Counterfeiter Luis Millan at No. 14 Inquisidor street, Habana, and found in his possession eight photo-etched copper plates which were to have been used in the manufacture of counterfeit United States bank notes of the $5, $10, and $20 denominations, also various negatives of the same, all of which are to be returned as per order of the Secretary of War, to the Hon. John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States secret service, Treasury Department.

This capture was made before any bills had been "shoved," and owing to the facility of passing counterfeit United States notes among a people whose ignorance of our money is only exceeded by their confidence in its stability, I deem this capture to be perhaps the most important service rendered by the bureau during its comparatively short career. Millan was tried, convicted, and is now serving a ten-years' sentence in the presidio of Habana.

In connection with this case I wish to mention that after five months of careful work on the part of this bureau, acting jointly with the Habana secret police, we arrested the accomplice of Millan—Ananias Leon—in whose possession we found one of the missing plates. This prisoner was subsequently released by the judge of first instance, court of Belen, for lack of evidence. This is but another instance of the utter incapacity of the corrupt judiciary of this island.

On December 20, 1899, the memorable arrest of several prominent customs officials

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in Habana was made, whose subsequent prosecution and acquittal by the courts of Habana has been a "cause celebre" for the past eight months, attracting universal attention throughout the island and the United States.

In the detection of these dishonest officials the bureau took a very prominent part and was charged with the details of their prosecution. Comments on their trial and release are unnecessary, as it is unanimously pronounced by the American officials conversant with the case a gross miscarriage of justice, only possible in a country where the judicial system has but one distinctive feature, namely, corruptness.

A creditable performance was the detection of an old-time fraud extensively practiced during the Spanish régime. I refer to the successful attempt of Justo Taladrid, the most celebrated smuggler in Cuba, to withdraw four cases of merchandise from the custom-house of Habana without payment of duties by substituting, preparatory to the withdrawal, the same number of cases bearing the same marks and weights and containing merchandise of little value. This daring and successful act had been effected by the use of assumed names and by apparently shutting every avenue likely to afford us means of detection. By persistent labor intelligently applied the agents of this bureau finally located the smuggler in the person of Taladrid, accumulating evidence which is surprisingly overwhelming and absolutely incontestable. He is now awaiting trial, together with his accomplice, Ignacio Cuervo, and if the trial is honestly conducted I have no doubt of their final conviction.

These are the only cases now pending in the courts.

Several more cases of importance can be cited as evidence that the bureau is alive to the situation and active in its operations, but as I do not deem it advisable to write a lengthy report I will close by inviting your attention to the extreme difficulty of performing creditable service in this country owing to the lack of facilities for gaining information from the natives, whose sympathies are, as a rule, against the Government's administration in matters pertaining to the prosecution of smugglers. This difficulty is generally intensified when the investigator is an American, and actually becomes a serious handicap.

In view of these obstacles I look back with pleasure on the record of the bureau for the first year of its existence, and I truly believe that its value to the Government will increase in proportion as the months go by, and the varied experience gained and data compiled from fragmentary evidence, etc., will soon represent a valuable collection of precedents, establishing a method of handling skilfully and expediently the multifarious problems constantly arising.

RÉSUMÉ.

Since the writing of the foregoing several cases of importance have come under the observation of the bureau, one of which merits some mention.

I refer to the capture of several large cases of opium, which were landed at the Habana custom-house wharf on September 21, 1900, and which were promptly seized by the bureau of special agents.

This capture deserves special mention as it clears up the mystery which surrounded the importation of this drug, and over which we have been puzzling ever since the organization of this bureau.

The culprits are old timers in the business, having enjoyed immunity from detection for over fourteen years. Their system was a very elaborate one, and was carried on by the use of an unlimited capital. They purchased the opium in large quantities in Liverpool, England, from which point it was shipped, in such quantities as occasion required, to the port of Santander, Spain, and there transferred to "chorizo" or sausage cans, and, after being duly labeled, reshipped, by the same vessel, for Cuba.

It would arrive here, and by collusion with employees on the wharf, whose hands had previously been greased by Spanish gold, its passage as "sausage" was made comparatively easy.

One of the best results of this achievement was the detection of the custom-house official whose aid had been enlisted by these intrepid smugglers, and being an officer of considerable importance, viz, inspector in charge of wharves, his prompt dismissal has had a most beneficial effect.

Very respectfully,

F. S. CAIRNS,
Chief of Special Agents.

Maj. TASKER H. BLISS,
Collector of Customs for Cuba.

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CUSTOMS SERVICE OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE REVENUE-CUTTER DIVISION,
Elizabethport, N. J., September 22, 1900.

SIR: Complying with your telegraphic orders of September 18, I have the honor to make the following report:

At the time I took charge of the revenue-cutter service (February 8, 1900), aside from the harbor launches, but two vessels were transferred to my department, namely, the U. S. S. *Kanawha* and the U. S. S. *Viking*.

Owing to the great first cost of these vessels and their equipments (almost $150,000), their large monthly pay rolls, their great coal consumption, and their deep draft, I recommended that both be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, and in their stead small vessels, suitable to the shallow waters surrounding the island of Cuba, be purchased.

My recommendations being approved, the *Kanawha* was at once turned over to the Quartermaster's Department. The *Viking* was temporarily continued in the service of patrolling the southern coast until the middle of June, when she too was transferred.

During the few months' cruise of the *Viking* she was continuously at sea, with the exception of such times as she was compelled to put in for coal and provisions.

Every harbor was carefully sounded, and reports regarding various shoals were made by her commanding officer. All vessels sighted were boarded, and where violations of existing laws were discovered the captains were warned. All reports of illicit traffic were investigated and proven groundless. One schooner was seized and turned over to the captain of the port of Cienfuegos. On various occasions she carried military and customs service officers to such points as could not be readily or promptly reached by the usual transportation facilities.

The captured gunboat *Baracoa* was added to my department in June. During the brief period she has served under me she has been constantly employed assisting various collectors, and has therefore not had an opportunity to act independently. She will in time prove a valuable acquisition.

With such limited means the service can not prove effective. At the present time but one boat is actively employed to patrol a coast of almost 2,000 miles, surrounded with countless small islands, behind any one of which sailing craft can readily disappear. Not until the five vessels now building can have the opportunity to investigate the inland waters will it be possible to prove or disprove the necessity for this coast patrol.

The five vessels now completed at the Crescent Shipyard are of the following dimensions: No. 7, 70 feet long, 10 feet beam, 2½ feet draft; Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11, 60 feet long, 10 feet beam, 2½ feet draft. All the hulls are built of galvanized steel throughout, of the same weight and construction as is used in the United States torpedo boats. Each is divided into five compartments. The engines are compound, of 6 by 12 by 8 inches dimensions. Roberts tubular boilers. Bunker capacity, 6 tons; with estimated steaming radius of six days. Maximum speed, 10 miles. Water-tank capacity on Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11 is 600 gallons; on No. 7, 800 gallons. Keel condenser. Accommodations for two officers and five men. The galley has an oil stove, large ice chest, and large locker space. Water-closet and wash room are provided on each boat. The armament consists of one 1-pounder Hotchkiss R. F. gun on hydraulic carriage and cage stand, and six S. and W. .44-caliber revolvers. Fifty shells and forty blanks, together with 1,000 rounds of revolver ammunition, are supplied to each boat. The equipment is complete and should be ample for twelve months.

Expendible supplies, such as paints, oils, etc., are sufficient for from three to six months.

* * * * * * *

In conclusion, I call your attention to the fact that for the amount allotted I promised to build five vessels of 50 feet length, in place of which I have procured four of 60 feet length and one of 70 feet.

The whole cost of these vessels and equipments is just one-third of the cost of the *Kanawha* and *Viking*. The coal consumption of the five is one-half of that of the two. The pay rolls of the five two-thirds that of the two.

Owing to the fact that all my papers are in Habana I can not give you the many items of the expenses of the launch service which I have reduced during the three months I have actually spent in Habana. These figures I will submit at some future date.

Respectfully,

F. H. HUNICKE,
Chief of Revenue-Cutter Service for Cuba.

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

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REPORT OF MAJ. TASKER H. BLISS, COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR CUBA.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, February 7, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the military governor, dated December 22, 1900, I have the honor to submit the inclosed statistical statements relating to the customs service of the island of Cuba during the last six months of the year 1900, together with the following brief report. This report, with the thirty-six tabular statements, is in form supplementary to the annual report rendered by me for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and the customs statistics for the successive periods are presented literally alike. Several additional tables have been inserted into the series of the latter report, but they in no way detract from its absolute identity with the former.

There is a broad distinction, however, to be made between the two reports, which is due to the changes in the customs tariff. The revised tariff of March 31, 1900, was put into effect on the 15th of June following. Consequently the report inclosed is practically based upon the results under the new tariff. But whatever differences this may have produced will hardly be evident upon the face of the statements.

A conspicuous difference, produced by the change in the schedules of classification of commodities, both of import and export, which was made July 1, 1900, will be found upon the respective statements of importation and exportation by articles, the new schedules very largely increasing the number of heads or articles. This increase in the number or classes does not affect the totals, but it makes instructive comparison between the customs service of the last six months and that of any preceding similar period almost impossible.

A full comparative statement of the transactions of the two years, 1899 and 1900, would be very desirable, but it was found to be impracticable in view of the aforesaid changes in the classification of commodities. However, to meet the probable demand of some comparison between the results of the two years, I have the honor to add a few tables, with some explanatory comment upon the more salient points in the business of the respective years.

Similar tables are given to emphasize the overwhelming importance which Habana bears to the trade of the island, and others of the same character to show the vast trade relations which the United States sustains to Cuba.

COMPARISONS BETWEEN 1899 AND 1900.

The importations into the island of Cuba during the year 1900, approximated $70,000,000, and the exportations from the island exceeded $51,000,000, leaving a balance against the island of a little

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more than $18,000,000. During 1899 the total importations into the island aggregated $75,000,000; the total exportations $50,000,000, with a balance of nearly $25,000,000 against the island. The exact figures for the respective years are as follows:

Years.	Importations.	Exportations.	Balance.
1899	$75,572,008	$50,933,363	$24,638,645
1900	69,893,560	51,375,537	18,440,725
Difference	− 5,678,448	+ 442,174	− 6,197,920

The balance shows a slight increase in the value of exportations in 1900 over 1899, but in importations there is a considerable falling off in 1900, amounting to $5,678,448, or about 7½ per cent. This falling off is, however, only an apparent decrease, for if the gold and silver coin imported, which should not be reckoned among the articles of consumption and construction, is deducted from the totals of importations, it will show a slight increase for 1900 on the part of the proper articles of import, as well as of export:

Importations:		
1899—		
Total	$75,572,008	
Coin	9,515,987	
All other articles		$66,056,021
1900—		
Total	69,893,560	
Coin	3,373,021	
All other articles		66,520,539
Increase in 1900		464,518

Any increase of imports in 1900, however small, becomes remarkable when considered in the light of the bereft and poverty-stricken condition of the island at the beginning of 1899. There was an extraordinary demand during the first year for the necessaries of life—for articles of food, clothing, and shelter.

TRADE BETWEEN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The place which the United States holds in the commerce of Cuba fully justifies that special mention be made of it. Of imports, the United States furnished 47.8 per cent in 1899, and 46 per cent in 1900. Of exports that country absorbed a still larger proportion, taking 80 per cent in 1899 and 65 per cent in 1900.

The statement of it follows:

	Importations.	Per cent.	Exportations.	Per cent.
1899.				
Total	$75,572,008	100	$50,933,363	100
United States	36,099,848	47.8	40,942,549	80.3
All other countries	39,472,160	52.2	9,990,814	19.7
1900.				
Total	69,893,560	100	51,452,835	100
United States	32,169,033	46	33,615,627	65.3
All other countries	37,724,527	54	17,837,208	34.7

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United States—Imports to and exports from Cuba.

	Importations.	Exportations.	Balance.
1899	$36,099,848	$40,942,549	$4,842,701
1900	32,169,033	33,615,627	1,446,594
Decrease	4,930,815	7,326,922	3,396,107

Deducting the gold and silver coin imported from the total imports of the respective years leaves an excess of actual importations of $420,489 for the year 1899.

Importations:		
1899—		
Total	$36,099,848	
Coin	7,581,298	
All other articles		$29,518,550
1900—		
Total	32,169,033	
Coin	3,070,972	
All other articles		29,098,061
Decrease in 1900		420,489

This decrease will probably be found in the importation of articles of food, of which upward of $3,000,000 worth more were imported from the United States in 1899 than in 1900.

RELATIONS OF HABANA TO THE ISLAND.

The best index to the commerce of the island of Cuba is afforded by the transactions at the port of Habana. During 1899 this port received 76 per cent of the total importations of the island, and during 1900, 72 per cent. Of exportations there were loaded at this port 60 per cent in 1899 and 61 per cent in 1900. The transactions have been remarkably uniform, as the following table will show:

Year.	Importations.	Exportations.
1899	$57,316,184	$30,601,025
1900	50,560,173	31,335,363

The difference between the totals of importation may be almost accounted for by the difference in the importation of coin during the respective years.

The merchants of Habana buy extensively in foreign markets for redistribution throughout the island. For example, there were entered at this port during 1900 more than 75 per cent of the total of olive oil; 85 per cent of shoes and sandals; 90 per cent of beer; 90 per cent of paper; 90 per cent of silk goods; 80 per cent of wines; 95 per cent of lumber; 90 per cent of woolen goods, etc. Habana almost exclusively among the ports of the island imports raw material, or material partly raw, for use in manufactures or construction of buildings. Very little of this class of articles is entered at the other ports.

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TRADE OF HABANA WITH THE UNITED STATES.

A comparative statement of the importations at Habana gives the following results:

	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.
Total, island	$75,572,008	100	$69,893,560	100
Habana	57,316,184	76	50,550,173	72
All other ports	18,255,824	24	19,343,386	28

Importations into Habana from the United States and all other countries.

	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.
Total	$57,315,184	100	$50,550,173	100
United States	28,139,002	49.95	21,865,651	43.3
All other countries	29,177,182	50.05	28,684,522	56.7

The decrease in importations from the United States during 1900 is accounted for in the decrease in coin and articles of food importations. The following table gives in detail the leading classes of articles entered at this port during the two years from the United States:

	1899.	1900.		1899.	1900.
Articles of food	$11,753,943	$9,396,759	Oils, animal and mineral	$427,679	$206,284
Metals and manufactures	2,696,814	1,932,472	Glass and glassware	141,372	152,991
Fibers and manufactures	1,300,954	378,921	Horses and mules	360,178	419,914
Wood and manufactures	867,324	577,324	Miscellaneous	975,024	2,660,286
Hides, leather, and manufactures	731,150	398,107	Articles free of duty	655,652	2,189,132
Paper and manufactures and books	286,024	207,218	Gold coin	7,436,255	2,082,082
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, paints, etc	507,633	419,161	Total	28,139,002	21,865,651

It will be noted that, according to the above table, there was a decrease of $6,273,351 in the amount of importations from the United States during 1900; but it must also be observed that this decrease is accounted for by the excess of coin and articles of food, $4,504,173 and $2,357,184, respectively, which were entered here in 1899 more than in 1900. The above columns are an eloquent and unquestionable statement of the wide difference between the conditions in Habana during 1899 and 1900. The column of 1899 is composed of necessities almost altogether. Very little is found in the item of "miscellaneous", which is made up of those innumerable and unclassifiable articles, very important and useful, as a rule, but not essentially necessary. On the other hand, in the column for 1900, while giving substantial representation to the articles necessary for food, health, clothing, shelter, and general construction or rehabilitation, the "miscellaneous" item, embracing the luxuries of life, exceeds $2,600,000, or nearly three times as much as in 1899.

EXPORT TRADE OF HABANA.

The regularity of Habana's trade, which is so definitely disclosed by the foregoing table of importations from the United States, is even

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better illustrated by its exportation figures when placed side by side with the value of the exports from the other ports of the island, during periods of six months each, as follows:

Period.	Habana.	All other ports.	Total.
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1899	$14,975,565	$15,618,047	$30,593,612
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1899	15,625,460	3,833,027	19,458,487
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1900	14,460,958	15,611,073	30,072,031
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1900	16,874,405	4,429,101	21,303,506
Year 1899	30,601,025	19,451,074	50,052,099
Year 1900	31,335,363	20,040,174	51,375,537
Both years	61,936,388	39,491,248	101,472,636

The total exports from the island for the last two years exceed $100,000,000, of which Habana handled nearly $62,000,000. The leading exports, sugar and tobacco, do not pass out side by side. Habana ships the great bulk of tobacco. The sugar is mostly shipped from the other ports. Tobacco is a steady exporter, going out month by month, while the bulk of the sugar is exported during the first six months of the year. This explains why the ports outside of Habana exported practically four times as much in value during the first six months of the respective years as during the last six months.

The exports from Habana were distributed by countries and classes as follows:

	1899.		1900.	
	United States.	All other countries.	United States.	All other countries.
Tobacco:				
Leaf	$8,066,558	$581,557	$9,446,148	$3,388,284
Cigars	10,136,850	1,532,540	2,424,755	9,487,354
All others	196,291	286,692	21,288	67,340
Total tobacco	18,401,699	2,400,789	11,892,131	12,942,978
Sugar	1,494,187	24,351	1,661,943	16,519
Coin	2,771,384	2,826,553	258,738	2,165,157
All other articles	1,230,711	1,951,351	1,008,161	1,389,736
Grand total	23,897,981	6,703,044	14,820,973	16,514,490

There is apparently a large falling off in the exportations to the United States during the second year, and an even larger gain in the exportations to the rest of the world. But the explanation will probably be found in the items of cigars. The greater part of the cigars shipped to Europe go by way of New York, and during the first nine months of 1899, when heavy shipments of cigars were made, no account was kept of the final destination of the article. It is not possible now to determine the exact amount that should be credited to the United States and to the rest of the world, Europe almost exclusively, but judging the exportations of 1899 by those of 1900, it is reasonable to assume that at least $7,000,000 worth of cigars destined for Europe were credited to the United States. The transposition of this sum would reduce the exports to the United States to $16,897,981, and those to the rest of the world would be increased to $13,703,044. The remaining differences may be accounted for by the difference in coin exportations to the United States, and by that of increased purchase of

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leaf tobacco by the countries of Europe. On this basis is presented the following revised table of exportations from Habana:

	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.
United States	$16,897,981	55	$14,820,973	47.2
All other countries	13,703,044	45	16,514,490	52.7
Grand total	30,601,025	100	31,335,463	100

In these two years the United States received slightly more than one-half of all that was exported from Habana, and if the exportations of coin are deducted that country received more than one-half during each year. Deducting the coin, the account stands as follows:

	1899.	Per cent.	1900.	Per cent.
United States	$14,126,597	55.4	$14,562,235	50.4
All other countries	11,376,491	44.6	14,349,343	49.6
Total	25,503,088	100	28,911,578	100

In conclusion, there are presented herewith extracts from the statistics of the Habana custom-house of fifty classes of articles of importation for the year 1900, the bulk of which come from markets other than the United States. These extracts give the quantity wherever possible. They give the values in each case. The United States is given the first place, and totals the last place. Between, in order from the highest to the lowest, are placed all those countries whose shipments to this port exceed the shipments of the United States. The countries supplying less than the United States are not mentioned.

Comparative statement of importations by leading countries.

Country.	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent.
Mineral water and nonalcoholic beverages:			
United States		$4,164	6.5
Spain		37,827	59
France		9,342	15
United Kingdom		8,621	13
All countries		64,101	100
Flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibers, raw or tow:			
United States, tons	159	26,897	16
Other American countries, do	1,019	100,533	59
United Kingdom, do	263	39,750	23
All countries, do	1,443	167,501	100
Cattle:			
United States	45,532	1,002,117	23.5
Other American countries	128,521	3,260,530	76
All countries	174,057	4,262,747	100
Books and other printed matter:			
United States		38,207	17.9
Spain		84,198	39.3
Germany		68,198	32
All countries		213,883	100
Barley:			
United States, bushels	2,542	2,063	5
Germany, do	24,387	39,480	95
All countries, do	26,929	41,543	100
Preparations (grain) for food:			
United States		3,902	13.4
United Kingdom		8,980	30.9
Spain		7,509	25.9
Germany		5,737	19.7
All countries		29,151	100

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Comparative statement of importations by leading countries—Continued.

Country.	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent.
Bristles:			
United States.....pounds..	12,086	$3,671	20
France.....do....	9,728	7,365	40
Germany.....do....	8,298	4,587	25
All countries.....do....	38,601	18,321	100
Brushes:			
United States.....		5,418	28.5
France.....		9,017	47.3
All countries.....		18,997	100
Opium:			
United States.....pounds..	4,318	10,246	16
Other countries, including China.....do....	15,068	38,173	59.7
United Kingdom.....do....	5,198	13,524	21.1
All countries.....do....	25,385	63,919	100
Dyes:			
United States.....		872	45.2
Germany.....		968	50
All countries.....		1,930	100
Watches:			
United States.....		10,967	16.2
Other European countries.....		24,412	36.2
Germany.....		18,166	26.9
France.....		13,653	20.3
All countries.....		67,367	100
Confectionery:			
United States.....pounds..	312,126	29,146	30
Spain.....do....	465,680	50,902	53
All countries.....do....	903,519	96,423	100
Copper, ingots, bars, and sheets:			
United States.....pounds..	54,648	7,263	22.8
United Kingdom.....do....	148,831	24,475	71
All countries.....do....	203,919	31,857	100
Cork manufactures:			
United States.....		4,742	18.6
Spain.....		19,212	75
All countries.....		25,497	100
Cotton waste:			
United States.....pounds..	169,306	9,564	31
Spain.....do....	181,882	17,948	58
All countries.....do....	402,408	31,021	100
Cotton yarn and thread:			
United States.....pounds..	3,195	745	.44
United Kingdom.....do....	221,511	131,769	77.6
France.....do....	53,342	23,523	13.8
Spain.....do....	15,014	5,344	3.1
Germany.....do....	10,669	5,099	3
Other European countries.....do....	7,254	3,321	2
All countries.....do....	311,082	169,833	100
All other cotton goods:			
United States.....		287,897	6
United Kingdom.....		2,329,715	48.3
Spain.....		1,294,247	26.8
France.....		565,667	11.5
All countries.....		4,822,122	100
Earthen, stone, and china ware:			
United States.....		4,273	5
Germany.....		29,294	35
United Kingdom.....		17,303	20.2
France.....		16,456	19.5
Other European countries.....		8,519	12
Spain.....		5,943	7
All countries.....		83,351	100
Bags for sugar:			
United States.....bags..	53	23	.02
United Kingdom.....do...	704,877	77,279	74.7
Germany.....do...	200,205	23,218	22.5
Spain.....do...	13,515	2,120	2.05
Other European countries.....do...	8,460	864	.83
All countries.....do...	927,110	103,504	100
Cordage and rope:			
United States.....pounds..	81,999	10,410	15.2
Spain.....do....	252,719	41,725	60.6
All countries.....do....	460,497	68,839	100
Linen and all other products of vegetable fibers:			
United States.....		4,782	.3
United Kingdom.....		1,251,102	79.6
Spain.....		198,769	12
France.....		76,402	4.2
Germany.....		17,994	1.1
Other European countries.....		13,428	.86
All countries.....		1,564,035	100
Fruit, fresh or dry:			
United States.....		84,538	27.6
Spain.....		208,987	68.3
All countries.....		305,642	100

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Comparative statement of importations by leading countries—Continued.

Country.	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent.
Fruits, preserved:			
United States		$13,414	22.2
Spain		39,976	66
All countries		60,491	100
Cutlery and side arms:			
United States		18,583	26
France		21,721	30.3
All countries		71,521	100
Firearms:			
United States		3,380	28.4
Spain		7,218	61
All countries		11,901	100
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver:			
United States		14,215	9.1
Germany		89,374	57.6
France		44,701	28
All countries		155,315	100
Leather:			
United States		7,635	19.7
Spain		22,191	57.2
All countries		38,787	100
Shoes and sandals:			
United States ..... pairs..	294,209	299,209	19.2
Spain ..... do....	1,750,442	1,245,376	79.7
All countries ..... do....	2,082,499	1,561,946	100
Sugar and brandy machinery:			
United States		9,183	39.2
Germany		9,444	40.5
All countries		23,298	100
Marble and stone, excepting building stone and bricks:			
United States		18,836	14.1
Spain		82,507	62
France		22,306	17
All countries		132,861	100
Matches:			
United States ..... gross..	3,974	1,507	9.9
United Kingdom ..... do....	5,908	5,905	45.5
Spain ..... do....	1,883	2,654	17.5
Other European countries ..... do....	2,824	2,428	16.2
All countries ..... do....	16,075	15,149	100
Pianos:			
United States	39	4,311	18.7
France	88	8,365	36.2
Spain	60	6,322	27.4
All countries	171	23,080	100
All other musical instruments:			
United States		2,377	9.5
Germany		15,239	61.2
France		3,180	12.7
Spain		2,968	11.9
All countries		24,916	100
Olive oil:			
United States ..... gallons..	1,526	927	.15
Spain ..... do....	578,700	593,370	98.3
France ..... do....	9,328	7,541	1.25
Other European countries ..... do....	1,241	1,212	.2
All countries ..... do....	590,924	603,218	100
All other vegetable oils:			
United States ..... gallons..	30,691	16,966	29.4
United Kingdom ..... do....	61,695	31,087	53.9
All countries ..... do....	104,326	57,714	100
Paper and manufactures of:			
United States		169,011	23.5
Spain		257,440	35.5
All countries		717,014	100
Meat, salted or pickled:			
United States ..... pounds..	7,443,439	583,425	28.6
Other American countries ..... do....	26,331,213	1,449,278	71.1
All countries ..... do....	33,828,978	2,038,009	100
Cheese:			
United States ..... do....	256,817	38,875	9.6
Holland and other European countries ..... do....	2,460,463	302,749	54
United Kingdom ..... do....	292,176	37,560	9.3
All countries ..... do....	3,167,258	399,696	100
Rice:			
United States ..... do....	57,635	1,475	.1
United Kingdom ..... do....	50,853,608	1,061,952	71
Germany ..... do....	19,289,848	387,230	25
Spain ..... do....	1,254,380	38,522	2.5
France ..... do....	194,920	3,387	.2
All countries ..... do....	71,656,812	1,492,718	100
Silk, manufactures of:			
United States		16,395	3.3
France		306,323	61.6

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Comparative statement of importations by leading countries—Continued.

Country.	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent.
Silk, manufactures of—Continued.			
Germany		$48,929	10.1
China and Japan		46,964	9.5
United Kingdom		35,319	7.1
Spain		34,964	7
All countries		496,919	100
Spices:			
United States ..... pounds..	74,692	11,841	10.2
Spain ..... do....	[1]11,912	[1]97,727	88.2
All countries ..... do....	96,117	110,851	100
Brandy and other compounded spirits:			
United States ..... gallons..	8,958	9,[illegible]6	6
France ..... do....	66,026	105,746	64.5
Other European countries ..... do....	35,027	24,[illegible]28	15.2
Spain ..... do....	7,617	12,180	7.3
All countries ..... do....	125,188	163,112	100
Wine in barrel or cask:			
United States ..... do....	14,364	6,954	.40
Spain ..... do....	8,274,012	1,648,883	96.60
France ..... do....	[2]43,706	37,789	2.20
Other European countries ..... do....	18,995	7,564	.44
All countries ..... do....	8,358,327	1,705,675	100
Wine in half bottles:			
United States ..... dozen..	103	1,234	3.06
Spain ..... do....	13,286	37,133	92.1
France ..... do....	353	1,153	2.86
All countries ..... do....	14,586	40,306	100
Wine, champagne, and cordials:			
United States ..... liters..	1,971	1,123	12.1
France ..... do....	4,699	7,259	78.4
All countries ..... do....	7,331	9,258	100
Starch:			
United States ..... pounds..	996,437	16,990	18
United Kingdom ..... do....	2,005,462	56,808	60
All countries ..... do....	3,739,482	94,410	100
All other vegetables, except potatoes:			
United States		238,262	25.7
Spain		375,254	40.5
Other American countries		292,213	31.6
All countries		924,392	100
Woolen blankets:			
United States		755	5.5
Spain		5,942	43
United Kingdom		3,380	24.5
France		3,358	24
All countries		13,807	100
Woolen carpets:			
United States ..... yards..	345	387	3.2
United Kingdom ..... do....	8,875	6,264	51.2
France ..... do....	6,484	3,997	32.7
Germany ..... do....	1,334	1,069	8.7
Spain ..... do....	446	401	3.3
All countries ..... do....	18,101	12,209	100
Woolen yarns:			
United States ..... pounds..	5	7	.12
France ..... do....	4,920	2,833	48.9
Germany ..... do....	3,148	2,302	39.8
Spain ..... do....	643	572	9.5
United Kingdom ..... do....	42	43	.76
Other European countries ..... do....	44	38	.65
All countries ..... do....	8,802	5,795	100
Flannels:			
United States		6,543	18.2
Germany		13,585	37.9
Spain		9,145	25.5
All countries		35,891	100
All other manufactured woolens:			
United States		11,962	1.7
United Kingdom		372,856	53.9
France		230,952	33.4
Spain		49,840	7.2
Germany		22,681	3.2
All countries		690,768	100

[1] Includes saffron and hence the great import value.

[2] Includes champagne.

Very respectfully,

TASKER H. BLISS,
Major, Collector of Customs for Cuba.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA.

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STATISTICS OF CUBAN CUSTOMS SERVICE, JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, February 7, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the military governor, dated December 22, 1900, I have the honor to transmit herewith the following tables relating to the statistics of the Cuban customs service from July 1 to December 31, 1900:

1. List of collectors of customs.
2. Personnel at all ports.
3. (Extra) comparative statement of personnel at all ports.
4. Number of vessels entered and cleared, with résumé of the same.
5. (Extra) foreign entries and clearances by flags at all ports.
6. Immigration at the port of Habana.
7. Chinese immigration.
8. Passengers, arrivals and departures, port of Habana.
9. Passengers, arrivals and departures, all ports.
10. Passenger statement by sex and by ports.
11. (Extra) comparative statement of passenger arrivals and departures during 1899 and 1900.
12. (Extra) total arrivals and departures of passengers at port of Habana during 1899 and 1900.
13. (Extra) immigration at port of Habana, by nationalities.
14. Customs receipts at all ports.
15. Customs collections by months, both imports and exports.
16. Customs collections, both import and export, at port of Habana.
17. (Extra) comparative statement of collections during 1899 and 1900 at all ports.
18. (Extra) comparative statement of collections during 1899 and 1900 at port of Habana.
19. Customs expenditures by ports and by months.
20. Customs disbursements at all ports by classes and by months.
21. Customs disbursements at port of Habana by classes and by months.
22. Comparative statement of receipts and expenditures, with cost of collection, at all ports.
23. Relative rank of all ports according to the collections.
24. Importation of live stock at all ports.
25. Importation of live stock at port of Habana.
26. (Extra) importation of live stock at all ports by countries.
27. Exportation of tobacco at all ports.
28. (Extra) exportation of tobacco to leading countries.
29. Exportation of sugar, molasses, sirup, and confectionery at all ports.
30. (Extra) exportation of sugar, etc., to leading countries.
31. Total exportation by articles and by leading countries from all ports.
32. (Extra) total exportation by articles and by leading countries from port of Habana.
33. Total importations by articles and by leading countries from all ports.
34. (Extra) value of merchandise imported at port of Habana, by months, during year 1900.
35. (Extra) total importations by articles and by leading countries at port of Habana.
36. (Extra) importations by sources of production from leading countries at all ports.

Very respectfully,

TASKER H. BLISS,
Major, Collector of Customs for Cuba.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA.

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No. 1.—*Collectors of customs at all ports of the island of Cuba during the six months, July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Ports.	Title.	Name.	Appointed.	Relieved.
Habana	Collector	Maj. Tasker H. Bliss[1]	Dec. 20, 1898	Oct. 10 to Nov. 13, 1900, absent on detached service under orders from the Secretary of War.
	Acting collector.	Capt. W. H. Hay	Oct. 10, 1900	Nov. 17, 1900.
Baracoa	Collector	Lieut. J. W. Wright	Mar. 29, 1900	
Batabano	Acting deputy collector.	Agustin Aguero	Jan. 10, 1900	
Caibarien	do	P. B. Anderson	June 30, 1900	
Cardenas	Collector	Lieut. M. B. Stokes	May 19, 1899	
Cienfuegos	do	Maj. G. Le Roy Brown	Feb. 14, 1900	July 14, 1900.
	do	Capt. James Baylies	July 14, 1900	
Gibara	do	Capt. E. E. Benjamin	June 7, 1900	
Guantanamo	do	Capt. E. A. Ellis	Dec. 19, 1898	
Manzanillo	do	Lieut. La Roy S. Upton	Mar. 29, 1900	
Matanzas	do	Capt. W. H. Hay	Dec. 19, 1898	Oct. 10 to Nov. 17, 1900, Lieut. J. T. Crabbs served as assistant to the collector.
Nuevitas	Acting collector.	Henry Page	Oct. 8, 1899	
Sagua la Grande	Collector	Capt. Elias Chandler	Jan. 21, 1899	Dec. 17, 1900.
	do	Lieut. J. T. Crabbs	[2]	
Santa Cruz del Sur	Acting deputy collector.	M. E. Estrada	Apr. 27, 1899	Oct. 19, 1900.
	do	Jose Ros	Oct. 19, 1900	
Santiago	Collector	Capt. F. G. Irwin	Apr. 19, 1900	
Trinidad	do	Lieut. F. V. S. Chamberlain.	May 18, 1900	Nov. 3, 1900.
	do	Lieut. Wm. B. Folwell	Oct. 20, 1900	
Tunas de Zaza	Acting deputy collector.	Andres Orsini	Mar. 29, 1900	

[1] Chief of the customs service of the island; appointed collector of customs for Cuba on December 20, 1898.
[2] Acting collector Dec. 12, 1900, and collector Jan. 18, 1901.

No. 2.—*Statement of personnel at all ports in the island of Cuba on December 31, 1900.*

Ports.	Nationality.				Total.
	American.	Cuban.	Spanish.	Others.	
Baracoa	1	8	....	....	9
Batabano	....	5	....	....	5
Caibarien	1	11	5	....	17
Cardenas	1	19	8	....	28
Cienfuegos	4	52	9	....	65
Guantanamo	2	10	3	....	15
Gibara	2	16	....	....	18
Manzanillo	1	15	1	....	17
Matanzas	2	30	1	....	33
Nuevitas	3	18	....	....	21
Sagua	2	13	....	....	15
Santa Cruz	....	3	....	....	3
Santiago de Cuba	3	56	....	....	59
Trinidad	1	7	1	....	9
Tunas de Zaza	....	5	....	....	5
Habana[1]	85	339	49	3	476
Total	[2]108	607	[3]77	3	795
[1] Habana custom-house	15	296	42	3	356
Cuban custom service	29	41	4	....	74
Revenue-cutter service	41	2	3	....	46

[2] Of this number, 11 are officers of the United States Army.
[3] Unregistered; now citizens of Cuba.

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No. 3.—*Statement of personnel at all ports in the island of Cuba on December 31, 1900, as compared with December 31, 1899.*

Ports.	Nationality.								Total.	
	Americans.		Cubans.		Spaniards.		All other.			
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Baracoa	1	1	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9
Batabano	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5
Caibarien	2	1	7	11	3	5	.....	.....	12	17
Cardenas	1	1	14	19	10	8	.....	.....	25	28
Cienfuegos	2	4	53	52	11	9	.....	.....	66	65
Guantanamo	1	2	7	10	3	3	.....	.....	11	15
Gibara	1	2	10	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	18
Manzanillo	1	1	16	15	1	1	.....	.....	18	17
Matanzas	1	2	24	30	3	1	.....	.....	28	33
Nuevitas	2	3	13	18	2	.....	.....	.....	17	21
Sagua la Grande	2	2	9	13	2	.....	1	.....	14	15
Santa Cruz	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Santiago	3	3	42	56	4	.....	.....	.....	49	59
Trinidad	1	1	7	7	1	1	.....	.....	9	9
Tunas de Zaza	1	.....	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6	5
Habana	39	85	297	339	58	49	3	3	397	476
Total	58	[1] 108	515	607	99	[2] 77	4	3	676	795
Habana custom-house	12	15	260	296	58	42	3	3	333	356
Cuban customs service	27	29	37	41	.....	4	.....	.....	64	74
Revenue-cutter service	.....	41	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	46

[1] Of this number, 11 are officers of the United States Army.
[2] Unregistered Spaniards; now citizens of Cuba.

No. 4.—*Number of vessels, with gross tonnage, by ports, entered and cleared in the island of Cuba, for six months ending December 31, 1900.*

Months.	Coastwise.				Foreign.			
	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.
Baracoa:								
July	81	13,701	82	13,726	9	9,782	11	10,262
August	20	11,525	17	11,427	9	10,421	7	10,221
September	13	10,018	14	10,025	8	8,917	8	8,854
October	17	9,013	20	9,076	9	6,069	7	5,691
November	17	9,272	13	9,108	12	8,559	13	8,833
December	15	11,890	16	11,952	4	6,724	6	6,925
Total	163	65,419	162	65,314	51	50,422	52	50,886
Batabano:								
July	128	9,500	124	12,879	1	46	.....	.....
August	125	9,721	121	10,256	1	75	1	75
September	124	10,196	125	11,279	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	131	10,463	126	10,582	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	123	11,613	126	11,947	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	120	9,767	126	11,785	3	193	2	76
Total	751	61,259	748	68,728	5	314	3	151
Caibarien:								
July	37	5,899	38	5,848	6	10,507	6	10,507
August	34	6,652	29	5,709	11	17,769	11	17,769
September	22	5,866	33	6,899	6	15,939	6	15,939
October	30	5,573	29	5,457	13	14,463	13	14,463
November	39	6,816	35	5,289	9	17,788	8	17,673
December	34	13,013	39	13,890	6	12,088	6	12,088
Total	196	43,816	203	43,092	51	88,554	50	88,439
Cardenas:								
July	92	5,749	97	5,869	26	38,540	28	41,846
August	96	7,815	100	7,902	16	16,212	15	16,241
September	81	6,003	89	6,496	5	33,455	7	4,045
October	94	5,943	84	5,007	10	10,302	7	8,690
November	75	5,709	81	5,939	26	27,193	23	23,915
December	74	6,286	71	6,260	10	13,184	14	15,626
Total	512	37,505	522	37,473	93	108,886	94	110,363

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No. 4.—*Number of vessels, with gross tonnage, by ports, entered and cleared, etc.*—Cont'd.

Months.	Coastwise.				Foreign.			
	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.
Cienfuegos:								
July	35	16,399	37	16,255	26	49,158	26	51,611
August	38	12,851	36	12,804	19	40,501	22	41,113
September	37	13,368	36	12,877	18	31,443	20	34,874
October	33	11,691	36	11,905	21	33,870	19	33,404
November	45	13,884	42	13,782	26	51,457	23	48,141
December	47	14,929	48	14,991	23	48,257	24	46,058
Total	235	83,122	235	82,464	133	254,686	134	255,201
Guantanamo:								
July	12	5,828	11	5,452	6	7,773	6	7,497
August	16	6,333	16	6,333	5	8,405	5	8,863
September	10	4,278	11	4,649	5	11,919	5	11,919
October	15	6,947	15	6,947	6	11,267	6	11,267
November	12	7,941	11	5,582	8	12,479	9	14,023
December	14	6,588	14	6,588	5	9,374	7	16,223
Total	79	37,910	78	35,551	35	61,217	38	63,792
Gibara:								
July	84	14,630	83	14,581	20	25,858	19	25,083
August	69	12,659	78	12,862	17	22,919	17	22,919
September	68	9,962	68	10,026	5	10,435	4	9,765
October	73	12,050	71	11,791	6	10,975	6	9,038
November	62	9,919	63	9,786	9	14,397	10	16,712
December	65	12,655	66	12,861	9	13,694	8	12,715
Total	421	71,875	424	71,907	66	98,278	64	96,232
Manzanillo:								
July	24	10,930	22	10,989	10	10,979	7	10,202
August	25	11,801	24	11,804	12	12,160	12	12,240
September	20	11,166	23	11,308	8	11,086	9	9,890
October	24	10,144	22	10,076	11	11,454	11	12,702
November	27	11,825	26	11,799	7	12,934	7	12,966
December	33	12,828	30	12,308	18	23,509	14	21,921
Total	158	68,694	147	68,209	66	82,122	60	79,921
Matanzas:								
July	62	4,844	59	6,886	27	66,300	25	60,567
August	64	4,704	63	6,829	22	49,552	21	42,887
September	55	5,409	61	7,636	16	38,954	20	48,655
October	54	6,563	56	2,270	18	47,033	19	48,531
November	42	1,923	40	1,715	17	42,988	15	39,584
December	41	4,254	36	1,448	17	45,276	18	46,317
Total	318	27,337	315	26,784	117	290,103	118	286,541
Nuevitas:								
July	73	25,280	86	27,675	11	14,008	11	14,919
August	84	20,899	98	20,933	11	15,149	12	16,606
September	86	21,125	90	21,165	9	14,567	8	14,162
October	88	22,777	83	22,751	12	21,105	11	21,155
November	82	21,655	98	21,706	10	15,636	11	14,064
December	89	27,231	94	26,550	19	21,941	14	20,513
Total	502	138,967	549	140,780	72	102,406	67	101,419
Sagua:								
July	85	12,599	81	12,683	13	20,325	15	23,416
August	74	13,531	80	13,608	14	17,105	12	16,283
September	69	12,569	69	12,721	10	11,367	11	10,657
October	87	14,691	86	14,717	6	9,636	5	10,537
November	72	15,908	75	15,929	5	6,152	5	5,596
December	93	28,678	92	28,600	8	11,347	7	10,869
Total	480	97,976	483	98,258	56	75,932	55	77,358
Santa Cruz:								
July	15	10,427	16	10,529	.....	.....	1	347
August	18	11,531	19	11,543	6	6,295	4	5,234
September	19	11,401	19	11,374	2	998	3	1,491
October	21	10,287	21	10,331	2	951	2	1,018
November	23	11,980	25	12,005	1	311	1	501
December	22	12,390	22	12,346	2	1,063	1	311
Total	118	68,016	122	68,128	13	9,618	12	8,902

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No. 4.—*Number of vessels, with gross tonnage, by ports, entered and cleared, etc.*—Cont'd.

Months.	Coastwise.				Foreign.			
	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.
Santiago:								
July	36	15,196	37	14,678	46	78,602	46	78,630
August	49	15,423	48	16,306	43	77,091	43	72,098
September	33	12,495	34	13,784	33	59,130	29	56,506
October	26	14,902	28	15,880	34	63,198	36	65,108
November	24	12,567	26	13,365	38	72,865	39	73,840
December	31	17,753	27	13,299	49	99,331	48	95,585
Total	199	88,336	200	86,812	243	445,217	241	439,780
Trinidad:								
July	38	16,643	37	16,618	1	174	1	174
August	34	12,472	36	12,498	1	1,920	1	1,920
September	31	12,469	31	12,469	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	40	11,638	38	11,583	1	1,748	1	1,748
November	44	12,029	46	12,094	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	43	15,219	43	15,209	1	379	.....	.....
Total	230	80,470	231	80,471	4	4,221	3	3,842
Tunas de Zaza:								
July	30	13,479	28	13,374	1	551	2	1,060
August	30	13,459	31	13,587	1	3,258	1	3,258
September	25	10,757	22	10,639	2	4,556	1	4,125
October	24	10,905	27	11,085	1	418	1	430
November	39	12,972	39	12,913	2	2,908	3	3,235
December	36	13,207	37	13,184	3	2,144	1	1,125
Total	184	74,779	184	74,682	10	13,830	9	13,321
Habana:								
July	147	25,516	140	21,076	118	224,193	119	226,470
August	145	24,219	150	25,049	95	194,811	99	199,265
September	140	25,149	133	21,656	103	201,915	95	198,440
October	139	21,812	146	21,788	105	225,048	110	230,859
November	147	23,169	136	22,465	114	256,676	106	233,945
December	160	30,871	161	32,368	132	252,677	123	248,456
Total	878	150,736	866	144,352	667	1,354,320	652	1,337,510

RÉSUMÉ.

Ports.	Coastwise.		Foreign.		Total.			
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross tonnage.
Baracoa	163	65,419	162	65,314	51	50,422	52	50,886
Batabano	751	61,259	748	68,728	5	314	3	151
Caibarien	196	43,816	208	43,092	51	88,554	50	88,439
Cardenas	512	87,505	522	87,478	93	108,886	94	110,363
Cienfuegos	235	83,122	235	82,464	133	254,686	134	255,201
Guantanamo	79	37,910	78	35,551	35	61,267	38	63,792
Gibara	421	71,875	424	71,907	66	98,273	64	96,232
Manzanillo	153	68,694	147	68,209	66	82,122	60	79,921
Matanzas	318	27,337	315	26,784	117	290,108	118	286,541
Nuevitas	502	138,967	549	140,780	72	102,406	67	101,419
Sagua la Grande	480	97,976	488	98,258	56	75,932	55	77,356
Santa Cruz	118	68,016	122	68,128	13	9,618	12	8,902
Santiago	199	88,336	200	86,812	243	445,217	241	439,780
Trinidad	230	80,470	231	80,471	4	4,221	3	3,842
Tunas de Zaza	184	74,779	184	74,682	10	13,830	9	13,321
Habana	887	150,736	866	144,352	667	1,354,320	652	1,337,510
Total	5,419	1,196,217	5,469	1,193,005	1,682	3,040,121	1,652	3,013,656

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No. 5.—*Statement of foreign entries and clearances, by flags, at all ports in the island of Cuba, during the year 1900.*

ENTRIES.

Months.	American.		English.		French.		German.		Italian.	Norwegian.		Spanish.		Others.		Total.	
	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.
January....	62	33	34	19	2	....	47	4	1	45	....	35	5	9	10	234	72
February...	49	39	31	21	2	....	31	....	1	50	....	36	4	9	7	208	72
March.....	59	39	50	21	2	....	50	....	1	49	4	36	2	9	12	255	79
April	58	43	38	24	2	....	43	1	.....	46	2	48	4	9	14	244	88
May.....	63	48	49	21	2	....	34	1	.....	44	2	31	4	10	12	233	88
June	77	38	44	16	2	....	18	....	.....	45	1	21	6	23	17	230	78
July.....	69	58	32	10	2	....	14	....	.....	43	....	43	5	35	17	238	85
August.....	61	30	32	15	2	....	19	....	.....	38	2	33	6	32	11	217	64
September..	62	24	23	9	2	....	12	....	.....	33	2	31	2	22	8	185	45
October	62	33	28	18	2	1	13	....	.....	29	1	30	1	32	10	191	64
November..	65	53	36	9	2	....	11	....	.....	34	3	29	2	31	9	208	76
December..	71	42	22	24	2	....	10	....	2	47	6	41	5	33	4	226	83
Total...	758	475	414	207	24	1	302	6	5	508	23	414	46	254	131	2,669	894

CLEARANCES.

Months.	American.		English.		French.		German.		Italian.		Norwegian.		Spanish.		Others.		Total.		Total entered.	Total cleared.
	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.		
January.....	61	25	35	20	2	....	42	...	...	2	46	....	37	1	9	8	232	56	306	288
February ...	45	25	30	17	2	....	34	...	...	3	49	....	37	7	7	8	204	60	280	264
March	60	48	45	21	2	....	44	1	...	1	50	....	34	2	11	10	246	83	334	329
April.....	57	37	38	24	2	....	45	...	...	1	50	3	50	2	9	13	251	80	332	331
May.....	63	48	51	17	2	....	34	2	...	...	51	3	29	2	9	11	237	85	321	322
June.....	77	37	43	15	2	....	18	...	...	...	40	....	24	8	24	21	228	81	308	309
July	66	54	31	11	2	....	12	...	...	...	44	1	42	4	28	16	235	86	323	321
August.....	61	29	31	14	2	....	20	...	...	...	41	1	30	6	34	14	219	64	281	283
September..	61	27	21	11	2	....	10	...	...	...	30	2	33	1	23	6	180	47	230	227
October.....	64	25	26	12	2	....	15	...	...	...	31	1	31	4	32	11	201	53	255	254
November ..	66	38	35	16	2	1	10	...	...	...	33	....	30	3	32	7	208	65	284	273
December...	67	49	20	21	2	....	11	...	...	...	44	1	42	....	30	6	216	77	309	293
Total....	748	442	406	199	24	1	295	3	...	7	509	12	419	40	258	131	2,657	837	3,563	3,494

No. 6.—*Statement of immigrants arrived at the port of Habana, Cuba, during the six months ending December 31, 1900.*

Months.	Origin.			Total.	Months.	Origin.			Total.
	Spain.	Mexico.	Other countries.			Spain.	Mexico.	Other countries.	
July.....	874	21	190	1,085	November.....	2,720	14	325	3,059
August.....	960	31	118	1,109	December.....	3,768	119	319	4,206
September.....	879	14	176	1,069					
October	3,784	26	290	4,050	Total.....	12,985	225	1,418	14,578

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No. 7.—*Statement of Chinese that arrived at the port of Habana, Cuba, during the six months ending December 31, 1900.*

Months.	Origin.			Total.	Months.	Origin.			Total.
	China (via United States).	Mexico.	Colombia.			China (via United States).	Mexico.	Colombia.	
July	56	4	.....	60	November	46	13	.....	59
August	10	2	.....	12	December	8	15	7	30
September	16	1	.....	17					
October	18	28	2	48	Total	154	63	9	226

No. 8.—*Passenger statement, port of Habana, Cuba, from July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

ARRIVALS.

Months.	United States.			Spain.			Mexico.			Other countries.			Total arrivals.			Grand total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
July	488	87	21	577	182	75	202	49	20	28	7	...	1,295	325	116	1,736
August	486	155	29	710	175	161	160	43	13	16	6	6	1,372	379	209	1,960
September	509	162	26	689	119	61	211	46	9	31	6	4	1,440	333	100	1,873
October	637	281	91	3,386	447	214	205	50	2	36	17	7	4,264	795	314	5,373
November	728	218	52	2,204	285	182	204	84	16	36	27	9	3,172	564	259	3,995
December	1,009	430	72	3,811	416	238	389	102	17	41	18	...	4,750	966	327	6,043
Total	3,857	1,333	291	10,877	1,624	981	1,371	324	77	188	81	26	16,293	3,362	1,325	20,980

DEPARTURES.

Months.	United States.			Spain.			Mexico.			Other countries.			Total departures.			Grand total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
July	751	154	22	781	66	37	205	54	17	34	13	3	1,721	287	79	2,087
August	550	79	5	593	41	60	201	35	5	24	16	...	1,368	171	70	1,609
September	558	78	14	228	46	17	138	48	25	22	13	...	946	185	56	1,187
October	408	63	14	457	45	56	182	23	10	37	5	5	1,084	136	85	1,305
November	362	49	15	169	20	9	165	41	15	28	11	2	724	121	41	886
December	1,063	309	199	195	35	29	167	52	45	12	8	...	1,437	399	273	2,109
Total	3,692	732	269	2,373	253	208	1,058	253	117	157	61	10	7,280	1,299	604	9,183

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No. 9.—*Passenger statement—arrivals and departures at all ports in the island of Cuba during the six months ending December 31, 1900.*

Ports.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Baracoa	3	1	3	.....	16	.....	2	4	1	4	.....	.....	25	9
Caibarien	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Cardenas	.....	.....	45	.....	57	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	106	.....
Cienfuegos	33	34	10	39	6	2	50	2	55	6	37	16	191	99
Guantanamo	4	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	46	.....
Gibara	25	2	14	11	6	1	18	3	20	246	3	1	91	264
Manzanillo	.....	2	7	7	43	1	12	3	.....	.....	3	1	65	14
Matanzas	20	120	98	140	22	46	51	34	42	19	25	12	258	371
Nuevitas	45	36	11	18	32	24	66	24	81	10	70	11	305	123
Sagua la Grande	1	1	2	.....	139	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	151	1
Santa Cruz	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Santiago	306	82	241	40	247	85	183	67	340	206	344	114	1,661	594
Habana	1,736	2,087	1,960	1,609	1,878	1,187	5,373	1,305	3,995	886	6,043	2,109	20,980	9,183
Total	2,178	2,365	2,391	1,866	2,449	1,346	5,769	1,442	4,572	1,377	6,580	2,264	23,884	10,660

No. 10.—*Passenger statement, island of Cuba, July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Ports.	July.								August.							
	Arrivals.				Departures.				Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Baracoa	2	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardenas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cienfuegos	20	11	2	33	25	5	4	34	9	1	.....	10	15	6	18	39
Guantanamo	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibara	16	9	.....	25	2	.....	.....	2	10	4	.....	14	5	3	3	11
Manzanillo	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	7	5	2	.....	7
Matanzas	18	2	.....	20	77	32	11	120	52	45	1	98	100	33	7	140
Nuevitas	34	9	2	45	29	6	1	36	11	.....	.....	11	17	1	.....	18
Sagua la Grande	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Santiago	223	68	15	306	53	21	8	82	173	54	14	241	31	6	3	40
Habana	1,296	325	116	1,736	1,721	287	79	2,087	1,372	379	209	1,960	1,358	171	70	1,609
Total	1,613	424	136	2,173	1,911	351	103	2,365	1,683	484	224	2,391	1,542	223	101	1,866

Ports.	September.								October.							
	Arrivals.				Departures.				Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Baracoa	12	4	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	4
Caibarien	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardenas	.....	57	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cienfuegos	6	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	2	25	10	15	50	2	.....	.....	2
Guantanamo	4	4	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibara	5	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	1	7	7	4	18	3	.....	.....	3
Manzanillo	19	24	.....	43	1	.....	.....	1	7	5	.....	12	3	.....	.....	3
Matanzas	12	5	5	22	37	7	2	46	13	38	.....	51	13	18	3	34
Nuevitas	18	7	7	32	19	4	1	24	31	20	15	66	19	4	1	24
Sagua la Grande	50	89	.....	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santiago	162	74	11	247	65	14	6	85	94	63	26	183	46	11	10	67
Habana	1,440	333	100	1,873	946	185	56	1,187	4,264	795	314	5,373	1,084	186	85	1,305
Total	1,728	598	123	2,449	1,070	211	65	1,346	4,453	941	375	5,769	1,174	169	99	1,442

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No. 10.—*Passenger statement, island of Cuba, July 1 to December 31, 1900*—Continued.

Ports.	November.								December.							
	Arrivals.				Departures.				Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Baracoa	1	....	....	1	1	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardenas	2	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cienfuegos	41	13	1	55	4	1	1	6	30	5	2	37	14	2	....	16
Guantanamo	32	1	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibara	9	8	3	20	240	4	2	246	8	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	1
Manzanillo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	....	3	1	.....	.....	1
Matanzas	16	20	6	42	14	5	...	19	16	7	2	25	9	3	.....	12
Nuevitas	38	28	15	81	10	.....	...	10	52	18	5	70	10	1	....	11
Sagua la Grande	1	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santiago	206	95	39	340	149	35	22	206	279	37	28	344	94	13	7	114
Habana	3,172	564	259	3,995	724	121	41	886	4,750	966	327	6,043	1,437	399	273	2,109
Total	3,518	729	325	4,572	1,142	168	67	1,377	5,137	1,029	364	6,530	1,566	418	280	2,264

No. 11.—*Statement of total arrivals into and departures from the island of Cuba during the year 1900, as compared with the year 1899.*

Ports.	Arrivals.					Total arrivals, 1900.	Total arrivals, 1899.	Departures.					Total departures, 1900.	Total departures, 1899.
	United States.	Spain.	Mexico.	France.	Others.			United States.	Spain.	Mexico.	France.	Others.		
Baracoa	40	.....	.....	....	7	47	33	29	.....	.....	....	40	69	125
Batabano	.....	.....	.....	....	2	2	22	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Caibarien	8	27	.....	....	9	44	99	6	.....	.....	....	.....	6	.....
Cardenas	117	.....	.....	....	.....	117	49	112	.....	.....	....	.....	112	.....
Cienfuegos	288	141	1	....	214	644	1,654	195	.....	1	....	21	217	109
Guantanamo	40	.....	.....	8	13	61	116	.....	.....	.....	....	9	9	4
Gibara	95	3	.....	....	408	506	189	14	.....	.....	....	275	289	126
Manzanillo	53	5	.....	....	35	93	271	72	.....	.....	....	2	74	179
Matanzas	347	2	.....	....	.....	349	179	680	.....	3	....	3	686	222
Nuevitas	905	.....	.....	....	44	949	375	542	.....	.....	....	12	554	345
Sagua la Grande	154	8	.....	....	.....	162	11	148	.....	.....	....	.....	148	1
Santa Cruz	.....	1	.....	....	1	2	18	.....	.....	.....	....	2	2	6
Santiago	1,449	671	.....	8	1,682	3,810	4,604	626	5	.....	1	705	1,337	1,249
Trinidad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Habana	12,770	21,689	3,717	205	619	39,000	46,086	14,874	7,215	3,014	211	445	25,759	37,230
Total	16,266	22,547	3,718	221	3,034	45,786	53,725	17,298	7,220	3,018	212	1,514	29,262	39,581

No. 12.—*Total arrivals and departures at the port of Habana, Cuba, during the years 1899 and 1900.*

Origin.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.
United States:												
1899	3,618	1,423	3,486	2,215	2,634	5,243	1,675	2,492	1,329	2,124	951	998
1900	1,740	1,772	1,877	2,128	1,615	2,723	747	1,711	683	844	627	1,003
Spain:												
1899	369	769	446	577	1,106	1,031	342	1,757	745	2,084	613	1,749
1900	1,166	257	1,296	872	1,923	653	1,373	725	1,365	1,224	1,134	1,150
Other countries:												
1899	1,074	231	1,023	235	609	256	689	869	716	243	454	122
1900	560	382	299	334	361	284	515	354	448	337	291	333
Total:												
1899	5,061	2,423	4,955	3,027	4,349	6,530	2,706	5,118	2,790	4,451	2,018	2,869
1900	3,466	2,411	3,472	2,834	3,899	3,660	2,635	2,790	2,496	2,405	2,052	2,476

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No. 12.—*Total arrivals and departures at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Origin.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.
United States:												
1899	1,191	929	1,943	859	958	946	1,162	705	1,698	1,395	1,666	1,761
1900	596	927	670	634	697	650	1,009	485	998	426	1,511	1,571
Spain:												
1899	553	1,043	992	1,392	1,355	1,045	2,248	330	2,857	275	4,634	304
1900	834	834	1,046	694	869	291	4,047	558	2,671	198	3,965	259
Other countries:												
1899	708	295	642	422	594	274	435	320	329	259	258	258
1900	306	326	244	281	307	246	317	262	326	262	567	279
Total:												
1899	2,447	2,267	3,577	2,673	2,902	2,265	3,845	1,355	4,879	1,929	6,558	2,323
1900	1,736	2,087	1,960	1,609	1,873	1,187	5,373	1,305	3,995	886	6,043	2,109

RECAPITULATION.

Origin.	Arrivals.	Departures.
United States:		
1899	22,301	21,090
1900	12,770	14,874
Spain:		
1899	16,260	12,356
1900	21,689	7,215
Other countries:		
1899	7,521	3,784
1900	4,541	3,670
Total:		
1899	46,082	37,230
1900	39,000	25,759

No. 13.—*Statement of immigration at the port of Habana, Cuba, for six months ending December 31, 1900.*

Nationality.	July.				August.				September.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Arabs	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	4	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austrians	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Chinese	60	.....	.....	60	12	.....	.....	12	17	.....	.....	17
Dutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
English	22	1	.....	23	5	2	.....	7	15	3	.....	18
French	9	2	3	14	9	6	1	16	19	5	.....	24
Germans	9	1	.....	10	6	1	.....	7	5	1	.....	6
Italians	30	2	.....	32	14	.....	.....	14	59	1	2	62
Koreans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Mexicans	17	4	.....	21	16	13	2	31	13	1	.....	14
Norwegians	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Filipinos	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Ricans	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Russians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
South Americans	13	2	.....	15	12	5	2	19	8	.....	.....	8
Spaniards	604	174	96	874	749	150	61	960	701	123	55	879
Santo Dominicans	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1
Turks	21	8	3	32	13	5	1	19	6	4	5	15
Other races	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	2	13
Total	788	195	102	1,085	850	184	75	1,109	864	141	64	1,069

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No. 13.—*Statement of immigration at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Nationality.	October.				November.				December.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Arabs	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	8
Austrians	2	.....	.....	2	3	1	1	5	1	3	.....	4
Chinese	48	.....	.....	48	58	.....	1	59	30	.....	.....	30
English	30	4	4	38	23	5	.....	28	23	8	3	34
French	30	18	1	49	18	14	.....	32	37	23	.....	60
Germans	17	4	.....	21	17	9	2	28	22	4	1	27
Italians	32	3	4	39	70	2	.....	72	63	22	.....	85
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexicans	22	4	.....	26	11	2	1	14	76	30	13	119
Norwegians	2	3	1	6	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Ricans	2	1	6	9	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
Portuguese	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Russians	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
South Americans	8	2	.....	10	8	3	2	13	17	2	2	21
Spaniards	3,129	409	196	3,734	2,266	267	187	2,720	2,973	419	376	3,768
Santo Dominicans	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrians	37	17	8	62	44	17	8	69	24	10	5	39
Turks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Other races	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6
Total	3,365	465	220	4,050	2,580	328	206	3,059	3,282	524	400	4,206

RECAPITULATION.

Nationality.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Nationality.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Arabs	20	3	4	27	Filipinos	3	.....	4	7
Austrians	9	4	1	14	Porto Ricans	9	2	6	17
Chinese	225	.....	1	226	Portuguese	5	.....	.....	5
Dutch	1	.....	.....	1	Russians	3	.....	.....	3
English	118	23	7	148	South Americans	66	14	6	86
French	122	68	5	195	Spaniards	10,422	1,542	971	12,935
Germans	76	20	3	99	Santo Dominicans	3	4	3	10
Italians	268	30	6	304	Syrians	105	44	21	170
Japanese	5	.....	1	6	Turks	42	17	9	68
Koreans	3	.....	.....	3	Other races	14	3	2	19
Mexicans	155	54	16	225					
Norwegians	5	4	1	10	Grand total	11,679	1,833	1,066	14,578

No. 14.—*Customs receipts at all ports in the island of Cuba, July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Ports.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Baracoa	$2,108.63	$1,436.61	$1,414.11	$1,583.11	$1,563.59	$1,622.89	$9,678.94
Batabano	116.89	239.46	141.75	108.99	99.05	368.93	1,075.07
Caibarien	12,284.39	21,387.98	11,675.28	20,491.68	22,271.69	15,904.82	104,015.84
Cardenas	25,566.56	28,832.10	11,088.74	19,290.39	25,916.70	30,874.26	141,568.75
Cienfuegos	89,158.39	97,970.91	90,346.36	91,665.44	110,800.40	129,894.22	609,790.72
Guantanamo	13,973.53	9,164.38	9,674.51	8,354.84	17,533.06	11,594.75	70,295.07
Gibara	19,118.90	20,663.17	26,173.77	27,720.97	28,712.28	31,150.56	153,539.65
Manzanillo	12,152.74	17,443.20	18,284.12	16,606.77	15,099.91	19,254.24	98,840.98
Matanzas	49,990.17	40,280.09	23,726.79	35,707.79	31,309.84	34,940.92	215,955.60
Nuevitas	19,850.13	10,768.99	7,590.45	14,182.80	15,637.78	27,304.73	95,334.88
Sagua	21,363.94	17,022.94	14,569.91	18,217.69	9,021.88	15,281.90	95,478.26
Santa Cruz	1.94	1,610.06	102.44	93.92	35.72	57.05	1,901.13
Santiago	73,977.99	84,078.92	76,968.23	69,332.44	75,719.82	103,735.42	483,812.82
Trinidad	675.90	1,740.06	53.30	3,238.79	1,322.77	80.83	7,111.65
Tunas	81.18	143.70	25.71	70.55	3,015.45	210.56	3,547.15
Habana	909,769.96	991,926.06	853,179.99	1,075,242.99	978,762.16	1,114,295.78	5,923,176.94
Total	1,250,191.24	1,344,708.63	1,145,015.46	1,401,859.18	1,336,822.10	1,536,526.86	8,015,123.45

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No. 15.—*Customs collections, by months and headings, island of Cuba, July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Months.	Import duties.	Export duties.	Tonnage dues.	Harbor improvement tax.	Capitation tax.	Fines, confiscations, etc.
July	$1,129,583.01	$57,175.28	$30,853.13	$21,199.42	$1,344.00	$2,179.06
August	1,191,063.62	96,283.29	24,471.56	21,340.85	979.00	610.74
September	999,933.32	100,400.57	19,529.95	14,975.63	1,338.00	632.97
October	1,200,115.07	136,340.68	23,020.90	18,093.81	3,084.00	1,469.69
November	1,112,501.34	158,926.16	27,123.72	21,446.08	4,043.00	3,714.72
December	1,297,675.99	172,302.39	24,412.78	24,442.84	4,066.00	1,261.01
Total	6,930,892.35	721,378.67	149,412.04	121,49° 58	14,804.00	9,868.19

Months.	Consular fees.	Storage and cartage charges.	Cattle inspection fees.	Overtime work.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
July	$172.00	$2,128.33	$2,436.85	$1,922.17	$1,197.99	$1,250,191.24
August	166.00	1,916.75	3,049.91	1,808.79	3,048.12	1,344,708.63
September	95.00	1,379.55	3,972.79	1,878.10	879.28	1,145,015.46
October	141.00	4,085.77	3,092.81	1,904.55	10,610.88	1,401,859.16
November	144.50	2,161.80	3,484.29	2,587.01	739.53	1,396,822.10
December	129.50	2,211.27	2,675.46	3,102.39	4,247.23	1,586,526.86
Total	848.00	13,883.47	18,712.11	13,153.01	20,723.03	8,015,123.45

No. 16.—*Customs collections, port of Habana, Cuba, July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Months.	Import duties.	Export duties.	Tonnage dues.	Harbor improvement tax.	Cattle inspection fees.	Storage and cartage charges.
July	$814,073.25	$53,326.21	$19,081.73	$14,200.61	$1,749.35	$2,005.09
August	867,669.41	88,564.94	13,878.37	13,002.43	2,164.85	1,639.85
September	731,706.19	91,187.25	12,853.15	9,387.05	3,335.80	1,259.81
October	905,864.69	121,323.86	14,595.74	11,854.19	2,243.65	3,905.57
November	785,453.29	148,064.25	18,094.19	13,744.07	2,532.66	2,101.76
December	914,638.13	154,041.55	15,913.88	14,710.79	1,943.10	2,140.37
Total	5,019,404.96	656,508.06	94,367.00	76,899.14	13,969.41	13,052.45

Months.	Capitation tax.	Fines, confiscations, etc.	Overtime work.	Consular fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
July	$1,213.00	$2,108.72	$978.00	$100.50	$988.50	$909,769.96
August	864.00	520.18	867.83	101.00	2,653.20	991,926.06
September	1,283.00	566.64	1,054.10	62.50	484.50	853,179.99
October	2,952.00	1,309.27	1,127.00	88.00	9,979.02	1,075,242.99
November	3,821.00	2,908.94	1,402.00	70.50	569.50	978,762.16
December	3,831.00	1,259.41	1,731.32	90.00	3,996.23	1,114,295.78
Total	13,964.00	8,668.16	7,160.25	512.50	18,670.95	5,923,176.94

No. 16 A.—RÉSUMÉ.

Ports.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.	Ports.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.
Baracoa	72	56	128	Nuevitas	11,308	37	11,345
Batabano	109	.....	109	Sagua	6,355	67	6,422
Caibarien	2,806	9	2,815	Santa Cruz	762	.....	762
Cardenas	5,494	34	5,528	Santiago	12,453	2,325	14,778
Cienfuegos	19,090	1,553	20,643	Trinidad	.....	.....	.....
Guantanamo	198	19	217	Tunas de Zaza	1,252	125	1,377
Gibara	3,542	47	3,589	Habana	86,413	16,131	102,544
Manzanillo	4,155	12	4,167	Total	155,629	20,416	176,045
Matanzas	1,620	1	1,621				

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No. 17.—*Comparative statement of collections at all ports in the island of Cuba during the years 1899 and 1900.*

Ports.	Importation duties.		Exportation duties.		Tonnage dues.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Baracoa	$32,825.68	$24,968.47	$4.37	$30.76	$1,400.45	$1,376.74
Batabano	804.97	1,000.12			1,236.45	1,352.39
Caibarien	153,634.45	194,005.43	4.59	153.59	3,781.45	1,328.31
Cardenas	268,135.88	281,023.86			7,946.36	8,019.33
Cienfuegos	1,095,675.27	1,100,638.46	1,891.78	15,650.15	37,979.07	22,219.61
Guantanamo	105,833.46	115,348.42			10,306.49	8,414.89
Gibara	154,351.89	199,648.16	1,884.77	21,148.50	7,314.43	9,458.98
Manzanillo	149,462.29	144,840.62	4,970.56	21,209.96	4,726.74	4,151.02
Matanzas	399,478.98	432,161.38	.07	38.57	16,256.93	11,421.61
Nuevitas	205,192.11	169,374.81	1.42	13.13	9,147.75	5,662.22
Sagua la Grande	138,681.28	188,702.27	14.87	386.55	7,601.36	6,762.15
Santa Cruz	263.83	2,760.50			1,000.66	1,317.38
Santiago	912,938.20	865,997.36	3,070.02	9,767.56	39,225.11	44,871.17
Trinidad	21,740.06	20,129.44			999.34	723.39
Tunas de Zaza	5,055.61	2,480.58		386.19	999.38	943.79
Habana	9,867,930.87	10,548,463.74	752,359.19	997,161.25	250,957.09	227,216.40
Total	13,512,004.83	14,291,543.62	764,201.64	1,065,896.23	400,828.06	355,729.58
Increase		779,538.79		301,694.59		
Decrease						45,098.48

Ports.	Harbor improvement tax.		Capitation tax.		Fines, seizures, etc.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Baracoa	$611.12	$940.17	$42.00	$7.00		$5.60
Batabano	34.54	60.42	22.00	2.00	$55.00	57.60
Caibarien	3,843.76	4,748.71	95.00	1.00	228.21	22.00
Cardenas	7,184.88	10,017.95	14.00		870.43	194.58
Cienfuegos	17,529.19	21,942.46	402.00	459.00	137.91	17.60
Guantanamo	2,486.43	2,740.90	95.00	55.00	597.08	210.82
Gibara	3,075.80	5,536.36	23.00	408.00	261.50	77.44
Manzanillo	3,914.33	3,514.39	178.00	13.00	59.15	73.81
Matanzas	9,345.74	11,585.73	10.00		106.62	155.05
Nuevitas	3,046.19	3,541.32	38.00	59.00	25.00	11.30
Sagua la Grande	5,141.70	7,743.20	171.10	6.00	639.08	
Santa Cruz	72.56	245.33	27.00	4.00		54.13
Santiago	16,828.23	18,600.65	3,028.00	2,592.00	4,224.30	1,072.50
Trinidad	409.18	491.68	21.00			
Tunas de Zaza	311.53	165.19	3.00		190.06	
Habana	129,645.71	166,886.90	23,709.00	23,426.00	3,609.66	12,088.63
Total	203,480.89	258,761.36	27,878.10	27,082.00	10,998.99	14,040.66
Increase		55,280.47				3,041.67
Decrease				846.10		

Ports.	Miscellaneous.		Total collections.		Decrease in 1900.	Increase in 1900.
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.		
Baracoa	$200.87	$379.07	$35,084.49	$27,707.81	$7,376.68	
Batabano	214.19	716.99	2,367.15	3,188.92		$821.77
Caibarien	293.11	740.99	161,825.57	201,500.03		39,674.46
Cardenas	13,858.63	2,217.01	298,010.18	301,463.73		3,458.55
Cienfuegos	3,387.80	7,546.26	1,157,003.02	1,168,473.54		11,470.52
Guantanamo	176.75	778.93	119,495.21	127,543.87		8,048.66
Gibara	2,093.69	1,439.39	169,005.08	237,716.81		68,711.73
Manzanillo	1,049.34	1,942.73	164,360.41	175,745.55		11,385.14
Matanzas	765.29	1,951.58	425,962.63	457,313.32		31,350.69
Nuevitas	857.76	1,701.91	218,308.23	180,363.69	37,944.54	
Sagua la Grande	988.59	1,067.36	153,237.98	204,617.53		51,379.55
Santa Cruz	335.08	166.05	1,699.08	4,547.39		2,848.31
Santiago	2,153.11	9,006.58	981,466.97	951,907.82	29,559.15	
Trinidad	65.06	826.28	23,234.64	22,170.70	1,063.94	
Tunas de Zaza	152.00	268.50	6,711.57	4,244.25	2,467.32	
Habana	68,942.89	93,155.93	11,097,154.41	12,068,399.05		971,244.64
Total	95,584.11	123,900.56	15,014,926.62	16,136,904.01	78,411.63	1,200,389.02
Increase		28,366.45		1,121,977.39		
Decrease						

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No. 18.—*Comparative statement of collections at the port of Habana, Cuba, for the years 1899 and 1900.*

	January.		February.		March.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Import duties	$654,426.75	$1,033,311.58	$605,114.64	$849,944.60	$776,791.38	$895,421.82
Export duties	65,305.26	77,797.32	72,818.12	75,878.40	85,230.51	58,763.45
Fines, seizures, etc	1.28	592.99		461.62		464.08
Tonnage dues:						
Foreign	20,299.26	14,649.10	23,562.50	18,048.36	25,626.14	24,268.19
Coastwise	137.79	126 81	155.26	245.71	358.55	261.18
Harbor improvement taxes		15,053.99		13,116.97	5,455.50	16,633.64
Consular fees		98.00		104.50		120.50
Veterinary inspection fees		2,812.25		2,129.60	1,906.45	2,243.35
Wharfage:						
Foreign		426.00		526.00		734.00
Coastwise		867.20		1,101.00		1,118.10
Storage and cartage charges		3,743.57		3,144.20	140.78	2,125.85
Custom-house certificate fees		68.00		64.00		100.00
Auction sales	1,814.32					
Overtime work		715.12		838.65		1,152.00
Interpretation fees		571.00		460.00		569.00
Badges		2.50		2.50		
Passenger taxes		1,683.00	5,258.00	1,566.00	1,416.00	2,294.00
Total	741,984.66	1,152,513.43	706,908.52	967,632.11	896,925.31	1,006,269.16

	April.		May.		June.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Import duties	$752,927.13	$813,408.64	$830,085.28	$917,015.81	$918,002.96	$1,019,956.33
Export duties	64,817.01	41,739.52	47,858,33	39,312.61	50,085.21	47,161.89
Fines, seizures, etc		291.70		750.87	100.00	859.41
Tonnage dues:						
Foreign	22,671.37	22,241.56	25,928.81	21,648.24	23,201.54	21,782.90
Coastwise	222.44	221.75	225.52	207.84	247.69	100.50
Harbor improvement taxes	13,347.55	14,805.86	14,185.25	16,285.88	12,784.49	14,091.42
Consular fees		91.00		81.00	100.00	82.50
Veterinary inspection fees	2,626.36	1,919.90	2,973.83	2,337.45	2,962.14	2,205.15
Wharfage:						
Foreign		447.50	390.50	438.00	740.00	464.00
Coastwise		1,088.30	231.70	870.50	760.40	966.60
Storage and cartage charges	524.34	1,460.18	1,154.84	3,340.60	1,875.70	2,365.42
Custom-house certificate fees		84.00		44.00		72.00
Overtime work	1,955.48	849.00	1,200.00	999.00	335.00	1,649.18
Interpretation fees		501.00		513.50		
Badges		12.50		106.00		17.40
Passenger taxes	1,130.00	1,195.00	2,989.00	1,311.00	1,704.00	1,413.00
Total	860,221.68	900,357.41	927,223.06	1,005,262.30	1,012,899.13	1,113,187.70

	July.		August.		September.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Import duties	$809,588.35	$814,073.25	$939,215,91	$867,669.41	$857,547.00	$731,706.19
Export duties	88,900.21	58,326.21	49,131.67	88,564.94	63,569.54	91,187.25
Fines, seizures, etc	557.38	2,108.72	122.98	520.18	1,269.14	566.64
Tonnage dues:						
Foreign	19,650.15	17,439.48	17,452.84	12,276.87	17,090.78	11,741.89
Coastwise	182.74	133.75	127.88	135.10	110.53	91.36
Harbor improvement taxes	13,316.08	14,200.61	13,919.85	13,002.43	12,346.76	9,387.05
Consular fees	115.50	100.50	98.50	101.00	139.00	62.50
Veterinary inspection fees	2,637.75	1,749.35	4,090.95	2,164.85	3,779.64	3,335.80
Wharfage:						
Foreign	919.00	555.00	488.50	139.00	291.50	103.50
Coastwise	1,089.33	903.50	900.30	1,327.40	1,131.46	916.40
Storage and cartage charges	1,086.85	2,005.09	1,159.86	1,639.85	1,034.88	1,259.81
Custom-house certificate fees		44.00		20.00	8.00	28.00
Auction sales				2,171.60		
Overtime work	480.00	978.00	470.00	867.83	750.00	1,064.10
Interpretation fees	521.50	942.00	509.00	455.00	523.50	454.00
Badges		2.50	332.50	6.60	7.50	2.50
Passenger taxes	1,169.00	1,213.00	1,202.00	864.00	1,047.00	1,283.00
Total	890,113.84	909,769.96	1,029,308.74	991,926.06	960,646.23	853,179.99

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No. 18.—*Comparative statement of collections at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

	October.		November.		December.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Import duties	$916,758.16	$905,864.69	$838,298.67	$785,458.29	$969,174.64	$914,688.13
Export duties	61,789.62	121,328.86	65,478.87	148,064.25	87,374.84	154,041.55
Fines, seizures, etc	923.92	1,309.27	373.51	2,908.94	261.45	1,359.41
Tonnage dues:						
Foreign	15,729.58	13,168.76	11,877.54	16,914.55	14,585.89	13,889.24
Coastwise	170.71	90.68	107.37	46.34	118.01	87.34
Harbor improvement taxes	14,790.25	11,854.19	13,007.87	13,744.07	16,492.11	14,710.79
Consular fees	79.00	88.00	67.50	70.50	101.00	99.00
Veterinary inspection fees	3,775.10	2,243.65	3,467.65	2,582.66	3,626.32	1,943.19
Wharfage:						
Foreign	314.00	279.50	110.00	263.00	383.50	183.00
Coastwise	1,169.85	1,056.80	1,057.48	870.30	1,138.68	1,754.39
Storage and cartage charges	1,841.33	3,905.57	1,376.21	2,101.76	10,469.35	2,140.37
Custom-house certificate fees	24.00	60.00	34.00	44.00	44.00	40.00
Auction sales	2,088.39	9,465.52	.....	.....	.....	3,488.23
Overtime work	835.00	1,127.00	985.00	1,402.00	1,163.61	1,731.32
Interpretation fees	508.00	441.00	500.50	525.50	528.50	468.00
Badges	123.26	12.50	7.50	.....	2.50	.....
Passenger taxes	2,625.00	2,952.00	2,503.00	3,821.00	2,666.00	3,831.00
Total	1,023,545.17	1,075,242.99	939,252.67	978,762.16	1,108,130.40	1,114,295.76

	Total collection.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1899.	1900.	1900.	1900.
Import duties	$9,867,930.87	$10,548,463.74	$680,532.87	.....
Export duties	752,359.19	997,161.25	244,802.06	.....
Fines, seizures, etc	3,609.66	12,088.83	8,479.17	.....
Tonnage dues:				
Foreign	237,676.40	208,069.14	.....	$29,607.26
Coastwise	2,164.49	1,748.36	.....	416.13
Harbor improvement taxes	129,645.71	166,886.90	37,241.19	.....
Consular fees	700.50	1,085.00	384.50	.....
Veterinary inspection fees	31,846.19	27,617.11	.....	4,229.08
Wharfage:				
Foreign	3,478.40	4,399.90	921.50	.....
Coastwise	7,637.80	12,999.00	5,361.20	.....
Storage and cartage charges	12,422.01	21,040.14	8,618.13	.....
Custom-house certificate fees	110.00	668.00	558.00	.....
Auction sales	12,623.34	23,845.98	11,222.64	.....
Overtime work	8,124.09	13,363.20	5,239.11	.....
Interpretation fees	2,643.50	5,371.50	2,728.00	.....
Badges	473.26	165.00	.....	308.26
Passenger taxes	23,709.00	23,426.00	.....	283.00
Total	11,097,154.41	12,068,399.05	1,006,088.37	34,843.73
			34,843.73	
Net increase	.....	.....	971,244.64	

No. 19.—*Customs expenditures at all ports in the island of Cuba, July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Ports.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Baracoa	.....	$766.26	$85.44	$422.50	$771.85	$539.95	$2,586.00
Batabano	$276.25	337.65	326.88	356.67	333.26	320.79	1,951.50
Caibarien	1,085.22	1,150.17	1,100.07	1,360.98	1,174.42	1,068.29	6,939.15
Cardenas	1,813.70	1,838.87	1,861.32	1,909.78	2,016.92	2,406.65	11,846.24
Cienfuegos	5,915.41	6,157.97	5,032.14	6,042.24	5,992.39	5,466.40	34,606.55
Guantanamo	994.54	1,034.54	1,104.64	1,173.38	1,005.46	1,279.22	6,591.78
Gibara	1,162.86	1,251.03	1,269.19	1,347.38	1,484.49	1,482.98	7,997.88
Manzanillo	971.57	1,079.73	1,120.88	1,517.93	1,091.75	1,239.84	7,021.70
Matanzas	2,309.62	2,413.64	2,273.12	2,406.83	2,294.60	3,164.40	14,862.21
Nuevitas	1,739.13	1,862.67	1,559.74	1,768.05	1,423.31	2,127.68	10,480.58
Sagua la Grande	1,310.11	247.69	2,154.60	1,188.28	1,157.44	1,270.06	7,328.18
Santa Cruz	143.00	143.00	222.00	143.55	143.00	143.00	937.55
Santiago	5,009.78	5,583.42	6,232.40	5,116.51	5,127.71	5,138.91	32,208.73
Trinidad	545.16	527.66	618.56	566.16	704.80	1,260.63	4,222.97
Tunas de Zaza	217.00	242.60	242.60	474.00	255.65	252.60	1,684.45
Habana	44,693.13	11,533.98	91,294.00	49,715.75	44,533.32	68,010.00	309,780.18
Total	68,186.48	36,170.88	116,497.58	75,509.99	69,510.37	95,170.35	461,045.65

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No. 20.—*Customs disbursements, island of Cuba, July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Months.	Refunds.	Salaries.	Rents, supplies, etc.	Repairs and permanent improvements.	Cattle inspection fees.	Overtime work.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
July	$1,280.76	$55,376.19	$2,340.32	$8,844.57	$61.19	$280.45	$3.00	$68,186.48
August	4,711.80	22,178.50	4,677.83	3,433.44	215.36	550.85	408.10	36,170.88
September	1,304.31	96,503.45	5,183.91	12,575.87	29.90	538.01	382.13	116,497.58
October	2,600.93	60,703.08	6,038.08	1,818.26	203.80	423.26	3,722.63	75,509.99
November	2,673.15	57,668.47	5,251.34	2,953.62	116.63	530.81	316.36	69,510.37
December	1,797.87	63,321.48	10,137.79	17,400.17	25.26	701.76	1,786.02	95,170.35
Total	14,368.82	355,751.17	33,629.22	47,025.93	652.14	3,025.14	6,598.23	461,045.65

No. 21.—*Customs disbursements, port of Habana, Cuba, from July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Months.	Refunds.	Salaries.	Rents, supplies, and contingent expenses.	Repairsand permanent improvements.	Stationery and printing.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
July		$36,184.48		$8,508.65			$44,693.13
August	$3,001.75	8,121.64	$1,416.43	2,572.48	$1,062.20	$359.48	11,533.98
September	767.63	76,480.83	1,666.51	11,273.37	748.65	357.01	91,294.00
October	1,246.06	40,629.09	1,825.00	1,186.82	1,119.51	3,709.27	49,715.75
November	1,898.00	37,883.51	1,402.76	2,219.14	1,355.60	279.31	44,533.32
December	649.58	42,929.90	6,366.87	16,323.98	50.75	1,688.92	68,010.00
Total	7,568.02	236,729.45	12,677.57	42,084.44	4,336.71	6,398.99	309,780.18

No. 22.—*Comparative statement of receipts and expenditures, with rate of cost of collection at all ports in the island of Cuba, during the six months, July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Ports.	Expenditures.					Total collections.	Rate of cost of collection for salaries.		Rate of cost, collection for all disbursements except refunds and permanent improvements.	
	Refunds.	Repairs and permanent improvements.	Salaries.	Rents, supplies, and miscellaneous.	Total.		Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.
Habana[1]	$7,558.02	$42,084.44	$236,729.45	$23,408.27	$309,780.18	$5,923,176.94	1	3.99	1	4.39
Cienfuegos	2,382.33	2,442.88	27,261.21	2,520.13	34,606.55	609,790.72	3	4.47	2	4.88
Santiago	1,608.81	1,000.00	23,581.66	6,018.26	32,208.73	488,812.82	4	4.87	4	6.12
Matanzas	1,224.77	181.70	12,168.07	1,287.67	14,862.21	215,955.60	7	5.63	5	6.23
Gibara	66.00	14.02	6,640.45	1,277.41	7,997.88	153,539.65	2	4.32	3	5.16
Cardenas	14.32	12.00	9,643.21	2,176.71	11,846.24	141,568.75	9	6.81	9	8.35
Calbarien	206.58		5,450.96	1,281.61	6,939.15	104,015.84	5	5.24	6	6.472
Manzanillo		325.10	5,550.00	1,146.60	7,021.70	98,840.98	6	5.62	8	6.77
Sagua la Grande	1,127.18	20.00	5,502.98	678.02	7,328.18	95,478.26	8	5.76	7	6.473
Nuevitas	11.17		8,965.61	1,503.80	10,480.58	95,334.88	11	9.40	11	10.98
Guantanamo	113.30		5,343.65	1,134.83	6,591.78	70,295.07	10	7.60	10	9.22
Baracoa	56.34	84.55	2,080.00	415.11	2,586.00	9,678.94	12	20.97	12	25.26
Trinidad		756.24	3,094.96	371.77	4,222.97	7,111.65	15	43.52	15	48.74
Tunas de Zaza			1,379.00	305.45	1,684.45	3,547.15	13	38.88	14	47.49
Santa Cruz		75.00	810.00	52.55	937.55	1,901.13	14	42.61	13	45.37
Batabano		80.00	1,599.96	321.54	1,951.50	1,075.07	16	148.88	16	178.74
Total	14,368.82	47,025.93	355,751.17	43,899.73	461,045.65	8,015,123.45		4.44		4.99
[1] Habana custom-house	7,558.02	6,296.07	178,783.96	18,331.76	205,969.81	5,923,176.94		3.013		3.242
Cuban custom service		1,606.80	47,089.21	2,470.40	51,166.41			.791		.836
Revenue-cutter service		34,181.57	10,856.28	7,606.11	52,643.96			.183		.312

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No. 23.—*Customs receipts and expenditures, with balances, showing relative rank of ports, year of 1900.*

Rank.	Ports.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balances.
1	Habana	$12,068,399.05	$625,993.10	$11,442,405.95
2	Cienfuegos	1,168,473.54	88,872.46	1,079,601.08
3	Santiago	951,907.82	61,641.43	890,266.39
4	Matanzas	457,813.32	59,096.12	398,217.20
5	Cardenas	301,463.73	23,792.99	277,670.74
6	Gibara	237,716.81	18,422.19	219,294.62
7	Sagua la Grande	204,617.53	14,753.49	189,864.04
8	Caibarien	201,500.03	14,932.07	186,567.96
9	Nuevitas	180,363.69	20,573.58	159,790.11
10	Manzanillo	175,745.55	14,146.81	161,598.74
11	Guantanamo	127,543.87	14,551.20	112,992.67
12	Baracoa	27,707.81	5,070.38	22,637.43
13	Trinidad	22,170.70	11,275.02	10,895.68
14	Santa Cruz	4,547.39	2,286.89	2,260.50
15	Tunas de Zaza	4,244.25	3,355.95	888.30
16	Batabano	3,188.92	3,110.54	78.38
	Total	16,136,904.01	981,824.22	15,155,079.79

No. 24.—*Importation of live stock into the island of Cuba from July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Ports.	July.			August.			September.		
	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.
Baracoa	17	11	28	.....	.....	.....	25	43	68
Caibarien	323	.....	323	315	.....	315	.....	.....	.....
Cardenas	588	3	591	1,390	30	1,420	443	.....	443
Cienfuegos	2,406	521	2,928	3,345	176	3,521	2,879	37	2,916
Guantanamo	21	9	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibara	.....	.....	.....	882	20	902	568	16	584
Manzanillo	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	112	847	4	851
Matanzas	836	.....	836	197	.....	197	441	.....	441
Nuevitas	1,623	18	1,641	2,841	4	2,845	.....	8	8
Sagua la Grande	2,127	.....	2,127	1,828	.....	1,828	1,467	28	1,495
Santa Cruz	.....	.....	.....	762	.....	762	.....	.....	.....
Santiago	2,352	348	2,700	2,164	480	2,644	2,162	316	2,478
Habana	9,963	2,650	12,613	9,825	3,471	13,296	18,395	3,834	22,229
Total	20,256	3,561	23,817	23,661	4,181	27,842	27,227	4,286	31,513

Ports.	October.			November.			December.		
	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.	Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	Total.
Baracoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2	32
Batabano	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	109
Caibarien	1,870	8	1,878	298	1	299	.....	.....	.....
Cardenas	932	.....	932	1,900	1	1,901	241	.....	241
Cienfuegos	4,605	202	4,807	3,908	547	4,455	1,947	69	2,016
Guantanamo	.....	.....	.....	152	4	156	25	6	31
Gibara	.....	.....	.....	1,185	11	1,196	907	.....	907
Manzanillo	1,518	8	1,526	.....	.....	.....	1,678	.....	1,678
Matanzas	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	146	.....	1	1
Nuevitas	2,322	.....	2,322	2,385	.....	2,385	2,137	7	2,144
Sagua la Grande	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	199	734	39	773
Santiago	1,483	147	1,630	499	575	1,074	3,793	459	4,252
Tunas de Zaza	.....	.....	.....	640	60	700	612	65	677
Habana	19,610	3,021	22,631	15,953	1,077	17,030	12,667	2,078	14,745
Total	32,340	3,386	35,726	27,265	2,176	29,541	24,580	2,726	27,306

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No. 25.—*Importation of live stock at port of Habana, Cuba, from July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Months.	Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Steers.	Horses.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Others.
July	.....	1,196	331	8,436	594	225	1	25	1,805	.....	.....
August	85	1,468	1,525	6,752	1,290	393	2	91	1,688	2	5
September	416	2,559	2,049	13,871	1,545	487	13	2	1,783	.....	4
October	644	2,528	2,074	14,364	669	193	14	82	2,031	.....	2
November	1,030	2,476	1,611	10,836	496	110	.....	.....	469	.....	2
December	23	2,195	1,091	9,358	457	215	.....	9	1,385	.....	12
Total	2,198	12,417	8,681	63,117	5,081	1,623	30	209	9,161	2	25

Months.	Bovine cattle.			Total other animals.	Total live stock imported.
	From United States.	From other countries.	Total.		
July	5,852	4,111	9,963	2,650	12,613
August	3,762	6,063	9,825	3,471	13,296
September	5,812	12,583	18,395	3,834	22,229
October	4,402	15,208	19,610	3,021	22,631
November	1,950	14,003	15,953	1,077	17,030
December	3,006	9,661	12,667	2,078	14,745
Total	24,784	61,629	86,413	16,131	102,544

No. 26.—*Importation of live stock, by countries, at all ports of the island of Cuba during the six months July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Country.	Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Steers.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Others.	Total.		Grand total.
												Bovine cattle.	Other animals.	
United States	2,947	13,750	7,674	23,084	3,085	1,495	1	219	9,621	....	24	47,405	14,445	61,850
Mexico	4,788	8,008	5,724	35,843	3,044	525	30	....	63	....	8	54,363	3,670	58,033
Venezuela	1,025	3,502	609	22,935	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,071	.....	28,071
Colombia	2,054	2,156	925	6,349	10	12	....	....	66	....	6	11,484	94	11,578
Porto Rico	242	2,080	813	2,571	927	575	....	5	.....	....	9	5,706	1,516	7,222
Honduras	171	.....	.....	4,941	15	3	....	....	.....	....	....	5,112	18	5,130
Haiti	1,601	.....	.....	523	258	3	1	234	.....	20	....	2,124	516	2,640
Jamaica	17	272	51	277	8	4	15	59	25	....	....	617	111	728
Costa Rica	.....	.....	.....	642	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	642	1	643
Santo Domingo	.....	1	1	89	1	3	....	....	.....	....	....	91	4	95
Cayman Islands	.....	7	.....	4	1	.....	....	....	28	....	6	11	35	46
Spain	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	3	1	4	5
Canaries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	2	....	.....	2	2
England	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	2	.....	2
Total	12,847	29,777	15,797	97,208	7,351	2,620	47	517	9,803	22	56	155,629	20,416	176,045

No. 27.—*Statement of exportation of tobacco from all ports in the island of Cuba during the six months July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Ports.	Leaf.			Cigars.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Pounds.			*Number.*		
Baracoa	592	$268	$17	.....	.....	.....
Batabano	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caibarien	5,362	1,988	154	.....	.....	.....
Cardenas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cienfuegos	466,003	183,633	13,331	.....	.....	.....
Gibara	2,089,085	169,060	20,823	.....	.....	.....
Guantanamo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manzanillo	2,057,573	382,178	20,564	2,000	$75	$3
Matanzas	1,337	345	38	.....	.....	.....
Nuevitas	.....	.....	.....	10,000	388	13
Sagua la Grande	10,936	2,768	313	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba	923,393	140,156	9,157	53,125	1,130	72
Trinidad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tunas de Zaza	17,097	3,550	495	.....	.....	.....
Habana	17,393,236	7,901,554	493,051	116,522,233	6,667,646	157,300
Grand total	22,964,614	8,785,518	557,943	116,587,358	6,669,239	157,388

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No. 27.—*Statement of exportation of tobacco from all ports in the island of Cuba during the six months July 1 to December 31, 1900*—Continued.

Ports.	Cigarettes.			All other.			Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
	Packages.			*Pounds.*				
Baracoa							$268	$17
Batabano								
Caibarien							1,988	154
Cardenas								
Cienfuegos							183,633	13,281
Gibara							169,060	20,822
Guantanamo								
Manzanillo							382,253	20,567
Matanzas	440	$13					358	18
Nuevitas							388	13
Sagua la Grande							2,786	313
Santa Cruz								
Santiago de Cuba							141,286	9,229
Trinidad								
Tunas de Zaza							3,550	495
Habana	5,085,724	155,530	$4,529	78,163	$38,605	$1,299	14,763,335	656,179
Total	5,086,164	155,543	4,529	78,163	38,605	1,299	15,648,905	721,159

No. 28.—*Exportation of tobacco to leading countries from the island of Cuba during the six months July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Countries.	Leaf.				Cigars.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent.	Duty.
	Pounds.				*Number.*			
United States	11,773,787	$5,400,861	61.47	$292,228	20,314,611	$1,281,812	19.20	$27,425
Spain	633	315		18	5,017,400	319,090	4.78	6,774
France	7,019	2,550	.03	198	2,397,375	157,049	2.36	3,237
Germany	10,035,564	2,978,268	33.90	223,129	24,048,866	1,355,688	20.48	32,465
United Kingdom	26,593	7,827	.09	617	51,058,619	2,767,097	41.50	68,928
Other American countries	376,550	166,048	1.89	10,676	6,323,475	362,772	5.44	8,563
Other European countries	706,015	216,019	2.46	20,016	3,166,910	180,639	2.71	4,275
All other countries	38,453	13,630	.16	1,061	4,265,102	235,092	3.53	5,756
General total	22,964,614	8,785,518	100	557,945	116,587,358	6,669,289	100	157,388

Countries.	Cigarettes.				All other.				Total.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent.	Duty.	Value.	Per cent.	Duty.
	Packages.				*Lbs.*						
United States	289,417	$8,671	5.57	$260	10,699	$4,814	12.47	$156	$6,696,158	42.79	$320,069
Spain	1,514,504	52,938	34.03	1,363	15,800	9,506	24.63	267	381,849	2.44	8,922
France	19,076	624	.40	17	2,670	1,167	3.02	44	161,390	1.03	3,496
Germany	48,021	2,210	1.43	44	230	99	.25	4	4,346,265	27.78	265,642
United Kingdom	66,070	2,333	1.50	60	3,525	1,645	4.26	59	2,778,902	17.76	69,659
Other American countries	2,980,518	83,994	54.00	2,332	43,270	20,635	53.45	736	633,449	4.02	22,577
Other European countries	44,452	1,275	.82	40	439	219	.57	7	398,152	2.54	24,338
All other countries	124,106	3,498	2.25	113	1,530	520	1.35	26	252,740	1.61	6,956
General total	5,086,164	155,543	100	4,529	78,163	38,605	100	1,299	15,648,905	100	721,159

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No. 29.—*Quantity and value of sugar, molasses, sirup, and confectionery exported from all ports in the island of Cuba during the six months July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Ports.	Sugar.				Sirup.		Confectionery.		Total value.
	Raw.		Refined.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Galls.*		*Pounds.*		
Baracoa									
Batabano									
Caibarien	1,152,863	$32,500					1,250	$120	$32,620
Cardenas	27,326,255	724,001							724,001
Cienfuegos	12,802,071	338,168					56	16	338,184
Gibara	5,479,424	148,887							148,887
Guantanamo	2,608,707	79,834							79,834
Manzanillo									
Matanzas	13,101,582	370,977					625	50	371,027
Nuevitas	1,941,209	55,328							55,328
Sagua la Grande	4,044,657	112,298							112,298
Santa Cruz									
Santiago de Cuba	1,317,208	38,574							38,574
Trinidad							15	6	6
Tunas de Zaza	801,775	23,220							23,220
Habana	8,224,881	234,591	14,483	$787	351	$163	141,855	10,787	246,328
General total	78,800,632	2,158,378	14,483	787	351	163	143,801	10,979	2,170,307

No. 30.—*Exportation of sugar, molasses, sirup, and confectionery to leading countries from the island of Cuba during the six months July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Classes.	United States.		Spain.		France.		Germany.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar:								
Raw.....pounds..	78,766,589	$2,157,280	16,993	$600			355	$15
Refined.....do....			14,483	787				
Sirup.....gallons..	332	152						
Confectionery....pounds..	112,014	6,931	7,251	958	19,364	$2,187	1,818	382
General total		2,164,363		2,345		2,187		397

Classes.	United Kingdom.		American countries.		European countries.		Other countries.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar:										
Raw.....pounds..			16,745	$483					78,800,632	$2,158,378
Refined.....do....									14,483	787
Sirup.....gallons..							19	$11	351	163
Confectionery....pounds..	1,327	$247	1,455	170	166	$30	406	74	143,801	10,979
General total		247		653		30		85		2,170,307

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No. 31.—*Statement of articles exported from all ports*[1] *of the island of Cuba during the six months, July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.	Germany.		United Kingdom.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Animals	$15								
Animal products	408								
Asphaltum	2,937								
Cocoa	122,614		$8,250			$4,909		$25,511	
Coffee	76								
Copper, and manufactures of	1,350								
Fibers, vegetable, textile grasses, and manufactures of:									
Hemp (Manila)	796					12,192			
Aleo fiber (Guana)					$2,545	4,210		150	
Yagua	145								
Yarey	3,063				4,365	6,393			
Fruits and nuts:									
Bananas	167,068								
Oranges and lemons	516								
Pineapples	290								
Cocoanuts	117,350								
Copra	4,184								
Other green, dried, or preserved fruits	125								
Hides and skins, other than fur skins:									
Hides and cattle	669								
All other	16								
Honey	22,744					18,537		672	
Horns, bones, and hoof	836					50			
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:									
Iron ore	151,697					8			
Manganese ore or oxide	127,956								
Scrap iron	4,674								
Manufactures of iron and steel	110								
Metal compositions, and manufactures of	3,760								
Oils:									
Animal oils	50								
Cocoanut oils	17,125								
Paraffin, stearin, and wax	19,179					53,489		3,023	
Tortoise shell	2,537					13,289		979	
Sponges	100				1,105				
Spirits distilled:									
Rum	49,136							3,841	
All other distilled								11	
Sugar	1,923,304								
Candy and confectionery	176								
Tobacco, and manufactures of:									
Leaf, suitable for wrappers	387,412	$35,716				493,775	$28,951	2,100	$183
Cigars	620	37	75	$3		462	32		
Cigarettes	13								
Vegetables	8								
Wood, and manufactures of:									
Cabinet ware and house furniture	6								
Unmanufactured:									
Mahogany	105,766		1,500		19,160	5,799		37,774	
Sapan (Cedro)	15,779		1,144			23,381		215	
All other unmanufactured	218,879		3,938			51,417		28,650	
All other articles (e. s.)	44,865		800					158	
Reexportation:									
Provisions	831								
All other articles	27,032		2,132					2,000	
General total	3,546,167	35,753	17,889	3	27,175	687,911	28,983	105,059	183

[1] Habana excepted.

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No. 31.—*Statement of articles exported from all ports*[1] *of the island of Cuba during the six months, July 1 to December 31, 1900*—Continued.

Articles.	American countries.		European countries	Total.		Grand total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Animals						$15	
Animal products						408	
Asphaltum						2,987	
Cocoa	$1,200					162,484	
Coffee						76	
Copper, and manufactures of						1,350	
Fibers, vegetable, textile grasses, and manufactures of:							
Hemp (Manila)				$12,988			
Aleo fiber (Guana)			$3,409	10,314			
Yagua				145			
Yarey				13,831		37,268	
Fruits and nuts:							
Bananas				167,068			
Oranges and lemons				516			
Pineapples				290			
Cocoanuts				117,350			
Copra				4,134			
Other green, dried, or preserved fruits				125		289,483	
Hides and skins, other than fur skins:							
Hides and cattle				669			
All other				16		685	
Honey			14,860			56,813	
Horns, bones, and hoof						886	
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:							
Iron ore				151,705			
Manganese ore or oxide				127,956			
Scrap iron				4,674			
Manufactures of iron and steel				110			
Metal compositions, and manufactures of				3,750		288,205	
Oils:							
Animal oils				50			
Cocoanut oils				17,125		17,175	
Paraffin, stearin, and wax						75,691	
Tortoise shell	1,813					18,618	
Sponges			1,941			3,146	
Spirits distilled:							
Cordials	39			39			
Rum	270			53,247			
All other distilled				11		53,297	
Sugar	483					1,923,787	
Candy and confectionery	16					192	
Tobacco, and manufactures of:							
Leaf, suitable for wrappers	677	$42		883,964	$64,892		
Cigars	436	16		1,593	88		
Cigarettes				13		885,570	$64,980
Vegetables						8	
Wood, and manufactures of:							
Cabinet ware and house furniture						6	
Unmanufactured:							
Mahogany				169,999			
Sapan (Cedro)			9,540	50,159			
All other unmanufactured				302,884		522,942	
All other articles (e. s.)	100					45,898	
Reexportation:							
Provisions	5			886			
All other articles	161			31,325			
Gold in coin	10,000			10,000		42,161	
General total	15,200	58	29,750			4,429,101	64,980

[1] Habana excepted.

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No. 32.—*Statement of merchandise exported from the port of Habana, Cuba, during the six months, July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.		Germany.		United Kingdom.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Animals	$1,355		$10		$3					
Animal products	14,786		1,800							
Asphaltum	1,898				200		$720		$550	
Cocoa	240		78,770				490		800	
Coffee	280		301							
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	814		700							
Fibers, vegetable, textile grasses, and manufactures of:										
Hemp (Manila)					2,000					
Aleo fiber (Guana)	15,333				14,995		7,227			
Yagua	62									
Majagua	26									
Twine	13									
Fruits and nuts:										
Guava	40									
Oranges and lemons	1,188									
Pineapples	20,970									
Cocoanuts			340							
Other green, dried, or preserved fruits	4,611		30							
Grease			2,200							
Hides of cattle	27,700				26,200		39,300			
Honey	7,690				8,596		8,400			
Horns, bones, and hoofs	11,362									
Paraffin, stearin, and wax	12,700		56		30,720		1,000			
Perfumery and cosmetics, etc			375							
Cheese	488									
Seeds:										
Ajonjoli	74									
All other	189									
Shells:										
Tortoise shell					13,088		2,386			
All other					20					
Sponges	87,238		7,322		125,229		2,800		18,400	
Spirits, distilled:										
Cordials			36							
Rum	18		2,082		16				48,607	
All other distilled	125									
Sugar and molasses:										
Sirups	152									
Sugar, raw or brown	233,976		600				15			
Sugar, refined			787							
Candy and confectionery	6,755		958		2,187		382		247	
Tobacco and manufactures of:										
Leaf, suitable for wrappers	5,013,449	$256,512	315	$18	2,550	$198	2,484,493	$204,178	5,727	$434
Cigars	1,281,192	27,388	319,015	6,771	157,049	3,287	1,865,226	32,483	2,767,097	68,923
Cigarettes	8,658	260	52,938	1,363	624	17	2,210	44	2,333	60
All other	4,814	156	9,506	267	1,167	44	99	4	1,645	59
Vegetables:										
Beans and dried pease	177		38							
All other	6,069		106							
Wood and manufactures of:										
All other manufactured					350					
Mahogany	3,413								3,640	
All other unmanufactured			25						1,056	
All other articles (n. s.)	1,850		317						151	
Reexportation:										
Provisions	19,087									
All other	142,229	148	11,704		16,796		1,199		1,142	
Gold in coin	250,988				714,100					
General total	7,182,009	284,464	419,331	8,419	1,114,889	3,496	3,915,997	236,659	2,851,397	69,476

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No. 32.—*Statement of merchandise exported from the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	American countries.		European countries.		Other countries.		Total.		Grand total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Animals									$1,368	
Animal products									16,586	
Asphaltum									8,368	
Cocoa									9,300	
Coffee									581	
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	$3,349								4,863	
Fibers, vegetable, textile grasses, and manufactures of:										
Hemp (Manila)							$2,000			
Aleo fiber (Guana)	60		$4,880				42,545			
Yagua							62			
Majagua							26			
Twine							13		44,646	
Fruits and nuts:										
Guava							40			
Oranges and lemons							1,188			
Pineapples							20,970			
Cocoanuts							340			
Other green, dried, or preserved fruits							4,641		27,179	
Grease									2,200	
Hides of cattle									93,200	
Honey			6,402		$550				31,638	
Horns, bones, and hoofs									11,362	
Paraffin, stearin, and wax					150				44,626	
Perfumery, cosmetics, etc	300								675	
Cheese									488	
Seeds:										
Ajonjoli							74			
All other	306						495		569	
Shells:										
Tortoise shell							15,474			
All other							20		15,494	
Sponges	3,519		2,827						247,335	
Spirits, distilled:										
Cordials							36			
Rum	11,714				5,531		67,968			
All other distilled							125		68,129	
Sugar and molasses:										
Sirups					11		163			
Sugar, raw or brown							284,591			
Sugar, refined							787		285,541	
Candy and confectionery	154		30		74				10,787	
Tobacco and manufactures of:										
Leaf, suitable for wrappers	165,371	$10,634	216,019	$20,016	18,630	$1,061	7,901,554	$493,051		
Cigars	362,336	8,517	180,639	4,275	235,092	5,756	6,667,646	157,300		
Cigarettes	88,994	2,632	1,275	40	3,498	113	155,580	4,529		
All other	20,685	736	219	7	520	26	88,605	1,299	14,763,335	$656,179
Vegetables:										
Beans and dried pease							215			
Potatoes	98						98			
All other	125		25				6,325		6,638	
Wood and manufactures of:										
All other manufactured							350			
Mahogany					483		7,586			
All other unmanufactured	75				278		1,436		9,322	
All other articles (n.s.)	1,410		10		305				4,043	4,043
Reexportation:										
Provisions	497						19,584			
All other	61,161		260		2,970		236,460	148	256,044	148
Gold in coin									965,088	
General total	715,104	22,519	412,586	24,338	263,092	6,956			16,874,405	656,327

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba during the six months, July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
FREE OF DUTY.						
Agricultural implements:						
Mowers, reapers, and parts of	$5,098				$132	
Plows and cultivators, and parts of	45,461					
All other, and parts of	101,275		$169		2,142	
Art works, painting, and statuary					35	
Books, music, maps, engravings, and other printed matter:						
Books, maps, and scientific instruments for use in schools	12,295		3,348		2,144	
All other	15,864		1,230		7,077	
Bricks, glazed or unglazed: Building	2,989		135			
Coke and coal:						
Coal—						
Anthracite	132,607					
Bituminous	342,586				93	
Coke	32,118					
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Mineral waters, and other nonalcoholic beverages	1,823		25,607		4,442	
Quinine and all alkaloids, and cinchona	244				919	
Fertilizers: Natural	165					
Fibers, vegetable: Flax, hemp, etc., raw	11,441		213			
Manufactures: Single yarns for sugar bags only	57					
Fish: Fresh, other than salmon	317					
Trees, plants, and moss	6,807					
Wood, and manufactures of: Pine wood, unplaned	620,745					
Manufactures of: Furniture, not elsewhere specified	4,741		4,065			
Gold: Coin	87,900					
Silver: Coin	9,659		9,795			
All other articles, not elsewhere enumerated	71,448		1,293		1,266	
SUBJECT TO DUTY.						
Agricultural implements: All other, and parts of	3,897	$399				
Aluminum, and manufactures of	3,013	683			48	$11
Animals:						
Cattle	923,841	94,221	32	$2		
Horses	140,964	19,618	386	10		
Mules	124,292	7,601				
Hogs	108,386	10,179	12	1		
Sheep	2,387	339	10	2		
All other	1,416	129	511	79	32	7
Articles brought in baggage, having no commercial values, but dutiable		1,054		661		22
Art works, painting, and statuary	1,402	203	1,345	247	1,640	348
Bones, hoofs, horns, and horn tips, strips, and waste	155	35			147	76
Blacking:						
Stove polish	93	31	363	81		
All other	6,190	526	86	17	1,802	94
Books, music, maps, engravings, and other printed matter: All other	20,141	1,939	44,110	5,466	8,506	2,434
Brass, and manufactures of	20,138	4,665	12,200	2,474	8,393	900
Breadstuffs:						
Bread and biscuit	16,302	3,020	4,943	675	1,855	194
Barley	395	50				
Bran, middlings, and mill feed	23,211	5,803				
Corn	295,439	42,553	1,820	260		
Corn meal	2,091	396	11			
Oats	47,785	8,695	25	2		
Oatmeal	178	45				
Macaroni and vermicelli	3,801	953	2,465	614	189	48
Rye	347	41				
Wheat	180	29				
Wheat flour	1,128,929	282,111	543	67		
Preparations of, for table food	2,878	721	2,212	553	543	137
All other	1,986	489	846	196	1,554	389
Bricks, glazed or unglazed:						
Building	2,483	285	2,359	811	2,181	2,096
Fire	60,775	6,091	1,148	180		
Bristles	924	100			90	30
Broom corn	8,069	443				

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Brooms and brushes	$10,499	$3,094	$241	$83	$9,735	$3,385
Cider	90	21	40,589	3,394	.....	.....
Candles	1,147	250	123,046	22,760	1,277	331
Cars, carriages, and other vehicles, and parts of:						
For steam railways	114,947	11,683	.....	.....	.....	.....
For other railways	91,785	9,460	.....	.....	12	3
Cycles, and parts of	8,692	1,764	88	18	245	49
All other carriages, and parts of	77,324	16,023	.....	.....	11,695	2,929
Celluloid, and manufactures of	1,987	701	1,178	424	7,196	2,449
Cement	54,541	14,460	732	93	4,352	1,249
Crockery	8,104	1,773	29,723	4,333	3,153	877
Clocks, watches, and parts of:						
Clocks, and parts of	7,105	1,779	17	4	669	168
Watches, and parts of	7,588	1,905	.....	.....	7,916	1,980
Cocoa	6,171	2,467	.....	.....	90	33
Coffee	718,908	417,564	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, and manufactures of:						
Ingots, bars, and sheets	9,707	1,557	1	.....	18	3
Manufactures of	88,881	15,535	407	78	5,408	1,343
Cork, and manufactures of cork bark:						
Cork stoppers	1,740	77	11,967	763	221	35
All other	1,073	93	34	3	38	4
Cotton, and manufactures of:						
Cotton, raw	3,563	610	2,455	171	179	4
Manufactures of cloths—						
Closely woven	49,719	20,655	83,509	22,625	51,876	13,359
Loosely woven, muslins, etc	82,732	25,952	208,190	49,412	71,367	10,551
Wearing apparel	18,740	6,862	25,082	8,329	33,183	4,710
Carpets	91	11	25	12	.....	.....
Yarn and thread	670	479	3,360	1,429	10,736	3,424
Quiltings and piques	1,425	584	549	89	1,894	359
Velveteens, corduroys, etc	1,154	466	8,073	3,962	1,859	592
Tulles and laces	1,312	481	24,339	3,751	26,249	6,090
Knit fabrics	5,697	2,365	208,958	79,510	90,952	29,041
Waste, cops, and mill	6,498	645	2,450	241	39	5
All other manufactures of	25,105	7,630	284,693	77,457	38,873	9,302
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Acids	14,206	1,630	46	6	1,274	29
Ashes, pot and pearl	3,397	350	.....	.....	4	.....
Copper, sulphate of	1,725	131	16	5	50	2
Dyes	582	80	17	4	29	8
Mineral waters and other nonalcoholic beverages	.....	.....	719	68	6,177	1,195
Medicines, patent and proprietary	84,052	9,768	8,428	231	57,904	6,022
Opium	6,166	6,720	1,696	1,827	10	17
Roots, herbs, and bark, n. e. s.	1,059	116	3,084	575	344	25
Quinine and all alkaloids and cinchona	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vanilla beans	195	50	.....	.....	24	6
All other	77,450	8,882	11,107	1,300	38,698	4,400
Earthen, stone, and china ware:						
Earthen and stone ware	8,468	1,189	7,372	1,488	3,234	1,026
China ware	2,515	582	669	257	8,289	5,376
Eggs	351,473	57,254	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fertilizers, manufactured	4,026	69	67	1	.....	.....
Fireworks	69	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fans	1,172	351	10,398	3,120	2,639	715
Fibers, vegetable:						
Esparto, rushes, vegetable hair, cane osiers, fine straw, palm, and genista	6,135	1,382	246	35	386	25
Manufactures of—						
Bags for sugar	7,005	1,428	1,600	152	.....	.....
Carpets	348	60	9	1	.....	.....
Cordage and rope	15,547	4,068	7,603	1,187	8	2
Twine	958	139	14,093	2,159	587	113
All other	5,945	1,725	119,963	28,613	33,473	8,124
Fish, including shellfish:						
Dried, smoked, or cured—						
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock	107,097	13,340	85	4	2,887	185
Herring	6,112	820	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	17,636	2,978	2,519	442	.....	.....
Pickled—						
Mackerel	463	104	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	.....	.....	4,000	113	.....	.....
Salmon—						
Canned	573	154	242	60	.....	.....
All other, fresh or cured	1,540	224	13,512	3,393	6	2

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Fish, including shellfish—Continued.						
Canned fish, other than salmon and shellfish—						
Caviar	$128	$32	$456	$114		
All other	1,594	420	51,431	12,857	$1,764	$440
Shellfish, oysters	1,185	191				
All other shellfish	173	26	248	17		
All other fish and fish products	438	99	12,739	3,186	1,229	307
Fruits and nuts:						
Fruits—						
Apples, dried	55	7				
Apples, green or ripe	27,028	3,562	75	13	1	1
Prunes	1,542	103				
Raisins	2,945	358	33,361	2,976	175	11
All other, green, ripe, or dried	38,824	3,292	116,398	19,465	587	36
Preserved fruits—						
Canned	8,770	2,198	23,818	5,952	2,627	658
All other	2,966	738	14,387	3,598	2,455	612
Nuts	68	7	32,423	4,184	2	1
Gums and resins:						
Rosin	3,276	1,034				
Tar	3,828	1,324				
Turpentine and pitch	5,729	1,550	150	9	13	1
Turpentine, spirits of	28,060	4,979			5	1
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha	186	11				
Glass and glassware:						
Glass packages, paying duty separate from their contents	48,398	12,441	16,129	3,106	4,360	944
Window glass	1,091	378			1,383	570
All other	55,486	14,895	25,300	5,776	21,106	5,113
Glucose and grape sugar	776	268			10	2
Glue	4,266	721	438	80	899	139
Grease and grease scraps and soap stock	23,146	1,448	633	34		
Gunpowder and explosives:						
Gunpowder	14,235	4,488				
All other explosives	8,379	1,679				
Games and toys	9,759	1,864	8,922	1,235	8,102	1,257
Hair, and manufactures of	55	24	13	5	355	135
Hay	29,184	6,553				
Hides and skins other than fur skins:						
Goat skins	3,577	546	3,306	493	2,221	247
Hides of cattle	15,639	2,342	4,988	735	2,074	334
All other	13,991	2,296	21,214	3,178	5,080	782
Honey			5	2		
Hops	1,520	165				
Hats and caps	10,950	2,203	8,016	1,603	56,463	11,290
Ice	16	4				
Ink:						
Printers'	1,365	237			1	
All other	2,361	249	642	180	663	141
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, telegraph, telephone, and other electrical	45,240	9,212	47	12	1,284	255
Incandescent electric lamps	2,083	316	50	10	800	120
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:						
Needles, pins, pens, hooks, hairpins, and surgical instruments	6,313	2,213	311	31	6,475	934
All other fine articles	22,159	3,378	78	11	6,071	911
Pig iron	65	6				
Scrap and old					16	
Bar iron	35,559	6,674				
Bars and rods of steel	68,535	10,843				
Hoops, bands, and scroll	12,832	3,161			3	
Rails for railways—						
Iron	76,761	7,710				
Steel	104,714	10,473				
Sheets and plates—						
Iron	10,155	1,110	131	17	941	86
Steel	6,433	1,744				
Structural iron and steel	182,994	32,853				
Wire and wire cables	62,282	9,767	268	44	243	7
Builders' hardware, saws, and tools—						
Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware	20,434	2,312	544	116	1,141	131
Saws	6,419	627			36	3
Tools not elsewhere specified	68,139	10,840	440	33	5,540	563
Car wheels	6,634	637				
Castings not elsewhere specified	96,338	9,991	9		2,759	171

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Iron and steel, etc.—Continued.						
Cutlery—						
Table	$5,046	$1,672	$36	$7	$4,298	$1,131
All other	5,281	1,607	396	78	5,473	1,012
Firearms	2,758	697	7,644	2,135	496	135
Machinery and machines, and parts of—						
Cash registers	1,833	372	.....	.....	550	110
Electrical machinery	23,828	4,859	.....	.....	770	154
Laundry machinery	9,921	1,985	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal-working	65,437	11,685	.....	.....	89	18
Printing presses, and parts of	3,602	720	195	39	141	28
Pumps and pump machinery	45,494	8,984	300	60	2,075	415
Sewing machines, and parts of	67,303	13,448	.....	.....	21	4
Shoe machinery	1,212	243	59	12	6	1
Steam engines, and parts of—						
Locomotives	111,675	11,372	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stationary	26,098	5,110	35	7	897	180
Boilers and parts of engines	154,427	21,775	.....	.....	822	165
Typewriter machines	21,158	4,231	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and brandy machinery	312,702	32,485	.....	.....	2,842	285
Nails and spikes—						
Cut	9,546	2,488	22	1	.....	.....
Wire	8,926	1,993	13	2	23	4
All other, including tacks	52,147	9,751	79	5	5,157	792
Pipes and fittings	67,601	11,251	.....	.....	.....	.....
Safes	7,762	2,467	.....	.....	116	5
Scales and balances	16,183	3,149	.....	.....	1,157	233
Stoves and ranges, and parts of	2,782	416	.....	.....	38	.....
All other manufactures of iron and steel	165,521	25,003	3,607	382	10,812	1,745
Jewelry, and other manufactures of gold and silver:						
Jewelry	2,846	427	151	38	8,723	548
Lamps	29	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandeliers and all other devices for illuminating purposes	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	8
All other manufactures of gold and silver	1,740	312	1,624	289	3,502	554
Lead, and manufactures of:						
Pigs, bars, and old	1,663	178	263	37	.....	.....
Pipe	4,272	771	1,025	133	.....	.....
All other manufactures of	10,941	2,197	3,848	503	1,018	132
Leather and manufactures of:						
Sole leather	3,727	557	430	80	.....	.....
Upper leather	516	78	1,700	255	.....	.....
Splints, buff, grain, and all other upper	13	4	90	23	889	222
All other leather	3,343	633	1,415	310	2,765	535
Manufactures of—						
Boots and shoes	169,788	33,324	620,096	139,302	787	245
Harness and saddles	11,760	1,124	10	3	2,064	116
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags	1,386	294	248	119	543	88
All other	17,305	3,608	7,706	1,996	9,851	2,231
Lime	425	69	.....	.....	15	4
Malt	1,156	134	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malt liquors:						
Beer in wood	19,157	13,130	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beer in bottles	174,053	44,926	5,014	439	.....	.....
All other malt liquors	39	15	321	28	.....	.....
Marble and stone, and manufactures of:						
Stone, paving, unwrought	800	31	290	241	.....	.....
Building stone	1,642	340	1,405	453	18	2
All other	5,550	1,596	2,682	734	1,080	34
Matches	2,135	1,048	480	197	129	65
Metal and metal compositions, tin:						
In sheets	178	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured articles	46,978	767	3,462	622	4,054	740
Musical instruments:						
Organs	396	157	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pianofortes	1,446	579	3,929	1,572	2,175	871
All other musical instruments and parts of	1,247	484	2,756	1,108	1,775	710
Oilcloths.						
For floors	18	1	.....	.....	36	4
All other	20,998	2,947	380	6	800	78
Oils:						
Animal oils—						
Fish oil	232	36	286	26	.....	.....
Lard oil	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whale oil	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other animal oils	9,894	612	29	2	518	32

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Oils—Continued.						
Mineral oils—						
Petroleum, crude	$82,156	$43,298				
All other natural oils without regard to gravity	35,064	11,854				
Mineral, refined or manufactured—						
Naphtha, including the lighter products of distillation	5,434	2,559			$110	$33
Illuminating oils	56,157	47,295				
Lubricating and heavy paraffin oil	2,012	8,519			9	2
Residuum, including tar and all other from which light pitches have been distilled	1,981	695				
Vegetable oils—						
Cotton-seed oil	11,337	2,330			192	11
Linseed oil	2,967	526	$190	$38	1,306	313
Olive oil	243	42	251,228	26,061	4,508	702
Volatile or essential oils—						
Peppermint	6	3				
All other	1,074	207	448	149		
All other vegetable oils	1,780	360	2,512	800	880	193
Paints, pigments, and colors:						
Carbon black, gas black, and lamp-black	40	8				
Zinc and oxide of	757	245	2		60	6
All other	44,379	11,348	4,449	799	3,210	682
Paper, and manufactures of:						
Paper pulp—						
In sheets	46,310	16,206	37,183	9,761	26,831	9,836
All other	55,906	14,810	96,427	16,795	30,254	9,065
Manufactures of—						
Paste and carton pierre	761	140	60	17	39	1
Wrought	1,641	421	2,160	526	300	60
Paraffin and wax	182	21	21	2	37	7
Perfumery and cosmetics	7,887	3,197	275	73	59,217	20,812
Plated ware	16,756	4,205	403	101	5,423	1,359
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:						
Meat products—						
Beef products—						
Beef, canned	2,751	645				
Beef, fresh	142,507	19,960				
Beef, salted or pickled	49,580	8,396	2	1		
Beef, jerked	706	192				
Beef, tallow	28	2				
Hog products—						
Bacon	5,579	1,413	2			
Hams and shoulders	349,180	87,087	18,373	2,736	17	3
Pork, canned	331	84	598	150		
Pork, fresh	17,333	858	2			
Pork, salted or pickled	487,097	84,639	85	6		
Lard	1,452,784	272,817	4,941	364	5	1
Lard products and substitutes for (cottolene, lardine, etc.)	3,175	601	471	46		
Mutton	5,447	1,086				
Oleomargarine	2,696	9,139				
Imitation butter	76	11				
Poultry and game	77,040	16,243	24	6		
All other meat products	89,191	19,283	78,641	19,661	3,381	846
Dairy products—						
Butter	17,273	4,842	22,496	3,843	473	85
Cheese	28,199	4,536	3,526	463	2,889	543
Condensed milk	187,873	18,781			416	41
Rice	1,448	259	16,175	2,434	3,387	836
Rubber, and manufactures of:						
Belting, hose, and bagging	4,728	403	89	4	24	
Boots and shoes	904	267				
All other	23,701	4,522	10,055	1,508	2,799	336
India rubber, scrap and old	2,881	285			238	8
Samples, with commercial value	8	1				
Salt	841	124	19,739	18,572		
Seeds.						
Clover seed	596	37	611	8		
Flax and timothy seed	224	27	2,284	324	120	21
All other	3,737	326	12,603	1,425	859	118

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Shells	$1,574	$728	.....	.....	$812	$630
Silk, and manufactures of:						
Raw	450	202	.....	.....	188	89
Manufactures of—						
Yarn and thread	1,897	629	$150	$68	588	265
Velvet and plushes	.....	.....	.....	.....	738	330
Tulles and laces	212	96	124	56	8,322	3,796
Knit fabrics	32	14	.....	.....	241	112
All other	5,347	2,408	19,129	8,622	161,360	72,929
Spices:						
Pepper	3,958	988	142	36	.....	.....
All other	2,747	687	21,791	5,448	52	13
Soap:						
Common soap	13,635	5,229	111,776	40,830	2,967	975
All other	4,901	1,362	32	12	5,991	1,168
Spermaceti and spermaceti wax	.....	.....	720	108	.....	.....
Spirits, distilled:						
Brandy	.....	.....	385	423	466	278
Whisky—						
Bourbon	627	196	.....	.....	238	222
Rye	414	191	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other distilled	1,643	790	8,707	4,472	37,931	21,632
Starch	11,548	3,760	60	2	24	3
Stereotype and electrotype plates	267	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straw and palm leaf, and manufactures of	2,595	448	8	1	936	219
Sugar and molasses:						
Molasses	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sirup	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Sugar, raw	444	227	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, refined	12,400	6,394	.....	.....	83	48
Candy and confectionery	15,912	3,951	42,547	10,636	3,637	911
Tea	90	25	.....	.....	73	19
Tobacco, and manufactures of:						
Unmanufactured—						
Leaf	1,078	309	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	2,417	760	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—						
Cigars	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plug	19,541	7,350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Powder and snuff	608	224	.....	.....	.....	.....
In cakes	8,059	2,116	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	2,382	1,071	.....	.....	.....	1
Varnish	12,796	4,598	1	.....	1,242	151
Vegetables:						
Beans and pease	239,053	36,406	27,270	2,942	.....	.....
Onions	6,891	2,010	182,221	31,446	.....	.....
Potatoes	296,534	52,120	5,539	878	.....	.....
Vegetables, canned	6,392	1,598	28,405	7,101	2,860	716
Dried pulse	5,552	861	53,482	4,731	15	1
All other (including pickles and sauce)	33,488	7,822	47,155	11,116	8,184	2,048
Vinegar	52	46	.....	.....	531	397
Vessels:						
Steam	36,400	314	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	58,165	2,455	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whalebone	45	19	.....	.....	306	258
Walking sticks, umbrellas, and parasols	6,182	1,289	10,743	2,687	8,098	1,938
Wines:						
In bottles	1,861	586	42,406	15,893	1,740	574
In other coverings	2,761	1,523	856,017	636,341	6,560	3,252
Sparkling liquors and cordials	1,279	620	908	522	13,666	6,751
Wood, and manufactures of:						
Timber, and unmanufactured wood—						
Sawed	26,634	2,044	1	.....	.....	.....
Logs and other	1,613	214	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber—						
Boards, deals, and planks	5,189	273	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joists and scantlings	750	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shingles	533	57	.....	.....	4	1
Shooks—						
Box	16,528	1,029	157	3	88	5
All other	12,668	98	357	82	30	11
Staves	4,782	292	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heading	4,624	352	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	11,039	916	1,666	128	15	4

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Wood, and manufacturers of—Cont'd.						
Manufactures of—						
Wood, ordinary, composing cases wherein imported goods are packed	$49,648	$8,594	$14,587	$1,960	$8,006	$3,912
Doors, sashes, and blinds	4,736	1,210	104	50	310	11
Furniture not elsewhere specified	118,204	32,477	1,248	293	3,110	729
Hogsheads and barrels, empty	106,001	13,121	102,129	11,662	798	112
Trimmings and moldings and house finishings	3,929	1,108	1,138	269	710	258
Wooden ware	26,774	7,322	2,729	449	2,264	365
Wood pulp	320	33	231	13	.....	.....
All other	15,885	3,900	2,330	793	3,256	1,138
Wool, and manufactures of:						
Raw	144	28	3	1	114	45
Manufactures of—						
Carpets	481	191	228	92	1,833	732
Flannels and blankets	841	336	2,191	877	2,486	993
Wearing apparel	6,563	2,625	9,278	3,712	4,927	1,968
Woolen yarn	2	1	464	210	2,041	917
Cloth, spun or twilled	144	58	349	139	36	15
All other manufactures of	3,145	1,220	24,964	9,672	141,383	56,553
Zinc, and manufactures of	4,380	1,170	514	51	1,306	245
All other articles not elsewhere enumerated	656,297	104,020	62,155	13,971	105,828	33,150
Total	14,665,819	2,708,279	4,704,867	1,491,617	1,486,782	433,148

Articles.	Germany.		United Kingdom.		American countries.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
FREE OF DUTY.						
Agricultural implements:						
Mowers, reapers, and parts of	$255	.....	$3,628	.....	.....	.....
Plows and cultivators, and parts of	1,096	.....	5,511	.....	$10	.....
All other, and parts of	6,674	.....	19,408	.....	2	.....
Books, music, maps, engravings, and other printed matter:						
Books, maps, and scientific instruments for use in schools	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	3,376	.....	458	.....	30	.....
Coke	.....	.....	2,340	.....	.....	.....
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Mineral waters, and other nonalcoholic beverages	1,841	.....	6,159	.....	16	.....
Quinine and all alkaloids and cinchona	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fertilizers: Natural	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,725	.....
Fibers, vegetable: Flax, hemp, etc., raw	560	.....	35,178	.....	59,709	.....
Trees, plants, and moss	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	.....
Wood, and manufactures of: Pine wood, unplaned	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,462	.....
Manufactures of: Furniture, not elsewhere specified	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles not elsewhere enumerated	5,870	.....	3,180	.....	757	.....
SUBJECT TO DUTY.						
Agricultural implements: All other and parts of	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	$1
Aluminum, and manufactures of	485	$122	3	.....	.....	.....
Animals:						
Cattle	.....	.....	3,236	$120	2,902,232	197,195
Horses	.....	.....	330	35	98,511	20,272
Mules	.....	.....	107	30	37,418	5,472
Hogs	.....	.....	389	50	2,316	297
Sheep	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	108
All other	.....	.....	.....	.....	626	174
Articles brought in baggage, having no commercial values, but dutiable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219
Art works, painting, and statuary	5,116	1,226	418	161	.....	.....

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	Germany.		United Kingdom.		American countries.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
FREE OF DUTY—continued.						
Bones, hoofs, horns, and horn tips, strips, and waste	$174	$94	$2	$1	.....	.....
Blacking:						
Stove polish	30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	940	134	507	76	.....	.....
Books, music, maps, engravings, and other printed matter: All other	31,513	7,816	1,431	338	$7	.....
Brass and manufactures of	5,482	670	1,550	323	.....	.....
Breadstuffs:						
Bread and biscuit	860	111	9,793	1,259	.....	.....
Barley	24,695	1,621	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn meal	.....	.....	197	49	.....	.....
Preparations of, for table food	.....	.....	2,576	644	.....	.....
All other	364	814	1,700	458	.....	.....
Bricks, glazed or unglazed:						
Fire	135	24	8,115	6,130	.....	.....
Bristles	890	110	138	48	.....	.....
Brooms and brushes	2,372	785	964	339	.....	.....
Cider	11	2	2,804	570	.....	.....
Candles	387	96	1,446	379	.....	.....
Cars, carriages, and other vehicles, and parts of:						
Cycles, and parts of	297	60	420	84	10	$2
All other carriages and parts of	692	172	.....	.....	49	12
Celluloid, and manufactures of	4,061	1,349	232	68	.....	.....
Cement	1,144	315	12,346	2,772	.....	.....
Crockery	438	205	482	152	5	2
Clocks, watches, and parts of:						
Clocks, and parts of	1,719	433	640	193	.....	.....
Watches, and parts of	9,543	2,399	43	17	65	16
Cocoa	216	46	258	73	6,325	2,967
Coffee	.....	.....	6,910	3,687	285,031	49,114
Copper, and manufactures of:						
Ingots, bars, and sheets	875	121	5,963	808	.....	.....
Manufactures of	8,177	1,905	10,671	1,823	2	.....
Cork, and manufactures of cork bark:						
Cork stoppers	254	28	1	1	.....	.....
All other	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton, and manufactures of:						
Cotton, raw	.....	.....	29,082	8,319	.....	.....
Manufactures of cloths—						
Closely woven	26,913	5,974	322,575	116,824	.....	.....
Loosely woven, muslins, etc	28,696	5,202	654,173	209,752	11	3
Wearing apparel	3,849	844	2,235	1,187	.....	.....
Yarn and thread	3,148	885	85,418	20,112	.....	.....
Quiltings and piques	509	166	6,783	2,992	.....	.....
Velveteens, corduroys, etc	485	160	13,656	8,770	.....	.....
Tulles and laces	13,979	6,086	95,494	29,758	.....	.....
Knit fabrics	66,630	22,177	6,192	2,333	26	11
Waste, cops, and mill	.....	.....	1,785	126	.....	.....
All other manufactures of	55,846	13,050	186,902	57,864	18	5
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Acids	1,164	57	1,854	73	.....	.....
Ashes, pot and pearl	525	17	10,214	570	.....	.....
Copper, sulphate of	145	12	2,007	234	.....	.....
Dyes	800	108	45	9	.....	.....
Mineral waters and other nonalcoholic beverages	.....	.....	89	16	10	1
Medicines, patent and proprietary	5,073	710	5,663	718	2,860	374
Opium	60	58	1,942	2,039	.....	.....
Roots, herbs, and bark, n. e. s	1,714	90	1,092	82	.....	.....
Quinine and all alkaloids and cinchona	384	26	2,863	459	.....	.....
Vanilla beans	45	11	120	30	1	.....
All other	10,288	667	23,684	2,412	544	110
Earthen, stone, and china ware:						
Earthen and stone ware	22,529	7,097	30,389	9,062	161	174
China ware	13,122	4,441	1,760	545	13	4
Eggs	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	22
Fireworks	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fans	1,155	347	286	87	50	15
Fibers, vegetable:						
Esparto, rushes, vegetable hair, cane osiers, fine straw, palm, and genista	591	42	115	2	.....	.....
Manufactures of—						
Bags for sugar	25,121	4,929	117,907	23,485	12	3
Carpets	159	44	240	35	.....	.....
Cordage and rope	17	3	309	109	.....	.....
Twine	4,755	1,034	697	160	.....	.....
All other	10,902	2,238	434,983	97,652	1,098	324

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	Germany.		United Kingdom.		European countries.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Fish, including shellfish:						
Dried, smoked, or cured—						
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock	$1,011	$65	$190,046	$20,676	$83,470	$4,251
Herring	.....	.....	49	10	20	5
All other	.....	.....	179	12	.....	.....
Pickled—						
Mackerel	.....	.....	662	150	707	126
Canned fish, other than salmon and shellfish—						
Caviar	42	10	114	28	.....	.....
All other	1	.....	67	17	.....	.....
All other shellfish	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	29
All other fish and fish products	.....	.....	263	66	.....	.....
Fruits:						
Apples, dried	.....	.....	1,431	172	.....	.....
Apples, green or ripe	.....	.....	626	124	15	8
All other, green, ripe, or dried	.....	.....	1,089	191	2,074	614
Preserved fruits—						
Canned	9	2	96	24	.....	.....
All other	9	2	104	26	4	1
Gums and resins:						
Rosin	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tar	152	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turpentine, spirits of	.....	.....	735	81	.....	.....
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....
Glass and glassware:						
Glass packages, paying duty separate from their contents	5,337	1,849	13,132	4,415	27	1
Window glass	8,260	2,715	827	65	.....	.....
All other	51,782	13,428	2,342	664	2	2
Glucose and grape sugar	126	27	230	69	189	33
Glue	1,904	434	288	28	.....	.....
Grease and grease scraps and soap stock	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Explosives other than gunpowder	190	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Games and toys	22,517	5,227	667	199	.....	.....
Hair, and manufactures of	141	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay	.....	.....	9,090	2,273	17	4
Hides and skins other than fur skins:						
Goat skins	.....	.....	35	5	.....	.....
Hides of cattle	.....	.....	140	21	550	55
All other	149	22	466	71	661	100
Hops	1,022	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hats and caps	2,237	447	26,034	5,208	77,239	15,446
Ink:						
Printers'	60	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	912	127	2,599	538	4	.....
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, telegraph, telephone, and other electrical	1,802	362	941	188	.....	.....
Incandescent electric lamps	17	3	201	13	.....	.....
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:						
Needles, pins, pens, hooks, hairpins, and surgical instruments	6,442	2,671	6,872	840	.....	.....
All other fine articles	21,763	3,531	21,546	3,948	3	.....
Pig iron	.....	.....	368	63	.....	.....
Bar iron	.....	.....	15,625	2,753	.....	.....
Bars and rods of steel	450	84	29,348	4,518	.....	.....
Hoops, bands, and scroll	.....	.....	24,041	4,508	.....	.....
Rail for railways—						
Iron	49	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	.....	.....	46,054	4,606	.....	.....
Sheets and plates—						
Iron	630	63	8,098	1,591	.....	.....
Steel	.....	.....	1,981	383	.....	.....
Wire and wire cables	736	57	5,824	611	.....	.....
Builders' hardware, saws, and tools—						
Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware	5,318	592	11,060	1,932	.....	.....
Saws	674	74	544	120	.....	.....
Tools not elsewhere specified	15,765	1,932	22,520	4,621	.....	.....
Car wheels	.....	.....	303	12	.....	.....
Castings not elsewhere specified	6,374	755	16,871	2,021	.....	.....
Cutlery—						
Table	2,708	593	2,158	433	.....	.....
All other	8,051	1,654	7,866	915	.....	.....
Firearms	657	165	108	27	25	6

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	Germany.		United Kingdom.		European countries.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Iron and steel, etc.—Continued.						
Machinery and machines, and parts of—						
Electrical machinery	$71	$14	$29	$6		
Metal-working	3,909	785	8,549	1,746	$20	$4
Printing presses, and parts of	878	174				
Pumps and pump machinery	1,594	319	2,714	543		
Sewing machines, and parts of	1,404	281	28	6		
Steam engines, and parts of—						
Locomotives			690	80		
Stationary	508	102	247	49		
Boilers and parts of engines	885	177	984	197		
Typewriter machines	257	51	45	9		
Sugar and brandy machinery	5,456	546	9,753	1,143		
Nails and spikes—						
Cut	2,449	404	1,564	268		
Wire	842	131	861	84		
All other, including tacks	15,289	2,108	17,153	2,461		
Pipes and fittings	15		8,066	1,311		
Safes	109	9	526	87		
Scales and balances	545	108	115	22		
Stoves and ranges, and parts of	131	11	733	116		
All other manufactures of iron and steel	29,259	4,394	75,819	13,002		
Jewelry, and other manufactures of gold and silver:						
Jewelry	28,720	4,389	27	2		
All other manufactures of gold and silver	9,281	1,158	350	80	4	10
Lead, and manufactures of:						
Pigs, bars, and old	794	104	118	13		
Pipe			90	14		
All other manufactures of	1,436	254	331	60		
Leather, and manufactures of:						
Sole leather			140	21	1,600	240
Splits, buff, grain, and all other upper	207	51	159	40		
All other leather	563	138	456	102	12	5
Manufactures of—						
Boots and shoes	557	120	18	6	54	15
Harness and saddles	25	1	289	10	589	196
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags	198	30	1,136	287		
All other	9,418	2,301	9,435	2,530	1,291	574
Lime			153	27		
Malt liquors:						
Beer in wood			147	104		
Beer in bottles	27,894	6,893	97,633	18,061	53	9
All other malt liquors			676	98		
Marble and stone, and manufactures of:						
Building stone	21	1	28	14		
All other	1,072	57	1,338	434	89	5
Matches	5	1	2,499	947		
Metal and metal compositions, tin:						
In sheets	84	27	8,697	1,562		
Manufactured articles	5,025	502	5,642	918	1	
Musical instruments:						
Organs	33	13				
Pianofortes	2,799	1,119			63	25
All other musical instruments and parts of	9,420	3,776			6	2
Oilcloths:						
For floors	251	33	40	12		
All other	1,546	147	212	23		
Oils:						
Animal oils—						
Fish oil	50	7				
Whale oil	9					
All other animal oils	299	13	940	99		
Mineral oils—						
All other natural oils without regard to gravity			120	47		
Mineral, refined or manufactured—						
Naphtha, including the lighter products of distillation	440	125				
Lubricating and heavy paraffin oil			1,013	406		
Residuum, including tar and all other from which light pitches have been distilled			20	3		

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	Germany.		United Kingdom.		American countries.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Oils—Continued.						
Vegetable oils—						
Cotton-seed oil	$2					
Linseed oil	68	$14	$16,931	$3,774		
Olive oil			20	3		
Volatile or essential oils—						
All other	227	106	1,613	555		
All other vegetable oils	209	21	857	251		
Paints, pigments, and colors:	5					
Carbon black, gas black, and lamp-black			355	103		
Zinc and oxide of	47	15	1,103	269		
All other	8,376	1,946	34,283	11,538		
Paper, and manufactures of:						
Paper pulp—						
In sheets	51,334	20,680	1,992	444		
All other	49,525	15,267	1,925	634	$9,653	$361
Manufactures of—						
Paste and carton pierre	99	31				
Wrought	61	22	15	2		
Paraffin and wax	882	141	5	1		
Perfumery and cosmetics	1,809	642	2,473	949	3	1
Plated ware	9,226	2,288	2,216	554	5,360	1,676
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:						
Meat products—						
Beef products—						
Beef, jerked			11,029	2,831	709,249	22,253
Hog products—						
Hams and shoulders	543	65	86	12	94	16
Pork, salted or pickled					20	5
Oleomargarine	57	44	390	48		
Poultry and game			109	46	912	194
All other meat products	318	79	854	364	100	25
Dairy products—						
Butter	16	8	3,110	417		
Cheese	3,642	617	37,047	6,935	210	19
Condensed milk	13	1	28,476	2,846		
Rice	580,946	131,406	890,867	204,702	73	10
Rubber, and manufactures of:						
Belting, hose, and bagging	313	13				
All other	7,022	890	12,655	1,753	5	1
India rubber, scrap and old			50	32		
Salt	1,199	760	1,970	1,310		
Seeds:						
Flax and timothy seed			147	15		
All other	573	49	1,929	96	260	52
Shells	1,272	587				
Silk, and manufactures of:						
Raw			32	14		
Manufactures of—						
Yarn and thread	60	27	955	430		
Velvet and plushes	59	27	504	227		
Tulles and laces	584	262	519	233		
Knit fabrics	60	27				
All other	39,835	17,938	18,732	8,413	40	15
Spices:						
Pepper			33	9		
All other	15	4	1,171	293		
Soap:						
Common soap	300	72	750	351		
All other	209	34	207	101	4	1
Spermaceti and spermaceti wax			65	14		
Spirits, distilled:						
Brandy	15	4	18	7	125	56
Whisky—						
Bourbon			754	371		
Rye	200	17	73	31		
All other distilled	2,677	499	1,112	647	2	8
Starch	11,819	2,612	34,643	7,742	6,550	900
Straw and palm leaf, and manufactures of			982	106	1,455	136
Sugar and molasses: Candy and confectionery	743	186	2,451	615	14	3
Tea			528	224		
Varnish	1,411	343	1,733	175		
Vegetables:						
Beans and pease	592	110	10,356	2,901	114,312	30,159
Onions					4,414	624

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	Germany.		United Kingdom.		American countries.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Vegetables—Continued.						
Potatoes	$105	$18	$122,928	$35,016	$11,555	$2,884
Vegetables, canned	715	178	36	9	63	16
Dried pulse	.....	.....	805	196	62,917	6,880
All other (including pickles and sauce)	583	145	1,431	411	187	57
Vinegar	.....	.....	40	55	.....	.....
Vessels: Sailing	.....	.....	3,000	605	.....	.....
Whalebone	820	229	72	14	.....	.....
Walking sticks, umbrellas, and parasols	896	224	2,261	567	70	18
Wines:						
In bottles	282	92	411	175	100	44
In other coverings	6	5	.....	.....	28	7
Sparkling liquors and cordials	20	13	1,423	485	.....	.....
Wood, and manufactures of:						
Timber, and unmanufactured wood—						
Logs and other	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2
Lumber—						
Shingles	36	6	18	3	.....	.....
Shooks—						
Box	.....	.....	28	3	4	.....
All other	38	8	24	8	115	36
Staves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Headings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	.....	.....	437	88	.....	.....
Manufactures of—						
Wood, ordinary, composing cases, wherein imported goods are packed	7,473	3,378	15,100	2,839	198	28
Doors, sashes, and blinds	.....	.....	32	3	10	2
Furniture, not elsewhere specified	7,591	2,369	78	15	49	.....
Hogsheads and barrels, empty	2,146	342	12,514	1,541	304	200
Trimmings and moldings and house finishings	2,288	984	120	48	.....	.....
Wooden ware	3,295	536	207	44	.....	.....
All other	737	214	491	223	.....	.....
Wool, and manufactures of:						
Manufactures of—						
Carpets	391	156	2,510	1,006	.....	.....
Flannels and blankets	195	78	2,713	1,087	.....	.....
Wearing apparel	13,398	5,359	1,231	494	.....	.....
Woolen yarn	995	436	314	141	.....	.....
Cloth, spun or twilled	451	180	96	39	.....	.....
All other manufactures of	17,927	7,133	191,508	76,605	46	19
Zinc, and manufactures of	3,349	601	40	12	.....	.....
All other articles not elsewhere enumerated	75,015	17,113	88,431	14,349	2,523	454
Total	1,669,336	402,699	4,499,212	1,132,250	4,742,969	566,006

Articles.	European countries.		Other countries.		General total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
FREE OF DUTY.						
Agricultural implements:						
Mowers, reapers, and parts of	.....	.....	.....	.....	$9,113	.....
Plows and cultivators, and parts of	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,078	.....
All other, and parts of	.....	.....	.....	.....	129,665	.....
Art works, painting, and statuary	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
Books, music, maps, engravings, and other printed matter:						
Books, maps, and scientific instruments for use in schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,021	.....
All other	$4,063	.....	$14	.....	32,112	.....
Bricks, glazed or unglazed: Building	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,124	.....
Coke and coal:						
Coal—						
Anthracite	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,607	.....
Bituminous	.....	.....	.....	.....	342,679	.....
Coke	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,458	.....

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	European countries.		Other countries.		General total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
FREE OF DUTY—continued.						
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Mineral waters, and other nonalcoholic beverages	$118				$40,006	
Quinine and all alkaloids and cinchona	79				1,503	
Fertilizers: Natural					282,890	
Fibers, vegetable: Flax, hemp, etc., raw					107,101	
Manufactures: Single yarns for sugar bags only					57	
Fish: Fresh, other than salmon					317	
Trees, plants, and moss			$3		7,002	
Wood, and manufactures of:						
Pine wood, unplaned					642,207	
Manufactures of: Furniture, not elsewhere specified					10,556	
Gold: Coin					87,900	
Silver: Coin					19,454	
All other articles not elsewhere enumerated	3,545				87,359	
SUBJECT TO DUTY.						
Agricultural implements: All other and parts of					3,902	$400
Aluminum and manufactures of					3,549	816
Animals:						
Cattle					3,829,341	291,558
Horses					240,191	39,935
Mules					161,817	13,103
Hogs					111,103	10,527
Sheep					2,886	444
All other	4	$1			2,589	390
Articles brought in baggage, having no commercial values, but dutiable						1,956
Art works, painting, and statuary	785	219			10,706	2,494
Bones, hoofs, horns, and horn tips, strips, and waste	160	30	4	$2	642	226
Blacking:						
Stove polish					486	114
All other					9,525	847
Books, music, maps, engravings, and other printed matter: All other	2,369	220	93	36	108,170	18,299
Brass, and manufactures of	324	167	30	4	48,117	9,208
Breadstuffs:						
Bread and biscuit					33,753	5,259
Barley					25,090	1,671
Bran, middlings, and mill feed					23,211	5,808
Corn					297,259	42,813
Corn meal					2,299	445
Oats					47,810	8,697
Oatmeal					178	45
Macaroni and vermicelli	36	9			6,491	1,604
Rye					347	61
Wheat					180	29
Wheat flour					1,129,472	262,178
Preparations of, for table food			375	93	8,564	2,148
All other			77	.19	9,327	2,366
Bricks, glazed or unglazed:						
Building					7,023	3,192
Fire					70,173	12,375
Bristles					3,042	288
Broom corn					8,069	443
Brooms and brushes	1,235	315	483	218	25,528	8,219
Cider					43,494	3,987
Candles	874	261			128,177	24,077
Cars, carriages, and other vehicles, and parts of:						
For steam railways					114,947	11,665
For other railways					91,797	9,463
Cycles and parts of					9,752	1,977
All other carriages and parts of	701	176			90,461	19,312
Celluloid, and manufactures of	445	56			15,119	5,047
Cement	4,874	1,647			77,989	20,886
Crockery	146	21			42,051	7,366
Clocks, watches, and parts of:						
Clocks, and parts of	23	6			10,173	2,883
Watches, and parts of	15,828	3,957			40,983	10,264
Cocoa	920	308			13,980	5,804
Coffee	1,154	314			1,012,008	470,679

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	European countries.		Other countries.		General total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Copper, and manufactures of:						
Ingots, bars, and sheets					$16,564	$2,489
Manufactures of	$232	$27	$51	$17	113,829	20,728
Cork, and manufactures of cork bark:						
Cork stoppers					14,183	899
All other	370	16			1,520	116
Cotton, and manufactures of:						
Cotton, raw					35,269	9,104
Manufactures of cloths—						
Closely woven	14,001	4,331	11	5	548,604	183,773
Loosely woven, muslins, etc	30,265	3,909	333	203	1,075,707	304,984
Wearing apparel	3,582	847	111	83	86,732	22,862
Carpets			10	2	126	25
Yarn and thread					103,332	26,329
Quiltings and piques	51	14			11,211	4,204
Velveteens, corduroys, etc	391	296	3	1	25,621	14,247
Tulles and laces	792	210			161,165	46,426
Knit fabrics	5,775	2,264			379,230	137,701
Waste, cops, and mill					10,772	1,017
All other manufactures of	12,110	4,554	1,169	491	604,716	170,353
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Acids	1,264	30			19,808	1,825
Ashes, pot and pearl	227	5			14,367	942
Copper, sulphate of			13	1	3,956	385
Dyes					1,473	209
Mineral waters and other nonalcoholic beverages					6,995	1,280
Medicines, patent and proprietary	1,854	186	72	45	165,906	18,154
Opium	19	19	23,989	26,980	33,882	37,660
Roots, herbs, and bark, n. e. s	595	46	253	52	8,091	986
Quinine and all alkaloids and cinchona	5	1			3,275	487
Vanilla beans					385	97
All other	1,641	259	136	42	163,543	18,072
Earthen, stone, and china ware:						
Earthen and stone ware	3,066	1,040	59	19	75,278	21,090
China ware	4,142	1,464	1,120	540	31,580	13,159
Eggs			2	2	351,540	57,278
Fertilizers, manufactured					4,093	70
Fireworks			596	1,055	667	1,078
Fans	1,607	483	19,386	5,741	36,693	10,859
Fibers, vegetable:						
Esparto, rushes, vegetable hair, cane osiers, fine straw, palm, and genista			76	45	7,549	1,531
Manufactures of—						
Bags for sugar					151,645	29,997
Carpets			3	2	759	142
Cordage and rope	420	113			23,904	5,482
Twine	3,773	940			24,813	4,545
All other	7,355	1,918	95	33	613,814	140,637
Fish, including shellfish:						
Dried, smoked, or cured—						
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock	155,520	11,833	36	2	490,152	50,356
Herring					6,181	835
All other			104	3	20,438	3,435
Pickled—						
Mackerel					1,832	390
All other			21		4,021	113
Salmon—						
Canned					815	204
All other, fresh or cured					15,058	3,619
Canned fish, other than salmon and shellfish—						
Caviar					740	184
All other	710	177	61	15	55,628	13,926
Shellfish, oysters			67	2	1,252	193
All other shellfish			298	11	1,011	74
All other fish and fish products	794	198			15,463	3,856
Fruits and nuts:						
Fruits—						
Apples, dried					1,486	179
Apples, green or ripe					27,745	8,708
Prunes					1,542	103
Raisins					36,481	8,345
All other, green, ripe, or dried	273	90	931	122	160,176	23,810
Preserved fruits—						
Canned			72	18	35,387	8,852
All other			4	1	19,929	4,978
Nuts					32,493	4,192

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	European countries.		Other countries.		General total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Gums and resins:						
Rosin	$2				$3,280	$1,034
Tar					3,980	1,340
Turpentine and pitch					5,892	1,560
Turpentine, spirits of					29,400	5,061
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha					192	12
Glass and glassware:						
Glass packages, paying duty separate from their contents	1,732	$295	$12	$2	89,122	23,053
Window glass	1,209	399			12,770	4,127
All other	19,677	4,542	4	1	175,699	44,422
Glucose and grape sugar					1,331	399
Glue	200	19			7,995	1,416
Grease and grease scraps and soap stock					23,784	1,482
Gunpowder and explosives:						
Gunpowder					14,235	4,486
All other explosives			80	150	8,649	1,954
Games and toys	699	213	358	79	51,024	10,074
Hair, and manufactures of					564	227
Hay					38,291	8,939
Hides and skins other than fur skins:						
Goat skins					9,189	1,291
Hides of cattle					23,341	3,497
All other					41,561	6,449
Honey					5	2
Hops					2,542	515
Hats and caps	38,603	7,721			219,542	43,918
Ice					16	4
Ink:						
Printers'			2		1,428	288
All other	19		4		7,204	1,225
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, telegraph, telephone, and other electrical					49,314	10,039
Incandescent electric lamps					3,151	492
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:						
Needles, pins, pens, hooks, hairpins, and surgical instruments	438	124			26,851	6,813
All other fine articles	2,781	212			74,401	11,991
Pig iron					433	69
Scrap and old					16	
Bar iron	30	2			51,214	9,429
Bars and rods of steel					98,333	15,445
Hoops, bands, and scroll					36,876	7,669
Rail for railways—						
Iron					76,810	7,713
Steel					150,768	15,079
Sheets and plates—						
Iron					19,955	2,866
Steel					8,414	2,127
Structural iron and steel					182,994	32,838
Wire and wire cables	479	10			69,832	10,496
Builders' hardware, saws, and tools—						
Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware	882	128	2	1	39,381	5,207
Saws					7,673	834
Tools not elsewhere specified	1		2		112,407	17,998
Car wheels					6,937	649
Castings not elsewhere specified	936	84			123,288	13,022
Cutlery—						
Table			6	9	14,262	3,845
All other	66	11	4	3	27,137	5,240
Firearms					11,688	3,165
Machinery and machines, and parts of—						
Cash registers					2,383	482
Electrical machinery	35	7			24,733	5,040
Laundry machinery					9,921	1,985
Metal-working	342	69			78,846	14,307
Printing presses, and parts of					4,816	961
Pumps and pump machinery					52,177	10,321
Sewing machines, and parts of					68,756	13,739
Shoe machinery					1,277	256
Steam engines, and parts of—						
Locomotives					112,365	11,452
Stationary					27,780	5,446
Boilers and parts of engines	114	23			157,232	22,337
Typewriter machines					21,460	4,291
Sugar and brandy machinery					330,758	34,459

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	European countries.		Other countries.		General total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Iron and steel, etc.—Continued.						
Nails and spikes—						
Cut	$412	$7	.....	.....	$13,998	$3,228
Wire	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,665	2,214
All other, including tacks	6,078	1,296	.....	.....	95,853	16,413
Pipes and fittings	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,702	12,562
Safes	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,513	2,568
Scales and balances	9	2	$2	.....	18,011	3,514
Stoves and ranges, and parts of	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,634	543
All other manufactures of iron and steel	184	31	8	$3	284,710	44,560
Jewelry, and other manufactures of gold and silver—						
Jewelry	596	85	.....	.....	41,063	5,439
Lamps	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	14
Chandeliers and all other devices for illuminating purposes	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	8
All other manufactures of gold and silver	98	.....	.....	.....	16,599	2,427
Lead, and manufactures of:						
Pigs, bars, and old	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,838	332
Pipe	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,387	918
All other manufactures of	60	82	129	126	17,763	3,354
Leather, and manufactures of:						
Sole leather	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,897	898
Upper leather	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,216	333
Splits, buff, grain, and all other upper	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,358	340
All other leather	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,559	1,728
Manufactures of—						
Boots and shoes	1,265	284	298	233	792,863	173,529
Harness and saddles	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,737	1,450
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,506	818
All other	944	236	3	1	5,953	13,472
Lime	.....	.....	.....	.....	593	100
Malt	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,156	134
Malt liquors:						
Beer in wood	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,304	13,234
Beer in bottles	1,017	321	.....	.....	305,664	70,649
All other malt liquors	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,036	141
Marble and stone, and manufactures of:						
Stone, paving, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,090	272
Building stone	4,178	2,372	.....	.....	7,292	3,182
All other	10	1	.....	.....	11,821	2,861
Matches	2,142	1,275	.....	.....	7,390	3,533
Metal and metal compositions, tin:						
In sheets	132	15	.....	.....	9,091	1,619
Manufactured articles	613	74	1	.....	65,776	10,528
Musical instruments:						
Organs	.....	.....	.....	.....	429	170
Pianofortes	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,412	4,166
All other musical instruments and parts of	466	187	3	1	15,673	6,263
Oilcloths:						
For floors	.....	.....	.....	.....	345	50
All other	3	.....	.....	.....	23,439	3,201
Oils:						
Animal oils—						
Fish oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	568	69
Lard oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	3
Whale oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
All other animal oils	887	59	.....	.....	12,567	817
Mineral oils—						
Petroleum, crude	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,156	43,298
All other natural oils without regard to gravity	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,174	11,901
Mineral, refined or manufactured—						
Naphtha, including the lighter products of distillation	65	15	.....	.....	6,049	2,730
Illuminating oils	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,157	47,295
Lubricating and heavy paraffin oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,634	8,927
Residuum, including tar and all other from which light pitches have been distilled	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,001	698
Vegetable oils—						
Cotton-seed oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,581	2,341
Linseed oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,462	4,670
Olive oil	78	9	.....	.....	256,077	26,817

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	European countries.		Other countries.		General total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Oils—Continued.						
Volatile or essential oils—						
Peppermint					$6	$1
All other	$44	$14	$18	$22	3,424	1,053
All other vegetable oils	858	160	39	9	7,135	1,294
Paints, pigments, and colors:						
Carbon black, gas black, and lampblack					400	111
Zinc and oxide of					1,909	585
All other	2,909	856	37	19	97,703	27,195
Paper, and manufactures of:						
Paper pulp—						
In sheets	4,227	1,671	200	82	168,027	58,670
All other	15,999	1,982	520	132	260,209	59,949
Manufactures of—						
Paste and carton pierre					959	189
Wrought	25	8	1		4,253	1,089
Paraffin and wax					1,127	372
Perfumery and cosmetics	36	14	32	64	71,732	25,752
Plated ware	59	127	25	6	39,918	10,305
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:						
Meat products—						
Beef products—						
Beef, canned					2,751	645
Beef, fresh					142,507	19,189
Beef, salted or pickled					49,582	8,397
Beef, jerked					720,964	225,555
Beef, tallow					28	2
Hog products—						
Bacon			12	3	5,593	1,416
Hams and shoulders				2	368,309	88,871
Pork, canned					929	234
Pork, fresh					17,335	2,856
Pork, salted or pickled			13	2	487,215	84,552
Lard					1,457,730	272,682
Lard products, and substitutes for (cottolene, lardine, etc.)					3,646	647
Mutton					5,447	1,086
Oleomargarine	875	119			28,284	9,350
Imitation butter					76	11
Poultry and game			16	2	78,101	16,491
All other meat products	653	163	362	91	173,500	40,512
Dairy products—						
Butter	10,310	1,398			53,678	10,589
Cheese	155,065	30,164			230,578	43,277
Condensed milk	12,051	1,205			228,829	22,874
Rice	24,570	3,092	41,284	8,262	1,558,700	351,951
Rubber, and manufactures of:						
Belting, hose, and bagging					5,154	429
Boots and shoes					904	257
All other	166	22			56,406	9,087
India rubber, scrap and old	99	7			3,268	282
Samples, with commercial value					8	1
Salt	18	1			23,767	20,767
Seeds:						
Clover seed			12	6	1,219	71
Flax and timothy seed					2,775	387
All other	715	125	95	14	20,777	2,205
Shells	247	203			3,905	2,148
Silk, and manufactures of:						
Raw	11	5			681	310
Manufactures of—						
Yarn and thread					3,150	1,419
Velvet and plushes					1,296	564
Tulles and laces					9,761	4,443
Knit fabrics	52	24			385	177
All other	3,105	1,398	3,097	13,969	278,519	125,680
Spices:						
Pepper			2	1	4,130	1,054
All other	9	2	16	4	25,801	6,445
Soap:						
Common soap	163	34			129,595	47,491
All other	422	46	5		11,771	2,719
Spermaceti and spermaceti wax					78	122
Spirits, distilled:						
Brandy					1,009	768
Whisky—						
Bourbon					1,619	789
Rye					687	239
All other distilled	11,606	11,755			63,678	39,808

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No. 33.—*Statement of the articles imported at all ports of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Articles.	European countries.		Other countries.		General total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Starch					$64,644	$15,019
Stereotype and electrotype plates					267	67
Straw and palm leaf, and manufactures of	$346	$14	$55	$91	6,327	1,015
Sugar and molasses:						
Molasses					18	4
Sirup					10	2
Sugar, raw					444	227
Sugar, refined					12,483	6,442
Candy and confectionery	2,101	525	45	11	67,450	16,889
Tea			3,000	749	3,691	1,017
Tobacco, and manufactures of:						
Unmanufactured—						
Leaf					1,078	309
All other					2,417	700
Manufactures of—						
Cigars					2	5
Plug				356	19,541	7,350
Powder and snuff			452		1,060	580
In cakes					8,059	2,126
All other			1,094	1,100	3,476	2,172
Varnish	160	37			17,344	5,304
Vegetables:						
Beans and pease			212	45	391,795	72,568
Onions			558	178	194,079	34,158
Potatoes			3		376,664	90,916
Vegetables, canned	230	58	229	58	38,930	9,734
Dried pulse	457	114	2		113,280	12,783
All other (including pickles and sauce)	557	141	580	138	9,165	21,868
Vinegar			4	11	627	509
Vessels:						
Steam					36,400	314
Sailing					56,165	3,060
Whalebone			2	1	1,305	521
Walking sticks, umbrellas, and parasols	213	54			28,468	6,777
Wines:						
In bottles	2,266	357	11	16	49,077	17,737
In other coverings	3,555	1,687	34	108	868,958	642,923
Sparkling liquors and cordials	1,136	582			18,432	8,973
Wood, and manufactures of:						
Timber and unmanufactured wood—						
Sawed					26,635	2,044
Logs and other			10	1	1,634	217
Lumber—						
Boards, deals, and planks					5,189	273
Joists and scantlings	15	1			765	54
Shingles	4	1			595	68
Shooks—						
Box			42	2	16,847	1,042
All other					13,232	1,103
Staves					4,782	292
Heading					4,624	352
All other					131,794	1,136
Manufactures of—						
Wood, ordinary, composing cases wherein imported goods are packed	6,110	614	440	656	101,562	21,961
Doors, sashes, and blinds					5,192	1,296
Furniture not elsewhere specified	1,208	494	306	222	131,794	36,599
Hogsheads and barrels, empty	933	100	4		224,825	27,078
Trimmings and moldings and house finishings	643	267	454	340	9,282	3,269
Wooden ware	90	40	692	294	36,051	9,050
Wood pulp					551	46
All other	125	43	578	231	28,401	6,542
Wool, and manufactures of:						
Raw					261	74
Manufactures of—						
Carpets	88	35	3	1	5,534	2,213
Flannels and blankets					8,426	3,371
Wearing apparel	331	132			35,728	14,289
Woolen yarn	38	17			3,854	1,722
Cloth, spun or twilled	20	8			1,096	439
All other manufactures of	2,642	1,057	27	11	381,682	152,255
Zinc, and manufactures of	4,211	530	28	32	13,828	2,641
All other articles not elsewhere enumerated	14,221	3,542	1,117	482	1,005,587	187,081
Total	662,500	128,421	134,696	64,338	32,566,181	6,926,758

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No. 34.—*Value of merchandise imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, during the year 1900.*

Months.	United States.	Spain.	France.	Germany.	United Kingdom.	American countries.	European countries.	Other countries.	Total.
1900.									
January	$2,127,944	$733,810	$294,793	$176,057	$839,089	$470,199	$90,885	$10,837	$4,543,584
February	3,950,179	685,364	220,473	125,718	723,817	454,767	138,254	11,238	6,309,810
March	1,770,754	781,997	270,170	176,035	597,516	611,990	114,248	10,516	4,333,226
April	1,590,428	846,151	253,989	147,984	729,766	488,844	105,736	7,200	4,170,098
May	1,787,369	765,471	293,766	184,677	626,302	640,382	109,476	15,469	4,422,912
June	1,539,706	832,641	272,579	106,117	922,463	649,196	83,585	13,802	4,420,088
July	1,567,437	575,324	187,400	184,844	547,637	358,738	87,185	21,149	3,543,000
August	1,545,325	693,452	236,712	153,878	554,311	614,738	114,917	9,639	3,904,022
September	1,224,680	532,032	227,372	144,257	549,912	491,693	105,353	11,983	3,267,282
October	1,478,189	714,876	245,349	227,502	648,145	525,379	72,706	17,029	3,929,175
November	1,538,294	655,886	214,823	172,826	423,944	529,587	95,176	16,275	3,646,811
December	1,745,346	786,285	207,467	228,810	388,084	566,862	96,372	15,396	4,034,571
Total	21,865,651	8,603,289	2,924,893	2,028,655	7,350,886	6,402,374	1,213,893	160,583	50,550,173

No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, during the six months, July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
FREE OF DUTY.						
Agricultural implements:						
Mowers, reapers, and parts of	$3,482					
Plows and cultivators, and parts of	25,693					
All other, and parts of	14,368		$169		$2,137	
Art works, painting, and statuary					35	
Books, music, maps, engravings, and other printed matter:						
Books, maps, and scientific instruments, for use in schools	11,095		2,983		2,133	
All other	9,608		1,230		7,063	
Bricks, glazed or unglazed, building	2,524		135			
Coal and coke:						
Coal—						
Anthracite	111,454					
Bituminous	199,042				95	
Coke	34,925					
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Mineral waters and other nonalcoholic beverages	1,439		25,105		4,170	
Quinine and all alkaloids and cinchona	18				780	
Fertilizers, natural	28					
Fibers, vegetable:						
Flax, hemp, etc., raw	11,389					
Manufactures, single yarns for sugar bags only	57					
Fish, fresh, other than salmon	$17					
Trees, plants, and moss	6,723					
Wood, and manufactures of:						
Pine wood, unplaned	336,929					
Manufactures of—						
Furniture not elsewhere specified	2,717		4,065			
Silver coin			9,795			
All other articles not elsewhere enumerated	62,209		1,293		1,266	
SUBJECT TO DUTY.						
Agricultural implements, all other and parts of	1,640	$164				
Aluminum, and manufactures of	2,882	646			48	$11
Animals:						
Cattle	493,397	49,148	32	$2		
Horses	117,300	16,018				
Mules	95,426	5,761				
Hogs	101,240	9,539	12	1		
Sheep	1,781	222	10	2		
All other	786	68	510	78	32	7
Articles brought in baggage, having no commercial values, but dutiable		831		651		22

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Art works, painting and statuary	$1,297	$169	$1,282	$244	$1,639	$348
Bones, hoofs, horns, and horn tips, strips, and waste	140	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacking:						
Stove polish	93	31	363	81	.....	.....
All other	5,521	417	86	17	1,802	94
Books, music, maps, engravings, and other printed matter: All other	17,539	1,700	43,070	5,375	8,452	2,485
Brass and manufactures of	13,798	3,578	12,196	2,474	8,309	894
Breadstuffs:						
Bread and biscuit	2,308	358	4,498	625	1,740	183
Barley	391	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bran, middlings, and mill feed	22,424	5,605	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn	258,149	37,513	1,820	260	.....	.....
Corn meal	1,835	353	11	.....	.....	.....
Oats	41,306	7,789	1	.....	.....	.....
Oatmeal	121	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macaroni and vermicelli	283	71	2,026	505	157	40
Rye	40	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat	113	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	561,402	132,799	543	67	.....	.....
Preparations of, for table food	766	192	1,663	415	543	137
All other	523	126	433	122	1,498	376
Bricks, glazed or unglazed:						
Building	86	4	2,359	811	2,181	2,096
Fire	56,299	4,920	1,148	130	.....	.....
Bristles	828	83	.....	.....	47	15
Broom corn	6,440	348	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooms and brushes	4,846	1,199	194	67	9,017	3,165
Cider	90	21	37,619	3,080	.....	.....
Candles	566	128	99,685	18,700	1,178	318
Cars, carriages, and other vehicles, and parts of:						
For steam railways	47,275	4,728	.....	.....	.....	.....
For other railways	90,289	9,230	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cycles and parts of	5,604	1,139	88	18	245	49
All other carriages and parts of	58,402	11,313	.....	.....	11,357	2,840
Celluloid and manufactures of	1,695	615	1,178	424	6,494	2,200
Cement	38,685	10,360	.....	.....	4,352	1,249
Crockery	6,678	1,535	29,497	4,296	3,153	877
Clocks, watches, and parts of:						
Clocks, and parts of	5,610	1,405	17	4	597	150
Watches, and parts of	6,849	1,720	.....	.....	7,428	1,858
Cocoa	4,816	1,989	.....	.....	90	33
Coffee	492,509	292,179	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, and manufactures of:						
Ingots, bars, and sheets	6,701	1,174	.....	.....	8	1
Manufactures of	78,577	13,924	381	75	5,061	1,273
Cork, and manufactures of cork bark:						
Cork stoppers	1,716	74	11,797	746	171	23
All other	1,073	93	12	.....	25	1
Cotton, and manufactures of:						
Cotton, raw	1,753	125	2,455	171	179	4
Manufactures of cloths—						
Closely woven	27,985	12,577	68,123	19,202	45,252	11,823
Loosely woven, muslins, etc	61,405	19,149	176,122	42,652	65,202	9,518
Wearing apparel	17,165	6,314	24,558	8,149	33,024	4,682
Carpets	56	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarn and thread	262	159	2,624	1,302	10,566	3,391
Quiltings and piques	631	276	245	76	1,843	336
Velveteens, corduroys, etc	1,084	443	8,073	3,962	1,859	592
Tulles and laces	367	120	24,199	3,712	25,813	6,010
Knit fabrics	3,877	1,369	187,458	71,991	87,092	27,872
Waste, cops and mill	4,273	476	1,984	165	24	3
All other manufactures of	6,811	2,143	190,598	51,444	21,476	5,089
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Acids	6,657	874	46	6	1,082	23
Ashes, pot and pearl	2,272	305	.....	.....	4	.....
Copper, sulphate of	1,484	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyes	543	75	17	4	27	7
Mineral waters and other nonalcoholic beverages	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,177	1,195
Medicines, patent and proprietary	74,195	8,776	8,000	.....	50,722	5,243
Opium	2,935	3,363	1,696	1,827	10	17
Roots, herbs and bark, n. e. s	899	97	2,827	551	282	20
Quinine and all alkaloids and chinchona	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vanilla beans	86	47	.....	.....	24	6
All other	49,021	5,485	9,021	807	80,705	3,302

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Earthen, stone, and china ware:						
Earthen and stone ware	$2,272	$355	$5,031	$671	$2,317	$677
China ware	1,448	314	661	256	7,310	4,902
Eggs	327,729	53,576				
Fertilizers, manufactured	1,839	23	67	1		
Fireworks	12	12				
Fans	1,048	341	9,899	2,969	2,309	617
Fibers, vegetable:						
Esparto, rushes, vegetable hair, cane osiers, fine straw, palm, and genista	3,581	709	211	27	76	4
Manufactures of—						
Bags for sugar			1,600	152		
Carpets	336	59	9	1		
Cordage and rope	4,521	1,133	2,996	633	8	2
Twine	96	6	10,872	1,710	501	109
All other	3,335	988	96,757	23,587	29,527	7,015
Fish, including shell fish:						
Dried, smoked, or cured—						
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock	22,894	2,671	59	2	1,845	112
Herring	783	105				
All other	15,714	2,859	1,569	205		
Pickled—						
Mackerel	25	4				
All other			4,000	113		
Salmon—						
Canned	119	30	145	36		
All other, fresh or cured	26	8	13,512	3,393	6	2
Canned fish, other than salmon and shell fish—						
Caviare	124	31				
All other	538	156	45,502	11,375	1,358	339
Shellfish, oysters	882	149				
All other shellfish	173	26	248	17		
All other fish and fish products	294	73	10,314	2,579	1,137	284
Fruits and nuts:						
Fruits—						
Apples, dried	49	6				
Apples, green or ripe	23,208	3,061	75	18		
Prunes	1,431	95				
Raisins	2,861	351	32,091	2,804	175	11
All other, green, ripe, or dried	34,399	2,802	108,760	18,149	511	35
Preserved fruits—						
Canned	6,251	1,563	22,699	5,673	2,421	605
All other	1,197	300	903	225	2,123	529
Nuts	55	5	29,973	3,866		
Gums and resins:						
Rosin	2,758	881				
Tar	3,530	1,261				
Turpentine and pitch	4,419	1,282	150	9	13	1
Turpentine, spirits of	24,239	4,215			5	1
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha	2					
Glass and glassware:						
Glass packages, paying duty separate from their contents	32,149	4,831	15,211	2,723	3,989	598
Window glass	121	18			1,383	570
All other	40,486	10,110	21,437	4,636	18,168	4,289
Glucose and grape sugar	776	268				
Glue	3,857	654	156	29	859	128
Grease and grease scraps and soap stock	22,745	1,418	633	34		
Gunpowder and explosives:						
Gunpowder	2,016	627				
All other explosives	1,417	172				
Games and toys	8,292	1,558	8,501	1,133	6,048	882
Hair, and manufactures of	25	13	13	5	355	135
Hay	23,879	5,228				
Hides and skins other than fur skins:						
Goatskins	2,202	330	3,124	466	2,221	267
Hides of cattle	10,506	1,578	3,317	491	2,074	234
All other	8,074	1,352	1,937	2,925	4,828	745
Honey			5	2		
Hops	1,489	162				
Hats and caps	6,859	1,375	7,685	1,537	53,933	10,788
Ice	16	4				
Ink:						
Printers'	1,319	229			1	
All other	1,928	150	542	146	521	107
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, telegraph, telephone, and other electrical	30,269	6,058			298	59
Incandescent electric lamps	1,469	218	50	10	746	114

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:						
Needles, pins, pens, hooks, hairpins, and surgical instruments	$4,786	$1,887	$311	$31	$6,021	$870
All other fine articles	10,406	1,338	78	11	5,663	845
Pig iron	46	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scrap and old	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Bar iron	26,180	4,923	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bars and rods of steel	16,604	3,320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoops bands, and scroll	7,578	2,175	.....	.....	3	.....
Rail for railways—						
Iron	15,029	1,508	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	67,564	6,758	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheets and plates—						
Iron	3,198	488	.....	.....	.....	.....
Structural iron and steel	106,110	25,095	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wire and wire cables	37,046	5,503	16	2	243	7
Builders' hardware, saws, and tools—						
Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware	6,438	697	544	116	455	35
Saws	960	109	.....	.....	36	3
Tools not elsewhere specified	53,950	9,091	437	32	5,205	510
Car wheels	4,170	414	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castings, not elsewhere specified	84,156	9,035	9	.....	2,727	168
Cutlery—						
Table	3,522	1,243	36	7	4,031	1,056
All other	2,498	673	396	78	4,104	715
Firearms	895	213	4,902	1,396	496	135
Machinery and machines, and parts of:						
Cash registers	1,739	349	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electrical machinery	11,395	2,280	.....	.....	770	154
Laundry machinery	4,123	825	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal working	13,264	2,654	.....	.....	76	15
Printing presses, and parts of	2,684	536	.....	.....	141	28
Pumps and pump machinery	8,756	1,751	300	60	1,748	350
Sewing machines, and parts of	61,776	12,354	.....	.....	21	4
Shoe machinery	48	10	59	12	6	1
Steam engines, and parts of—Boilers and parts of engines	32,098	6,418	.....	.....	822	165
Typewriter machines	19,192	3,838	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and brandy machinery	1,118	111	.....	.....	245	25
Nails and spikes:						
Cut	5,147	1,381	22	1	.....	.....
Wire	7,679	1,762	13	2	23	4
All other, including tacks	31,663	5,038	.....	.....	4,610	687
Pipes and fittings	52,232	8,402	.....	.....	.....	.....
Safes	5,266	1,729	.....	.....	2	.....
Scales and balances	9,873	1,935	.....	.....	1,101	222
Stoves and ranges, and parts of	2,460	385	.....	.....	38	.....
All other manufactures of iron and steel	52,590	8,917	1,731	209	6,446	936
Jewelry, and other manufactures of gold and silver:						
Jewelry	2,618	373	23	6	7,490	455
All other manufactures of gold and silver	1,166	176	851	153	2,602	427
Lead and manufactures of:						
Pigs, bars, and old	570	68	30	12	.....	.....
Pipe	1,674	205	634	75	.....	.....
All other manufactures of	9,042	1,744	1,907	216	1,014	132
Leather and manufactures of:						
Sole leather	2,620	393	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper leather	296	45	1,019	153	.....	.....
Splints, buff, grain, and all other upper	13	4	90	23	889	222
All other leather	2,694	519	1,073	241	2,634	509
Manufactures of—						
Boots and shoes	148,349	28,980	549,280	123,217	787	245
Harness and saddles	6,049	547	10	3	2,029	111
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags	1,323	278	113	48	543	88
All other	10,968	2,248	7,108	1,848	9,344	2,124
Lime	2	.....	.....	.....	15	4
Malt	1,156	134	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malt liquors, beer:						
In wood	18,096	12,484	.....	.....	.....	.....
In bottles	67,883	17,266	5,014	439	.....	.....
All other malt liquors	3	2	10	1	.....	.....
Marble and stone, and manufactures of:						
Stone, paving, unwrought	787	29	290	241	.....	.....
Building stone	1,057	134	1,304	442	18	2
All other	2,183	616	2,370	706	1,077	34

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Matches	$854	$432	$480	$197	$129	$65
Metal and metal compositions, tin:						
In sheets	34	2				
Manufactured articles	41,946	6,828	3,427	618	4,009	736
Musical instruments:						
Organs	62	24				
Pianofortes	705	283	3,483	1,394	2,175	871
All other musical instruments and parts of	652	260	1,815	727	1,578	631
Oilcloths:						
For floors	18	1			36	4
All other	18,968	2,696	380	6	300	78
Oils:						
Animal oils—						
Fish oil			286	26		
Lard oil	30	3				
Whale oil	2					
All other animal oils	8,804	540	29	2	467	29
Mineral oils—						
Petroleum, crude	74,355	42,560				
All other natural oils without regard to gravity	31,777	11,007				
Mineral, refined or manufactured—						
Naphtha, including the lighter products of distillation	2,396	641				
Illuminating oils	9,672	8,468				
Lubricating and heavy paraffin oil	6,920	3,346				
Residuum, including tar and all other from which fight pitches have been distilled	751	370				
Vegetable oils—						
Cotton-seed oil	8,878	1,784			192	11
Linseed oil	927	178	190	38	1,306	318
Olive oil	141	22	198,043	19,649	3,898	625
Volatile or essential oils—						
Peppermint	6	3				
All other	26	9	448	149		
All other vegetable oils	1,468	304	2,452	281	728	162
Paints, pigments, and colors:						
Zinc and oxide of	29	8	2		60	6
All other	28,151	6,987	4,142	721	3,008	649
Paper, and manufactures of:						
Paper pulp—						
In sheets	43,965	15,764	33,198	8,542	26,449	9,681
All other	38,090	10,254	87,004	1,398	24,118	7,310
Manufactures of—						
Paste and carton pierce	102	11	36	7	39	1
Wrought	181	54	678	147	347	56
Paraffin and wax	154	18	21	2	17	3
Perfumery and cosmetics	5,315	2,213	271	71	49,890	16,634
Plated ware	13,166	3,308	391	98	5,158	128
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:						
Meat products—						
Beef products:						
Beef, canned	1,970	479				
Beef, fresh	120,440	15,814				
Beef, salted or pickled	3,301	536				
Beef, tallow	17	1				
Hog products:						
Bacon	635	111	2			
Hams and shoulders	209,489	50,653	18,365	2,735	8	2
Pork, canned	226	57	347	87		
Pork, fresh	17,152	2,830	2			
Pork, salted or pickled	228,983	39,150	85	6		
Lard	965,191	176,991	4,941	364	5	1
Lard products, and substitutes for (cottolene, lardine, etc.)	3,175	601	471	46		
Mutton	4,574	971				
Oleomargarine	19,708	6,338				
Imitation butter	76	11				
Poultry and game	73,300	15,416	24	6		
All other meat products	58,757	12,732	77,024	19,256	2,303	576
Dairy products—						
Butter	13,268	3,604	21,057	3,597	441	78
Cheese	17,929	2,532	3,476	454	2,138	418
Condensed milk	164,227	16,417			416	41

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles,	United States.		Spain.		France.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Rice	$1,448	$259	$11,368	$1,699	$8,387	$886
Rubber, and manufactures of:						
Belting, hose, and bagging	1,255	98	89	4	24	.....
Boots and shoes	628	190	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	18,169	3,600	8,794	1,324	2,113	293
India rubber, scrap and old	2,447	174	.....	.....	288	8
Salt	888	123	11,998	13,162	.....	.....
Seeds:						
Clover seed	578	33	611	28	.....	.....
Flax and timothy seed	217	26	1,723	247	120	21
All other	3,160	310	11,433	1,284	854	118
Shells	1,232	555	.....	.....	812	630
Silk, and manufactures of:						
Raw	450	202	.....	.....	188	89
Manufactures of—						
Yarn and thread	1,188	535	136	62	585	264
Velvet and plushes	.....	.....	.....	.....	738	330
Tulles and laces	212	96	115	52	6,820	3,120
Knit fabrics	3	1	.....	.....	241	112
All other	4,125	1,857	17,167	7,738	151,506	68,308
Spices:						
Pepper	3,444	861	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	1,933	482	21,464	5,355	52	13
Soap:						
Common soap	6,910	2,229	57,170	22,126	1,980	524
All other	4,272	1,133	14	6	4,764	960
Spirits, distilled:						
Brandy	.....	.....	345	362	5	4
Whisky—						
Bourbon	459	164	.....	.....	238	222
Rye	251	113	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other distilled	1,258	707	8,473	4,266	37,232	21,237
Starch	7,824	2,960	60	2	24	8
Stereotype and electrotype plates	205	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straw and palm leaf, and manufactures of	2,158	366	8	1	804	166
Sugar and molasses:						
Molasses	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, raw	444	227	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, refined	10,720	5,756	.....	.....	83	48
Candy and confectionery	13,062	3,242	40,047	10,012	2,884	722
Tea	24	6	.....	.....	73	19
Tobacco, and manufactures of:						
Manufactures of—						
Cigars	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plug	9,713	3,380	.....	.....	.....	.....
Powder and snuff	369	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	2,326	1,046	.....	.....	.....	1
Varnish	8,877	3,326	1	.....	1,216	142
Vegetables:						
Beans and pease	136,607	21,492	17,242	2,074	.....	.....
Onions	4,451	1,519	151,686	26,143	.....	.....
Potatoes	177,749	39,348	4,419	686	.....	.....
Vegetables, canned	598	149	26,205	6,550	2,538	636
Dried pulse	5,522	854	53,442	4,725	15	1
All other (including pickels and sauce)	30,416	7,140	41,502	10,025	7,696	1,925
Vinegar	12	22	.....	.....	337	291
Vessels:						
Steam	14,500	148	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	42,500	1,990	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whalebone	45	19	.....	.....	366	258
Walking sticks, umbrellas, and parasols	5,745	1,179	10,420	2,606	8,019	1,918
Wines:						
In bottles	1,234	181	37,133	14,097	1,153	388
In other coverings	2,210	1,200	706,119	526,865	4,220	1,973
Sparkling liquors and cordials	1,123	578	93	88	7,259	3,993
Wood, and manufactures of:						
Timber and unmanufactured wood—						
Sawed	26,264	2,022	1	.....	.....	.....
Logs and other	1,317	159	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber—						
Boards, deals, and planks	1,577	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shingles	75	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shooks—						
Box	11,080	639	157	3	88	5
All other	2,273	203	114	10	.....	.....
Heading	1,986	205	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	9,131	660	1,222	39	15	4

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	United States.		Spain.		France.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Wood, and manufactures of—Cont'd.						
Manufactures of—						
Wood, ordinary, composing cases wherein imported goods are packed	$34,861	$6,525	$13,516	$1,555	$7,637	$3,866
Doors, sashes, and blinds	4,627	1,180	104	50	310	31
Furniture, not elsewhere specified	81,912	22,805	768	177	2,519	586
Hogsheads and barrels empty	95,280	8,056	99,238	10,355	700	76
Trimmings and moldings and house finishings	3,661	993	1,114	266	705	257
Woodenware	17,245	4,825	2,582	387	2,172	343
Wood pulp	320	33	231	13	.....	.....
All other	9,576	2,466	1,223	364	3,084	1,115
Wool, and manufactures of:						
Raw	73	14	3	1	114	45
Manufactures of—						
Carpets	303	120	228	92	1,833	732
Flannels and blankets	2	1	2,191	877	715	285
Wearing apparel	6,336	2,533	9,032	3,613	3,956	1,580
Woolen yarn	2	1	321	145	1,439	646
Cloth, spun or twilled	5	2	306	122	86	15
All other manufactures of	1,316	529	20,893	8,358	131,364	52,542
Zinc, and manufactures of	2,704	707	417	40	1,306	245
All other articles not elsewhere enumerated	520,714	79,770	39,066	8,785	88,216	26,972
Total	9,099,271	1,719,013	3,957,855	1,237,918	1,319,123	384,887

Articles.	Germany.		United Kingdom.		Other American countries.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
FREE OF DUTY.						
Agricultural implements:						
Mowers, reapers, and parts of	$255	.....	$409	.....	.....	.....
Plows and cultivators, and parts of	.....	.....	2,712	.....	.....	.....
All other, and parts of	2,915	.....	11,808	.....	.....	.....
Books, music, maps, engravings, and other printed matter:						
Books, maps, and scientific instruments for use in schools	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	3,376	.....	458	.....	$30	.....
Coal and coke, coke	.....	.....	2,340	.....	.....	.....
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Mineral waters and other nonalcoholic beverages	774	.....	5,583	.....	16	.....
Quinine and all alkaloids and cinchona	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fertilizers, natural	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,725	.....
Fibers, vegetable, flax, hemp, etc., raw	.....	.....	35,178	.....	59,709	.....
Trees, plants, and moss	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Wood, and manufactures of: Manufactures of furniture, not elsewhere specified	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles not elsewhere enumerated	5,870	.....	3,024	.....	757	.....
SUBJECT TO DUTY.						
Aluminum, and manufactures of	308	51	3	.....	.....	.....
Animals:						
Cattle	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,544,296	117,026
Horses	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,704	12,817
Mules	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,361	2,787
Hogs	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,096	140
Sheep	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
All other	.....	.....	.....	.....	578	162
Articles brought in baggage, having no commercial values, but dutiable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Art works, painting, and statuary	4,586	1,111	413	160	.....	.....
Bones, hoofs, horns, and horn tips, strips, and waste	174	94	2	1	.....	.....
Blacking.						
Stove polish	30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	716	116	459	68	.....	.....

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Germany.		United Kingdom.		Other American countries.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Books, music, maps, engravings, and other printed matter: All other	$31,350	$7,803	$1,431	$338	$7	.....
Brass and manufactures of	4,706	538	865	191	.....	.....
Breadstuffs:						
Bread and biscuit	156	38	9,210	1,194	.....	.....
Barley	24,280	1,612	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preparations of, for table food	.....	.....	2,511	628	.....	.....
All other	3,164	814	1,619	435	.....	.....
Bricks, glazed or unglazed: Fire	135	24	3,888	2,960	.....	.....
Bristles	808	81	138	48	.....	.....
Brooms and brushes	1,879	648	771	269	.....	.....
Cider	11	2	1,564	384	.....	.....
Candles	357	88	1,221	327	.....	.....
Cars, carriages, and other vehicles, and parts of:						
Cycles and parts of	297	60	420	84	10	$2
All other carriages and parts of	650	162	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celluloid, and manufactures of	3,708	1,256	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cement	183	28	10,395	2,299	.....	.....
Clocks, watches, and parts of:						
Clocks and parts of	925	233	307	77	.....	.....
Watches and parts of	7,971	1,996	43	17	65	16
Cocoa	166	36	258	73	6,325	2,967
Coffee	.....	.....	40	29	257,986	44,317
Copper, and manufactures of:						
Ingots, bars, and sheets	111	10	3,437	420	.....	.....
Manufactures of	6,260	1,484	8,852	1,550	2	.....
Cork, and manufactures of cork bark:						
Cork stoppers	254	23	1	1	.....	.....
All other	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton, and manufactures of: Manufactures of cloths—						
Closely woven	19,084	4,324	260,329	98,952	.....	.....
Loosely woven, muslins, etc	25,708	4,408	590,459	193,758	11	3
Wearing apparel	3,817	834	1,957	1,094	.....	.....
Yarn and thread	3,148	885	85,418	20,112	.....	.....
Quiltings and piques	163	48	6,060	2,810	.....	.....
Velveteens, corduroys, etc	485	162	12,585	8,261	.....	.....
Tulles and laces	11,124	5,319	80,831	24,728	.....	.....
Knit fabrics	60,458	20,200	5,368	1,745	26	11
Waste, cops and mill	.....	.....	1,594	105	.....	.....
All other manufactures of	36,771	7,936	113,875	35,169	8	3
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Acids	1,164	57	1,786	72	.....	.....
Ashes, pot and pearl	327	7	9,653	522	.....	.....
Copper, sulphate of	142	11	1,825	217	.....	.....
Dyes	800	108	10	2	.....	.....
Medicines, patent and proprietary	4,804	694	5,347	683	2,747	350
Opium	60	58	1,942	2,039	.....	.....
Roots, herbs, and bark, n. e. s	1,714	90	1,017	73	.....	.....
Quinine and all alkaloids and cinchona	384	26	120	19	.....	.....
Vanilla beans	.....	.....	120	30	.....	.....
All other	8,156	446	23,684	2,412	375	81
Earthen, stone, and china ware:						
Earthen and stone ware	16,825	5,066	16,982	4,477	156	173
China ware	9,046	3,165	294	311	13	4
Eggs	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	22
Fireworks	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fans	797	240	261	79	50	15
Fibers, vegetable:						
Esparto, rushes, vegetable hair, cane osiers, fine straw, palm, and genista	196	17	115	2	.....	.....
Manufactures of—						
Bags for sugar	16,605	3,090	18,197	3,519	.....	.....
Carpets	159	44	221	32	.....	.....
Cordage and rope	.....	.....	175	61	.....	.....
Twine	4,416	966	319	51	.....	.....
All other	10,377	2,098	338,587	76,735	1,012	289
Fish, including shellfish:						
Dried, smoked, or cured—						
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock	.....	.....	146,459	16,364	34	1
Herring	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....
All other	.....	.....	24	4	.....	.....
Pickled mackerel	.....	.....	119	29	.....	.....
Canned fish, other than salmon and shellfish—						
Caviare	42	10	114	28	.....	.....
All other	1	.....	67	17	.....	.....
All other shellfish	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	20
All other fish and fish products	.....	.....	239	60	.....	.....

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Germany.		United Kingdom.		Other American countries.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Fruits and nuts:						
Fruits—						
Apples, dried			$1,431	$172		
Apples, green or ripe			621	122	$15	$8
All other, green, ripe, or dried			922	126	1,727	532
Preserved fruits:						
Canned	$9	$2	96	24		
All other	9	2	18	5		
Gums and resins:						
Rosin	2					
Tar	15	16				
Turpentine, spirits of			735	81		
Glass and glassware:						
Glass packages, paying duty separate from their contents	3,297	1,105	11,241	3,558	27	1
Window glass	7,923	2,559	699	50		
All other	39,103	10,063	1,025	412	2	2
Glucose and grape sugar	126	27			189	33
Glue	1,686	372	288	23		
Grease and grease scraps and soap stock			5			
Games and toys	17,760	4,137				
Hair, and manufactures of	47	19				
Hay			9,090	2,273	9	2
Hides and skins other than fur skins:						
Goatskins			35	5		
Hides of cattle			140	21	559	55
All others	149	22	466	71	661	100
Hops	868	34				
Hats and caps	1,124	225	24,654	4,932	74,291	14,857
Ink:						
Printers'	60	11				
All other	898	123	2,147	491		
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, telegraph, telephone, and other electrical	1,511	302	244	49		
Incandescent electric lamps	17	3	201	13		
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:						
Needles, pins, pens, hooks, hairpins, and surgical instruments	5,782	2,434	2,074	281		
All other fine articles	10,840	1,637	17,787	3,386	3	
Bar iron			2,574	433		
Bars and rods of steel			18,717	2,832		
Hoops, bands, and scroll			18,311	3,360		
Rail for railways—						
Iron	49	3				
Sheets and plates—						
Wire and wire cables	363	20	4,435	457		
Builders' hardware, saws, and tools—						
Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware	1,805	65	3,578	524		
Saws	1		67	18		
Tools, not elsewhere specified	14,448	1,773	16,662	3,315		
Castings not elsewhere specified	4,498	520	9,379	1,096		
Cutlery—						
Table	956	196	1,222	195		
All others	4,282	772	6,216	650		
Firearms	101	26			25	6
Machinery and machines, and parts of:						
Electrical machinery	71	14	29	6		
Metal working	3,709	745	3,098	655	20	4
Printing presses, and parts of	878	174				
Pumps and pump machinery	752	151	228	46		
Sewing machines, and parts of	1,404	281	28	6		
Steam engines, and parts of—boilers and parts of engines	885	177				
Typewriter machines	257	51				
Sugar and brandy machinery	5,456	546	3,058	306		
Nails and spikes:						
Cut	505	92	540	72		
Wire	842	131				
All other, including tacks	10,575	1,406	14,306	2,015		
Pipes and fittings	15		5,368	845		
Safes	98	6	301	48		
Scales and balances	323	64	62	12		
Stoves and ranges, and parts of	131	11	551	89		
All other manufactures of iron and steel	14,856	1,566	39,275	5,331		
Jewelry, and other manufactures of gold and silver:						
Jewelry	26,418	4,108	27	2		
All other manufactures of gold and silver	7,702	941	350	80	4	10

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Germany.		United Kingdom.		Other American countries.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Lead and manufactures of:						
Pigs, bars, and old			$89	$5		
Pipe			28	5		
All other manufactures of	$572	$119	175	38		
Leather and manufactures of:						
Sole leather			140	21	$1,600	$240
Splints, buff, grain, and all other upper	199	49	159	40		
All other leather	332	61	110	22	12	5
Manufactures of—						
Boots and shoes	557	120	18	6	54	15
Harness and saddles			289	10	589	196
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags			1,136	287		
All other	4,209	1,030	6,077	1,693	1,291	574
Malt liquors, beer:						
In wood			147	104		
In bottles	18,530	4,373	67,155	11,379	53	9
All other malt liquors			476	67		
Marble and stone, and manufactures of:						
Building stone			5	4		
All other	974	45	747	223	89	5
Matches	5	1	2,139	888		
Metal and metal compositions, tin:						
In sheets			7,057	1,225		
Manufactured articles	4,441	402	4,735	789	1	
Musical instruments:						
Organs	33	13				
Pianofortes	1,576	629			63	25
All other musical instruments and parts of	8,086	3,242			6	2
Oilcloths:						
For floors	94	18				
All other	1,546	147	87	9		
Oils:						
Animal oils—						
Whale oil	9					
All other animal oils	299	13	940	99		
Mineral oils—All other natural oils without regard to gravity			120	47		
Mineral, refined or manufactured—						
Naphtha, including the lighter products of distillation	440	125				
Lubricating and heavy paraffin oil			1,009	405		
Vegetable oils—						
Cotton-seed oil	2					
Linseed oil	2	1	12,707	2,853		
Olive oil			20	3		
Volatile or essential oils—						
All other	197	98	1,463	524		
All other vegetable oils	124	5	43	6		
Paints, pigments, and colors:						
Carbon black, gas black, and lamp-black			105	51		
Zinc and oxide of			170	21		
All other	5,765	1,245	25,582	8,908		
Paper, and manufactures of:						
Paper pulp—						
In sheets	48,169	19,821	1,826	398		
All other	43,516	18,693	1,333	493	9,650	363
Manufactures of—						
Paste and carton pierre	44	19				
Wrought	30	4	13	1		
Paraffin and wax	815	124	5	1		
Perfumery and cosmetics	1,754	621	2,473	949		
Plated ware	6,447	1,616	2,074	519	40	10
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:						
Meat products—						
Beef products:						
Beef, jerked					592,080	187,742
Hog products:						
Hams and shoulders	543	65	82	10	94	16
Oleomargarine	57	44	390	48		
Poultry and game					40	13
All other meat products	197	49	392	248	100	25
Dairy products—						
Butter			2,482	326		
Cheese	2,944	496	23,236	4,231		
Condensed milk	13	1	14,160	1,416		

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Germany.		United Kingdom.		Other American countries.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Rice	$259,762	$58,155	$375,822	$80,823	$0.73	$0.19
Rubber, and manufactures of: all other	6,895	878	11,288	1,644	5	1
Salt	860	519	306	184		
Seeds:						
Flax and timothy seed			147	15		
All other	579	49	1,929	96	260	52
Shells	1,188	527				
Silk, and manufactures of:						
Raw			32	14		
Manufactures of—						
Yarn and thread	44	20	955	430		
Velvet and plushes	59	27	504	227		
Tulles and laces	86	38	443	198		
Knit fabrics	60	27				
All other	84,711	15,630	15,481	6,951	40	18
Spices:						
Pepper			7	2		
All other	15	4	1,171	298		
Soap:						
Common soap	300	72	271	145		
All other	164	22	207	101		
Spirits, distilled:						
Brandy	15	4	18	7		
Whisky						
Bourbon			754	371		
Rye	200	17				
All other distilled	2,594	484	1,018	594	2	8
Starch	11,819	2,612	33,037	7,426	1,731	292
Straw and palm leaf, and manufactures of			932	106	1,455	136
Sugar and molasses: Candy and confectionery	743	186	2,258	567	14	3
Tea			423	198		
Varnish	1,411	343	1,706	172		
Vegetables:						
Beans and pease	294	55	7,408	2,234	114,312	30,159
Onions					4,118	467
Potatoes	105	18	121,839	34,726		
Vegetables, canned	715	178	36	9	11	3
Dried pulse			725	170	52,917	6,880
All other (including pickles and sauce)	583	145	409	97	10	3
Vinegar			40	55		
Vessels: Sailing			3,000	605		
Whalebone	820	229	72	14		
Walking sticks, umbrellas, and parasols	872	218	2,283	560	70	18
Wines:						
In bottles	260	85	200	81	100	44
In other coverings	6	5			24	6
Sparkling liquors and cordials	20	13	439	208		
Wood, and manufactures of:						
Shooks, box			28	3	4	
Wood, ordinary, composing cases wherein imported goods are packed	6,590	3,207	13,704	2,553	123	9
Doors, sashes, and blinds			32	3	10	2
Furniture, not elsewhere specified	3,948	1,319	54	14		
Hogsheads and barrels empty	1,887	258	11,600	1,135		
Trimmings and moldings and house finishings	2,104	957	120	48		
Wooden ware	2,607	388	128	29		
All other	659	192	284	122		
Wool, and manufactures of:						
Carpets	344	137	2,372	951		
Flannels and blankets	195	78	1,680	674		
Wearing apparel	13,398	5,359	955	384		
Woolen yarn	697	302	30	14		
Cloth, spun or twilled	451	180				
All other manufactures of	13,136	5,243	179,495	71,799	41	17
Zinc, and manufactures of	1,896	314	40	12		
All other articles not elsewhere enumerated	48,594	9,996	77,390	11,771	1,915	292
Total	1,112,117	272,318	3,111,983	811,711	3,086,997	424,529

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Other European countries.		All other countries.		Grand total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
FREE OF DUTY.						
Agricultural implements:						
Mowers, reapers, and parts of					$4,146	
Plows and cultivators, and parts of					28,405	
All other, and parts of					31,397	
Art works, painting, and statuary					35	
Books, music, maps, engravings, and other printed matter:						
Books, maps, and scientific instruments, for use in schools					16,445	
All other	$4,063		$14		25,842	
Bricks, glazed or unglazed, building					2,959	
Coal and coke:						
Coal—						
Anthracite					111,454	
Bituminous					199,135	
Coke					34,265	
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Mineral waters and other nonalcoholic beverages	79				37,067	
Quinine and all alkaloids and cinchona					1,088	
Fertilizers, natural					282,753	
Fibers, vegetable:						
Flax, hemp, etc., raw					106,276	
Manufactures—Single yarns for sugar bags only					57	
Fish, fresh, other than salmon					317	
Trees, plants, and moss			13		6,754	
Wood, and manufactures of:						
Pine wood, unplaned					336,929	
Manufactures of furniture not elsewhere specified					8,432	
Silver coin					9,795	
All other articles not elsewhere enumerated	3,545				77,964	
SUBJECT TO DUTY.						
Agricultural implements, all other and parts of					1,640	$164
Aluminum and manufactures of					3,241	708
Animals:						
Cattle					2,037,725	166,176
Horses					167,004	28,835
Mules					113,787	8,548
Hogs					102,348	9,680
Sheep					1,794	225
All other					1,906	315
Articles brought in baggage, having no commercial values, but dutiable						1,566
Art works, painting, and statuary	785	$219			10,002	2,251
Bones, hoofs, horns, and horn tips, strips, and waste	160	30	4	$2	480	157
Blacking:						
Stove polish					486	114
All other					8,584	712
Books, music, maps, engravings, and other printed matter: All other	2,369	220	93	36	104,311	17,955
Brass and manufactures of	324	167	30	4	40,222	7,847
Breadstuffs:						
Bread and biscuit					17,937	2,398
Barley					24,971	1,661
Bran, middlings, and mill feed					22,424	5,605
Corn					259,969	37,773
Corn meal					1,846	353
Oats					41,307	7,789
Oatmeal					121	32
Macaroni and vermicelli	36	9			2,502	625
Rye					40	7
Wheat					113	11
Wheat flour					561,945	132,866
Preparation of, for table food			375	93	5,858	1,465
All other			77	19	7,314	1,892
Bricks, glazed or unglazed:						
Building					4,624	2,911
Fire					61,470	8,024
Bristles					1,821	227
Broom corn					6,440	348
Brooms and brushes	1,235	315	483	218	18,425	5,881

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Other European countries.		All other countries.		Grand total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Cider					$39,284	$8,497
Candles	$874	$261			103,881	19,822
Cars, carriages, and other vehicles, and parts of:						
For steam railways					47,275	4,728
For other railways					90,289	9,230
Cycles and parts of					6,664	1,352
All other carriages and parts of	701	176			71,110	14,491
Celluloid, and manufactures of	445	56			13,520	4,551
Cement	4,874	1,647			58,489	15,583
Crockery	146	21			39,474	6,729
Clocks, watches, and parts of:						
Clocks and parts of	23	6			7,479	1,875
Watches and parts of	15,828	3,957			38,184	9,564
Cocoa	920	308			12,575	5,406
Coffee	1,154	314			751,689	236,829
Copper and manufactures of:						
Ingots, bars, and sheets					10,257	1,695
Manufactures of	232	27	$51	$17	99,416	18,350
Cork, and manufactures of cork bark:						
Cork stoppers					13,989	861
All other	370	16			1,485	110
Cotton, and manufactures of:						
Cotton, raw					4,387	300
Manufactures of cloths—						
Closely woven	9,282	3,058	11	5	430,016	149,941
Loosely woven, muslins, etc	21,917	2,719	333	203	941,152	272,405
Wearing apparel	3,582	847	111	83	84,214	22,988
Carpets			10	2	66	8
Yarn and thread					102,018	25,849
Quiltings and piques	51	14			8,993	3,568
Velveteens, corduroys, etc	391	296	3	1	24,480	13,715
Tulles and laces	782	207			143,116	40,096
Knit fabrics	5,775	2,264			350,049	125,452
Waste, cops and mill					7,875	749
All other manufactures of	8,014	3,872	1,169	491	378,722	106,147
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Acids	1,264	30			11,999	1,062
Ashes, pot and pearl	227	5			12,483	839
Copper, sulphate of			13	1	3,464	328
Dyes					1,397	196
Mineral waters and other nonalcoholic beverages					6,177	1,195
Medicines, patent and proprietary	1,854	286	72	45	147,741	16,277
Opium	19	19	23,989	26,980	30,651	34,308
Roots, herbs, and bark, n. e. s	595	46	288	49	7,572	925
Quinine and all alkaloids and cinchona	5	1			510	46
Vanilla beans					330	83
All other	1,517	249	136	42	122,615	12,824
Earthen, stone and china ware:						
Earthen and stone ware	2,837	989	59	19	45,929	12,429
China ware	3,964	1,417	1,108	538	23,844	10,994
Eggs			2	2	327,796	53,609
Fertilizers, manufactured					1,906	24
Fireworks			550	1,018	564	1,030
Fans	1,607	483	19,344	5,728	35,315	10,445
Fibers, vegetable:						
Esparto, rushes, vegetable hair, cane osiers, fine straw, palm, and genista			76	45	4,255	894
Manufactures of—						
Bags for sugar					36,402	6,761
Carpets			3	2	728	158
Cordage and rope	420	113			8,120	1,942
Twine	3,773	940			19,977	3,782
All other	4,881	1,219	95	33	484,571	111,964
Fish, including shellfish:						
Dried, smoked or cured—						
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock	154,063	11,633	36	2	325,360	30,785
Herring					792	106
All other			104	8	17,411	3,071
Pickled—						
Mackerel					144	33
All other			21		4,021	113
Salmon—						
Canned					264	66
All other, fresh or cured					13,544	3,403
Canned fish, other than salmon and shellfish—						
Caviare					280	69
All other	710	177	67	15	48,237	12,079

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Other European countries.		All other countries.		Grand total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Fish, including shellfish—Continued.						
Shell fish, oysters			$861	$2	$940	$151
All other shellfish			298	11	1,011	74
All other fish and fish products	$794	$198			12,778	3,194
Fruits and nuts:						
Fruits—						
Apples, dried					1,480	178
Apples, green or ripe					23,914	3,204
Prunes					1,431	95
Raisins					35,127	3,166
All other, green, ripe, or dried	273	90	981	122	147,528	21,856
Preserved fruits—						
Canned			72	18	31,548	7,886
All other			4	1	4,254	1,062
Nuts					30,028	3,871
Gums and resins:						
Rosin	2				2,762	881
Tar					3,682	1,277
Turpentine and pitch					4,582	1,292
Turpentine, spirits of					24,979	4,297
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha					2	
Glass and glassware:						
Glass packages, paying duty separate from their contents	1,732	267	12	2	67,658	13,323
Window glass	994	284			11,120	3,481
All other	18,863	4,314	4	1	139,088	33,807
Glucose and grape sugar					1,091	328
Glue	200	19			7,046	1,235
Grease and grease scraps and soap stock					23,383	1,452
Gunpowder and explosives:						
Gunpowder					2,016	627
All other explosives			65	142	1,482	314
Games and toys	678	208	358	79	41,637	7,992
Hair, and manufactures of					440	172
Hay					32,978	7,503
Hides and skins other than fur skins:						
Goatskins					7,582	1,048
Hides of cattle					16,587	2,479
All other					33,715	5,215
Honey					5	2
Hops					2,357	196
Hats and caps	35,078	7,016			203,624	40,730
Ice					16	4
Ink:						
Printers'			2		1,382	240
All other	19		4		6,059	1,017
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, telegraph, telephone, and other electrical					32,322	6,468
Incandescent electric lamps					2,483	358
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:						
Needles, pins, pens, hooks, hairpins, and surgical instruments	438	124			19,412	5,627
All other fine articles	2,781	212			47,508	7,429
Pig iron					47	2
Scrap and old					16	
Bar iron	30	2			28,784	5,358
Bars and rods of steel					35,321	6,152
Hoops, bands, and scroll					25,892	5,535
Rail for railways—						
Iron					15,078	1,506
Steel					67,564	6,758
Sheets and plates—						
Iron					3,198	488
Structural iron and steel					106,110	25,095
Wire and wire cables	479	10			42,582	5,999
Builders' hardware, saws, and tools—						
Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware	882	128	2	1	13,704	1,561
Saws					1,064	130
Tools, not elsewhere specified	1		2		90,705	14,721
Car wheels					4,170	414
Castings, not elsewhere specified	936	84			101,705	10,903
Cutlery—						
Table			6	9	9,773	2,706
All other	4	1	4	3	17,504	2,892
Firearms					6,419	1,776
Machinery and machines, and parts of:						
Cash registers					1,739	349
Electrical machinery	35	7			12,300	2,461

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Other European countries.		All other countries.		Grand total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Machinery and machines, etc.—Cont'd.						
Laundry machinery					$4,122	$825
Metal working	$342	$69			20,509	4,142
Printing presses, and parts of					3,708	735
Pumps and pump machinery					11,784	2,356
Sewing machines, and parts of					63,229	12,645
Shoe machinery					113	23
Steam engines, and parts of boilers and parts of engines	114	23			33,914	6,783
Typewriter machines					19,449	3,889
Sugar and brandy machinery					9,877	988
Nails and spikes:						
Cut	412	72			6,626	1,613
Wire					8,557	1,899
All other, including tacks	6,078	1,296			67,231	10,442
Pipes and fittings					57,615	9,207
Safes					5,667	1,733
Scales and balances	9	2	$2		11,370	2,226
Stoves and ranges, and parts of					3,180	495
All other manufactures of iron and steel	184	31	8	$3	115,090	16,993
Jewelry, and other manufactures of gold and silver:						
Jewelry	586	81			37,162	5,025
All other manufactures of gold and silver	98	24			12,773	1,811
Lead and manufactures of:						
Pigs, bars, and old					639	85
Pipe					2,336	285
All other manufactures of	60	82	129	126	12,899	2,457
Leather and manufactures of:						
Sole leather					4,360	654
Upper leather					1,316	196
Splits, buff, grain, and all other upper					1,350	338
All other leather					6,855	1,357
Manufactures of—						
Boots and shoes	1,265	284	150	180	700,460	153,047
Harness and saddles					8,966	867
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags					3,115	701
All other	944	236	3	1	39,944	9,754
Lime					17	4
Malt					1,156	134
Malt liquors, beer:						
In wood					18,242	12,568
In bottles	742	236			159,377	33,702
All other malt liquors					489	70
Marble and stone, and manufactures of:						
Stone, paving, unwrought					1,077	270
Building stone	4,178	2,372			6,562	2,954
All other	10	1			7,450	1,680
Matches	2,142	1,275			5,749	2,856
Metal and metal compositions, tin:						
In sheets	132	15			7,223	1,242
Manufactured articles	613	74	1		59,173	9,447
Musical instruments:						
Organs					95	37
Pianofortes					8,002	3,202
All other musical instruments and parts of	466	187	3	1	12,606	5,059
Oilcloths:						
For floors					148	23
All other	3				21,284	2,935
Oils:						
Animal oils—						
Fish oil					286	28
Lard oil					30	3
Whale oil					11	
All other animal oils	887	59			11,426	742
Mineral oils—						
Petroleum, crude					74,355	42,560
All other natural oils without regard to gravity					31,897	11,054
Mineral, refined or manufactured—						
Naphtha, including the lighter products of distillation	65	15			2,901	731
Illuminating oils					9,672	8,468
Lubricating and heavy paraffin oil					7,929	3,751
Residuum, including tar and all other from which light pitches have been distilled					751	370

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Other European countries.		All other countries.		Grand total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Oils—Continued.						
Vegetable oils—						
Cotton-seed oil					$9,072	$1,795
Linseed oil					15,132	3,388
Olive oil	$78	$9			202,180	20,311
Volatile or essential oils—						
Peppermint					6	3
All other	44	14	$18	$22	2,196	816
All other vegetable oils	858	160	39	9	5,712	927
Paints, pigments, and colors:						
Carbon black, gas black, and lamp-black					105	51
Zinc and oxide of					261	35
All other	2,810	849	37	19	69,445	19,378
Paper, and manufactures of:						
Paper pulp—						
In sheets	4,227	1,671	200	82	158,034	55,959
All other	15,603	1,917	520	132	219,834	48,144
Manufactures of—						
Paste and carton pierre					221	38
Wrought	25	8	1		1,275	272
Paraffin and wax					1,012	148
Perfumery and cosmetics	22	9	32	64	59,755	20,561
Plated ware	509	127	25	6	27,810	6,966
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:						
Meat products—						
Beef products:						
Beef, canned					1,970	479
Beef, fresh					120,440	15,814
Beef, salted or pickled					3,301	586
Beef, jerked					592,080	187,742
Beef, tallow					17	1
Hog products:						
Bacon			12	3	649	114
Hams and shoulders			16	2	228,597	53,483
Pork, canned					573	144
Pork, fresh					17,154	2,830
Pork, salted or pickled			13	2	224,381	39,158
Lard					970,137	177,356
Lard products, and substitutes for (cottolene, lard-ine, etc)					3,646	647
Mutton					4,574	971
Oleomargarine	875	119			21,030	6,549
Imitation butter					76	11
Poultry and game			16	2	73,380	15,437
All other meat products	653	163	362	91	139,788	33,139
Dairy products—						
Butter	4,254	580			41,502	8,185
Cheese	139,286	27,360			189,009	35,491
Condensed milk	200	20			179,016	17,895
Rice			12	6	65,187	141,838
Rubber, and manufactures of:						
Belting, hose, and bagging					1,368	102
Boots and shoes					628	190
All other	166	22			47,430	7,662
India rubber, scrap and old	99	7			2,784	189
Salt	18	1			14,015	13,989
Seeds:						
Clover seed			12	6	1,201	67
Flax and timothy seed					2,207	309
All other	715	125	96	14	19,025	2,048
Shells	247	203			3,469	1,915
Silk, and manufactures of:						
Raw	11	5			681	310
Manufactures of—						
Yarn and thread					2,908	1,311
Velvet and plushes					1,296	584
Tulles and laces					7,676	3,504
Knit fabrics	52	24			356	164
All other	3,081	1,387	29,934	13,508	256,045	115,392
Spices:						
Pepper			2	1	3,453	864
All other	9	2	16	4	24,660	6,153
Soap:						
Common soap	163	34	4		66,798	25,130
All other	422	46	5		9,848	2,268
Spirits, distilled:						
Brandy					383	377

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No. 35.—*Statement of articles imported at the port of Habana, Cuba, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Other European countries.		All other countries.		Grand total.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.						
Spirits, distilled—Continued.						
Whisky—						
Bourbon					$1,451	$757
Rye					451	120
All other distilled	$11,606	$11,755			62,183	39,051
Starch					54,495	13,286
Stereotype and electrotype plates					205	51
Straw and palm leaf, and manufactures of	346	14	$55	$91	5,753	860
Sugar and molasses:						
Molasses					1	
Sugar, raw					444	227
Sugar, refined					10,803	5,804
Candy and confectionery	2,101	525	45	11	61,154	15,288
Tea			3,000	749	3,520	972
Tobacco, and manufactures of:						
Manufactures of—						
Cigars					2	5
Plug					9,713	3,398
Powder and snuff			452	356	821	650
All other			1,094	1,100	3,420	2,147
Varnish	160	37			13,371	4,020
Vegetables:						
Beans and pease			212	45	276,070	56,059
Onions					160,255	28,129
Potatoes			3		304,115	74,778
Vegetables, canned	230	58	229	58	30,562	7,641
Dried pulse	457	114	2		113,080	12,744
All other (including pickles and sauce)	557	141	580	138	81,753	19,614
Vinegar			4	11	393	379
Vessels:						
Steam					14,500	145
Sailing					45,500	2,595
Whalebone			2	1	1,305	521
Walking sticks, umbrellas and parasols	213	54			27,572	6,553
Wines:						
In bottles	215	159	11	16	40,306	15,054
In other coverings	3,552	1,687	34	108	716,165	531,544
Sparkling liquors and cordials	324	253			9,258	5,123
Wood, and manufactures of:						
Timber and unmanufactured wood—						
Sawed					26,265	2,022
Logs and other			10	1	1,327	160
Lumber—						
Boards, deals, and planks					1,577	20
Joists and scantlings	15	1			15	1
Shingles					75	7
Shooks—						
Box			42	2	11,399	652
All other					2,387	213
Heading					1,986	205
All other					10,368	703
Manufactures of—						
Wood, ordinary, composing cases wherein imported goods are packed	5,860	596	440	656	82,731	18,967
Doors, sashes, and blinds					5,083	1,266
Furniture, not elsewhere specified	1,203	491	306	222	90,705	25,624
Hogsheads and barrels empty	925	94	4		209,634	19,969
Trimmings and moldings and house finishings	643	267	454	340	8,801	3,128
Wooden ware	90	40	676	290	25,150	6,302
Wood pulp					551	46
All other	109	40	578	231	15,413	4,530
Wool, and manufactures of:						
Raw					190	69
Manufactures of—						
Carpets	88	35	3	1	5,171	2,068
Flannels and blankets					4,788	1,915
Wearing apparel	331	132			34,007	13,601
Woolen yarn	38	17			2,527	1,125
Cloth, spun or twilled	20	8			818	327
All other manufactures of	1,619	648	27	11	347,891	139,147
Zinc, and manufactures of	4,211	590	28	32	10,602	1,880
All other articles not elsewhere enumerated	13,127	3,268	997	443	790,019	141,257
Total	571,709	113,852	91,470	55,279	22,350,525	5,019,507

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No. 36.—*Importations into the island of Cuba, from leading countries, by sources of production, during the six months, July 1 to December 31, 1900.*

Classes.	United States.		Spain.		France.		Germany.	
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Articles of food, and animals	$7,641,707	50.4	$818,112	5	$37,142	2	$617,552	4
Manufactured articles	4,321,631	37.7	2,329,551	20.3	925,817	8.1	769,005	6.7
Articles in a crude condition or partly so	1,480,033	71.4	76,964	3.6	20,179	.88	12,236	.5
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	301,512	12.8	1,316,515	55.9	337,055	14.4	142,396	6
Miscellaneous	920,936	60	163,725	10.7	166,589	10.9	128,147	8.3
Total	14,665,819	45	4,704,867	147	1,486,782	4.6	1,669,336	5.1

Classes.	United Kingdom.		American countries.		European countries.		Other countries.		Total.	
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Articles of food, and animals	$1,338,345	8.3	$4,263,718	28	$363,394	2	$48,302	.3	$15,128,272	100
Manufactured articles	2,776,957	24.2	108,677	.9	230,811	2	8,451	.1	11,465,900	100
Articles in a crude condition or partly so	118,615	5.6	365,397	17.5	11,465	.5	415	.02	2,085,304	100
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	143,987	6.1	5,874	.3	29,235	1.2	76,048	3.3	2,352,622	100
Miscellaneous	121,308	7.9	4,303	.3	27,595	1.8	1,480	.1	1,534,083	100
Total	4,499,212	13.8	4,742,969	14.5	662,500	2	134,696	.4	32,566,181	100

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M. C. FOSNES, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTS.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS, HABANA, FISCAL YEAR 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Habana, Cuba, January 29, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report covering in a formal manner the operations of the department of posts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. It would hardly be necessary to even suggest the difficulties encountered in the rendition of such a report, growing out of the unfortunate history of the department the past year, rising to the proportions and character of a public catastrophe. The special report upon those distressing events and discoveries by the Hon. J. L. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States and for a time acting director-general of Cuban posts, submitted July 19, 1900, is a material part of the departmental record for the year, and should be so considered in connection herewith.

By authority of the Postmaster-General, and with your own concurrence, Mr. Estes G. Rathbone was superseded as head of the department by Mr. Bristow May 20, 1900, whom in turn I succeeded June 23. My own occupancy of the position covered only the last week of the fiscal year, therefore the midst of a period of stress and many embarrassments.

It is particularly in respect to the financial affairs of the department that the untoward conditions preclude satisfactory and intelligent treatment. Of the $130,000 misappropriated revenues, as conservatively computed in the cited report of General Bristow, probably at least $100,000 pertains to the fiscal year 1900. The disbursements for the first nine months of the year have also been revised and pruned by a reaudit of accounts, the final result of which is not at my present command. Any attempt at regular analysis of revenues and expenditures would be inconclusive, under the circumstances, and might be misleading. A brief general survey must therefore suffice.

The following figures are taken from the original certificates of audit for the first nine months of the year:

Month.	Revenues.	Disbursements.	Deficit.	Month.	Revenues.	Disbursements.	Deficit.
July	$15,000.00	$47,067.25	$32,067.25	January	$17,530.00	$49,371.16	$31,841.16
August	15,000.00	53,308.79	38,308.79	February	24,365.05	46,843.36	22,478.31
September	16,000.00	55,156.77	39,156.77	March	21,781.91	49,478.16	27,696.25
October	17,000.00	49,047.81	32,047.81				
November	18,115.00	87,532.27	69,417.27	Total	163,515.79	488,697.35	325,181.56
December	18,723.83	50,891.78	32,167.95				

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For the last three months the figures are not available in the same consolidated form. The revenues are reported as follows by the treasurer of the island:

April	$24,662.46
May	29,009.38
June	29,724.68
Total	83,396.52

making a total for the year of $246,912.31. It will be observed that for May and June, under honest accounting, the revenues average $29,000 a month, round figures. On this normal basis, the total for the year should have been about $350,000, which tends to confirm my estimate of at least $100,000 fraudulent depletion of the revenues during the year, or, more strictly, during the first nine or ten months of the year.

The disbursements of April, May, and June were made irregularly and by piecemeal, owing to the then-existing complications. The audit total of disbursements during the three months is $45,150.01, which, added to the $488,397.35 for the preceding nine months, the sum in fact expended and approved in the original audit, makes $533,547.36. But to these actual expenditures must be added the further sum of $64,750.33 paid during the present fiscal year to date, on account of the year ended June 30, a total of $598,497.69 for the year, and there remain still considerable deficiencies for that year to be met, among them an item of $5,163.13 on international transit account, so that the expenditures for the year will overrun $600,000. The present totals for the year thus stand: Revenues, $246,912.31; expenditures, $598,497.69; deficit, $352,585.38.

The revenues were to the expenditures as less than 5 to 12—approximately 41 per cent—for the whole year; for the first nine months still less—approximately 33 per cent.

During the administration of General Bristow, from May 20 to June 22, the department was reorganized into the following bureaus for the remainder of the fiscal year: Bureau of finance, bureau of appointments, bureau of transportation, bureau of special agents, bureau of money orders and registration, bureau of translation, bureau of dead letters, law clerk, disbursing officer.

Reports in further detail follow from the several chiefs of these subdivisions of the department, excepting the bureau of finance, which was abolished June 30. For ten months of the year that bureau was in the immediate control of Charles F. W. Neely, who fled the island April 28, and who is just returning to Cuba in custody of the law, after long and exhaustive resistance to such return; and for reasons already indicated, and well understood, a regular report covering its operation is impracticable, beyond the preceding general survey. Moreover, the officer in charge of the bureau during the closing weeks of its existence, Mr. Charles L. Benjamin, has been absent in the United States, an invalid, for many months.

APPOINTMENTS AND BONDS.

On June 30, 1899, there were 239 post-offices in operation on the island, at which 26 Americans were serving as acting postmasters, and at the remainder, 213 offices, Cubans were serving as postmasters. On June 30, 1900, the number of offices had increased to 295, at which

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there were 278 Cuban postmasters and 17 American acting postmasters. The increase in post-offices was 56, and the decrease was 9 in Americans in charge of offices. The increase in offices is in a measure an index to the rehabilitation of the island. The several bureau reports which follow indicate that the establishment of the postal system upon American lines is received with favor, and that the effect has been generally beneficial.

During the year the policy was continued of bonding employees who held positions of responsibility. At the beginning of the fiscal year but 67 employees were under bond, while at the close of the year there were 214. These were mostly commercial bonds on which the department paid the premiums. A large number of employees in the Habana post-office were carried on what is known as a schedule bond, which admits of one employee retiring, for any cause whatever, and another being substituted, the bond continuing in force. The penalties on bonds in force at the end of the fiscal year aggregated $569,000.

The total number of employees in the service on the island on June 30 was 788, of whom 703 were Cubans and 85 Americans. For obvious reasons there are more American employees than Cubans in the department proper. In post-offices on the island there were 362 employees, of whom 338 were Cubans and 24 Americans. Of the 46 railway postal clerks and 63 star-route contractors, all are Cubans.

TRANSPORTATION.

Attention is respectfully invited to the report of the transportation bureau, which goes very much into the detail of the work in providing for the receipt and delivery of the mail into all parts of the island. The expense for transportation was comparatively small for the fiscal year, owing to the fact that a number of the steamship companies had agreed to carry the mails free of expense to the department up to June 30, 1900; and most of the railroad companies were, by their charters, required to carry the mails without compensation. The cost of the steamship service for mail transportation for the fiscal year was $27,808. A great proportion of this, however, was the amount which this department was called upon to assume for carrying the mails between Habana and Miami, Fla. On June 30 there were 13 steamship routes with a total mileage of 3,184.26, an increase during the year of 621.26 miles. There were 31 railroad routes, with a mileage of 1,088.16, and 63 star routes, covering 1,383.50 miles. This makes a total of all classes of routes of 5,760.56 miles. The total number of miles traveled during the year was 1,636,296.

The railway mail service, under the immediate supervision of the transportation bureau, shows a marked improvement during the year. The clerks have shown greater interest in their work, and have increased in efficiency, as shown by the records made. The accidents on railroads were few, and no deaths or injuries occurred to postal clerks.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

The special agents' bureau corresponds to the office of chief post-office inspector in the United States, and has charge of the investigation of all complaints of whatever character against the postal service. The special agents, under the immediate supervision of the chief,

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whose headquarters is in Habana, are traveling continuously over the island, making inquiry concerning complaints, checking up postmasters' accounts, giving special instruction to postmasters, investigating all charges of fraud, tracing losses in the mails and locating the causes of the same. They represent the director-general, and their reports to the department keep the officials advised of the condition of the service in all its branches. The report appended gives in detail the number and the class of cases handled during the year. The total number of cases for the year, of all classes, was 5,068. Many of these cases are worked by correspondence from the main office. A large volume of the business is the tracing of registered letters and packages alleged lost. These inquiries are from the island as well as from foreign countries, a great many coming from the United States. There were 37 arrests made during the year and 26 convictions secured. Of these, 2 were for robbery, 1 for forgery and rifling the mails, and 3 for misappropriation of postal funds.

REGISTRY AND MONEY-ORDER WORK.

The work of these two bureaus was very large during the year, especially that of the money-order branch.

Patrons of the offices availed themselves very largely of the registry system. This was true more especially of foreign matter. Of letters and parcels for foreign destination there were 78,146, and there were 49,368 domestic pieces, on which fees were charged. There were 28,911 pieces registered free of charge, under the laws and regulations governing the service. This makes a total of 156,625 pieces handled during the year.

The money-order business during the year was exceptionally large. The total number of orders issued was 113,978, aggregating in amount $5,753,796.25 (American money), and the total number paid was 50,714, aggregating $2,726,197.28. This volume of business was due very largely to the fact that no limit was placed on the number of orders sold to any one person or firm. Later in the year, however, this practice was discontinued and a limit fixed. The business was further increased by the transfer of all the government funds on the island by money order. This practice was also discontinued, by order of the military governor, during the year. For the details of the work, attention is invited to the tabulated report.

DEAD LETTERS.

The details of the work in the dead-letter bureau form an interesting part of the report of the service. The nature of this work is too well known to need special mention. It is to receive, examine, and dispose of unclaimed and otherwise undeliverable mail matter. The amount of work done was large in the number of pieces handled. The total of these was 193,569. Of this number 113,647 originated in foreign countries, of which 2,370 were registered pieces. Of letters and packages coming from foreign countries, by far the greater number came from the United States. These numbered 66,755. The next highest number, 20,692, came from Spain. France was third, with 9,871; Germany followed with 8,662, and Great Britain with 2,508. Seventy-eight countries and provinces were represented in mail received in the dead-letter bureau.

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TRANSLATIONS.

There are no statistics to report concerning the work of the translation bureau, nor that of the legal branch of the department. In the work of the department, which has to do very largely with the people of the island, nearly all communications going out must be translated, and it is of importance, of course, that such work should be done in the very best possible manner in order to convey to postmasters and other employees the true meaning of orders and instructions.

It may be proper to add, in closing, that this report was delayed, first, through general pressure of work, and then by personal sickness which befell me when about to undertake its completion.

Very respectfully,

M. C. FOSNES, *Director-General.*

Maj. Gen. LEONARD WOOD,
Military Governor of Cuba, Habana.

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REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS (BONDS, SALARIES, AND ALLOWANCES) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS OF CUBA,
BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS,
Habana, September 17, 1900.

SIR: In submitting my report on the operations of the bureau of appointments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, it is perhaps proper to add to the statistics given a few remarks explaining their bearing upon the policies pursued and carried out by the department in so far as they affected or were related to the different branches of the service coming within the scope of its duties.

The report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, shows the existence of 239 post-offices, 213 Cuban postmasters, and 26 American postmasters. Of the 26 Americans mentioned, the great majority were stationed at the more important offices of the island, a number having been located in offices in the province of Santiago de Cuba, which were of comparatively small importance, but which, on account of the presence of large bodies of troops and the consequent increase of the postal business and the operation of the money-order system, made the employment of efficient and skilled Americans in the service at these points an absolute necessity. It was the policy of the department from the outset to replace American postmasters with Cuban officials as soon as the latter would be capable and trustworthy of transacting the business of the several offices. This may seem to those uninitiated in the conditions, political and social, existing on the island to have presented a problem easily solved and a program that could be carried to its conclusion without fear of disturbance. As a matter of fact, however, the situation was one surrounded with difficulties—so many different points of opposition would have to be met, so many clashing interests harmonized, and so many unjust and captious criticisms explained away, that the task, even from its most pleasant point of view, was one to make even the most courageous shrink from its undertaking. Thus, while this policy was an openly avowed one, no systematic efforts were made to carry it out until the beginning of the calendar year 1900. At this time the director-general, having given much of his time and attention to a full investigation and consideration of the proposition, availing himself of all data obtainable, decided upon a course to be pursued in the matter and at once entered upon it.

Up to this time, in the greater number of instances, very few representative Cubans had been employees of the postal service of the island. This was especially the case in the larger post-offices, and was due, no doubt, to the fact that as a rule the better paid positions were held by Spaniards or Spanish sympathizers. It was therefore necessary to depend almost entirely on "raw material," so to say, for the personnel of these candidates for future honors in the postal service. To attempt a description here of the methods pursued, the conflicts avoided, and discouragements met with, and the disappointments, and in a few instances failures, which had to be contended with, would be an unprofitable and probably uninteresting relation of details. Suffice it to say that the results so far attained have demonstrated the wisdom, practicability, and success of the plan adopted, and judging from the progress already made the hour is not far distant when the name of the last American postmaster in Cuba will have disappeared from the rolls of its postal service.

The figures given in this report show a decrease of but nine in the number of American postmasters during the fiscal year; at this moment, however, but six remain on the island, and it is confidently expected that before the end of the calendar year these will also have given way to Cuban successors.

What is true in this showing in so far as postmasters are concerned is also a fact in the case of departmental and post-office employees, but perhaps in not so great a measure. In some instances where Cubans have been appointed postmasters to succeed Americans it was found advisable to retain the services of an American

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clerk, especially so when troops were stationed in or near the locality. It was also found advisable to retain a number of American clerks in the Habana post-office, those remaining, as a rule, being placed in charge of the different branches of the work in the office. A showing made, in so far as the departmental employees are concerned, is no less an evidence of the change that is being wrought. The fact must necessarily remain true, however, that so long as the business of the department is carried on in the English language the preponderance of the clerks must be Americans. In all instances, however, in every branch of the service a gradual reduction is being made in the force of American employees, as is demonstrated by the statistics shown—the percentage of Americans in the service now being about 10 per cent, whereas, in the report of June 30, 1899, the showing made was 16 per cent. All things being considered, it may certainly be said that the department can not be accused of inconsistency in this particular line of policy. In fact, there is no reason to believe that the showing made will not compare favorably with that of other branches of the public service in this respect.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF OFFICES.

The records of the bureau show 295 offices in operation on June 30, 1900, as against 239 at the end of the fiscal year 1899. The increase is almost 25 per cent, and was confined almost entirely to three of the six provinces—Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba. The explanation for this seeming inconsequence will readily be found by those well acquainted with the existing conditions in the island.

If we take a glance at the map of Cuba and consult the figures furnished in the report on the census of Cuba, it will be found that Habana Province, covering an area of 2,772 square miles, contains a population of 451,928, 77.4 per cent of its inhabitants living in cities of more than 1,000 population, and 63.4 per cent in cities of more than 8,000 population, the number of inhabitants per square mile being 153, including cities, and exclusive of the latter, 55.30. It thus appears that this province, although having the smallest area, is the most densely populated and contains a larger number of inhabitants than any of the other provinces of Cuba. It has suffered less, comparatively, from the results of the late war than the other provinces, and, being possessed of ample means of communication, its lines of transportation not having been molested to any extent, its postal system did not share the demoralization and interruption which was general in the other provinces, with perhaps the exception of Matanzas Province.

The province of Matanzas covers an area of 3,700 square miles and has a population of 202,444, 51.8 per cent of its inhabitants living in cities of more than 1,000 inhabitants, and 28.9 per cent in cities of more than 8,000 inhabitants, the number per square mile, including cities, being 55, and excluding cities, 39.

This province, while containing a less number of inhabitants than Santa Clara and Santiago provinces, covers but a small area in comparison with these, and as a consequence is more densely populated. What has been said in regard to the situation in the province of Habana in the matter of the conditions affecting the service may be accepted as describing the state of affairs in this province, only perhaps to a less degree.

Under these circumstances it is hardly surprising that the growth of the service in these two provinces did not keep pace with that shown in the remaining provinces of the island. In fact, a comparison with the records of the former Spanish administration shows that nearly all, if not all, of the offices formerly in existence under its control are in operation at the present time.

The province of Pinar del Rio covers an area of 5,000 square miles and contains a population of 173,064, 12.9 per cent of its inhabitants living in cities of 1,000 or more population, and 5.1 per cent in cities of 8,000 or more. Including the cities, the number of its inhabitants to the square mile is 35, while excluding cities of 8,000 or more the number decreases to 32.8 per square mile.

This shows that, although the percentage of urban inhabitants is nearly one-sixth less than the average in Matanzas Province, the density of its rural population is almost as great as in the case of the latter. It must be remembered that there is but one city deserving that name in the province—Pinar del Rio—its population being, in round numbers, 9,000.

The ravages of the late conflict, which, during its ultimate years, was responsible for untold damage in this province, affected its postal service disastrously, many villages having been entirely destroyed, the discontinuance of their offices being a natural result, and the transportation of mail seriously interrupted in some localities and entirely done away with in others. This being, however, the renowned tobacco district of the island, and the influence of the immense capital invested in that prov-

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ince being almost immediately felt, its return to more flourishing conditions was perhaps more rapid and facile than could be expected of the remaining provinces which had suffered the same misfortunes. The increase of offices in the province amounted to nearly 25 per cent for the year, and this result may properly be ascribed to the effects of the reestablishment of peace and prosperity in that section, and may be accepted as an apt illustration of the faculty of the postal service to keep pace with the progress of its surroundings.

The province of Santa Clara has an area of 9,500 square miles and a population of 356,536. Its urban population living in cities of more than 1,000 inhabitants is 40 per cent of the total, and that living in cities of more than 8,000, 22.5 per cent; while it has, including cities, 36 inhabitants to the square mile, and excluding cities of more than 8,000, 25.5 per square mile. While the western and central portions of this province have in the railways traversing these sections a fairly extensive system and frequent means of communication, its eastern section is almost entirely at fault in this particular and is sparsely inhabited. This province has also suffered severely in the late war, but the fields devastated by fire are being replanted with cane and tobacco, the abandoned plantations are teeming again with life and energy, the ruined sugar mills are being rebuilt, and many villages and towns, of which hardly a vestige remained, are rapidly becoming rehabilitated, so that the general air of improvement prevailing throughout the island has perhaps its most effective counterpart here. Under these conditions the increase of nearly 30 per cent in the number of offices in this province is not worthy of particular comment; it is simply one of the factors in the situation.

Santiago Province, covering an area of 12,468 square miles, has a population of 327,714, of which 33.2 per cent inhabit cities of more than 1,000 population, and 17.5 per cent cities of more than 8,000 population, the density of the population being 26 inhabitants per square mile including cities, and 21.7 per square mile exclusive of cities of 8,000 population or more. This province is the largest in area on the island. Its population is scattered and the people possess but limited means of communication with each other, the mileage of its railways being less than that of any other province of the island. Notwithstanding this obstacle the growth of the service here has been more marked than in any other part of the island, the increase in the number of offices being over 30 per cent. This can only be ascribed to conditions similar to those existing in the provinces of Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio, and a further observation on the subject at this point would only be repetition of what has been stated hereinbefore.

Puerto Principe Province has an area of 10,500 square miles, its population being 88,234—the population in cities of 1,000 inhabitants or more being 40.1 per cent of the total, and that in cities of 8,000 or more 28.4 per cent of the total—there being only 8 inhabitants to the square mile, including cities, and 6 per square mile outside of cities of 8,000 or more inhabitants. This province, although of so great an area, has the smallest population of all the provinces of the island, and outside of the few localities in which post-offices now exist, the population is widely distributed over a fertile and practically unimproved territory. The limited means of communication has, no doubt, been a factor in the poor exhibition heretofore made by the service in this province, although, as a fact, the percentage of increase in the number of post-offices in the past year, amounting to 22 per cent, shows that the local situation is improving to a creditable and satisfactory degree.

With the advent of the Cuban Central Railway, now under course of construction, an increase of population and prosperity may confidently be expected in the provinces of Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba, and it may be stated without question that when the greatest obstacle in the path of the progress of the island has been removed by the completion and operation of this new line of communication, with the gradual resumption by the people of their commercial and agricultural pursuits throughout the island, a new era of expansion and advance will have been inaugurated in the postal service of Cuba.

SEPARATIONS AND ADDITIONS IN THE SERVICE.

The number of departmental employees appearing on the roll at the end of the fiscal year shows no increase as compared with the number of those appearing upon last year's roll, the separations and additions having been equal.

The seemingly large number of separations of postmasters from the service during the year may be easily accounted for when one considers the fact that postmasters in the smaller offices, serving for but little compensation, and in many cases ignorant of their duties and failing to have a sense of the responsibilities of their positions, resign or desert their offices on the smallest provocation and the flimsiest pretexts,

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never giving a thought to conditions and restrictions imposed upon them in emergencies of this nature by the regulations of the department under which they accepted appointment. It is to be expected that the new regulations made effective at the close of the fiscal year, relative to the question of salaries and allowances of postmasters, and as to their being placed under bond, will have a tendency to gradually diminish these abuses, if not entirely wipe them out. When this has been accomplished a more normal showing can, no doubt, be made in this particular.

The apparently abnormal increase in the number of additions to the ranks of postal employees in the island is simply a result of the establishment of free delivery in 26 additional post-offices during the past year, this having necessitated the employment of 53 additional carriers, there being at the close of the year 49 free delivery offices, with 149 carriers.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

The records on file in the bureau show that on June 30, 1900, annual allowances were being paid to 104 post-offices at the rate, per annum, of $12,431.55, these allowances being, in most cases, for rent and light.

Separate allowances for miscellaneous expenditures to the number of 499, and amounting to $11,462.29, were made during the year to 80 offices.

The total of salaries paid in the postal service, exclusive of the railway mail service and star-route contractors, on June 30, 1900, is $366,579.

We find thus that the average of annual salaries paid per employee of the service is a fraction under $540 each. This is certainly not an extravagant showing, and if we deduct from the amount mentioned above the salaries paid in the department, which are necessarily high, this is further reduced to an average of about $450 per employee. These figures, with the gradual separation from the service of American postmasters and clerks, will undoubtedly show a further material reduction during the current year.

BONDS.

For a small beginning, ostensibly unimportant, this item in the list of operations assigned to the bureau has become one of the prominent features of its work, requiring the utmost care and attention on the part of those concerned in the clerical duties involved and entailing a heavy responsibility on the chief of the bureau.

As the figures show, the number of bonded employees has risen from 67 to 214, and the total amount of penalties from $149,000 to $569,000, the increase being in both instances almost fourfold. Under the regulations of the department, introducing and encouraging the use of personal bonds in the service, and taking into consideration the proposition that the bonding of all postmasters on the island is probably a question of but a short time, it may be anticipated that this section of the work of the bureau will materially increase both in importance and volume.

JOURNAL.

In accordance with the regulations of the department, all orders issued by the director-general of posts must be entered in chronological order in the journal of the department, which thus became an important and valuable record. This task is one of the varied duties assigned to this bureau, and requires clerical work of the highest order. The entries made must generally appear in condensed form, and as the vital points in each order have to be sifted out and clearly set forth in the briefest form possible the journal clerk must necessarily possess qualifications that the average clerk can not, as a rule, lay claim to. I take great pleasure in testifying to the faithfulness and efficiency of Mr. H. W. Hazzard, a clerk of this bureau, who has had charge of this important and trying work during the past year.

SPECIAL AGENTS' REPORTS DISPOSED OF AND CASES SUBMITTED TO BUREAU OF SPECIAL AGENTS.

In comparison with the number of special agents' reports acted upon in this bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, amounting to 233, the number considered and acted upon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, amounting to 579, indicates that the work of the bureau in this direction has not fallen off. It is interesting to know that the number of cases submitted by this bureau to the bureau of special agents for investigation and report amount to about three-fourths of the number of reports acted upon. This showing illustrates the probable fact that most of the work done in this direction was a result of original action in this bureau.

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APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS IN THE SERVICE.

The number of applications received, answered, and placed on file during the fiscal year 1900 shows a marked decrease from the number appearing in my last report—more especially so in the number of applications made by Americans. This is probably due to the policy of the department, established during the year and widely published, to confine appointments in the service as nearly as possible to Cubans.

In closing my report I desire to publicly express my appreciation of the loyal aid and intelligent support given me during the year by the clerical force of the bureau, and to testify to the prompt and willing manner in which the several duties assigned to them were attended to.

I can not fail to add that the courteous and considerate attentions shown me by the several bureau chiefs and the superior officers of the department in the disposal of the various questions arising and the solution of the many problems entering into the daily transactions of the department, in so far as this bureau was concerned, have not only been most gratifying, but have lightened the burden of responsibility and made existence under novel climatic and social conditions, in spite of its many drawbacks, fancied or real, more pleasant.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT J. FANTEN,
Chief Bureau of Appointments.

Mr. M. C. FOSNES,
Director-General of Posts, Habana, Cuba.

Number of post-offices in operation.

Province of—	
Habana	69
Matanzas	51
Pinar del Rio	57
Puerto Principe	9
Santa Clara	91
Santiago de Cuba	47
Total	295
Number of offices in operation June 30, 1899	239
Net gain	56
Post-offices established during the year	68
Post-offices discontinued	12

Of the number now in operation 49 are free-delivery offices, employing 144 carriers.

Number of employees in the service.

	Cuban.	American.	Total.
Employed as—			
Postmasters	278	17	295
Employees post-office	292	24	316
Employees department of posts	24	44	68
Total	594	85	679
Railway postal clerks			46
Star-route contractors			63
Grand total of all employees			788

Additions to and separations from the service.

	Additions.	Separations.
Departmental employees	38	38
Postmasters	176	120
Other employees	221	155
Total	435	313

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Salaries and allowances.

Salaries:	
Department of posts	$89,420.00
Postmasters	89,400.00
Clerks in post-offices	109,234.00
Letter carriers	70,310.00
Mail messengers	4,175.00
Janitors, laborers, etc	4,040.00
Total	366,579.00
Allowances:	
Stated, annual—	
104 offices	12,431.55
Miscellaneous purposes—	
499	11,462.29

Bonds.

Employees.	Number.	Amount.
Departmental	21	$114,000
Postmasters and acting postmasters	82	257,000
Post-offices	93	177,000
Assistant postmasters	18	21,000
Total	214	569,000

Special agents' reports and cases.

Number of reports acted upon by appointment bureau	579
Number of cases submitted to special agents' bureau by the bureau of appointments	396

Applications for positions in the service.

Americans	92
Cubans	530
Total	622

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REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION,
Habana, September 6, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith for your consideration a report of that portion of the Cuban postal service coming under the immediate direction of the bureau of transportation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Very respectfully,

M. H. BUNN,
Chief Bureau of Transportation.

Mr. M. C. FOSNES,
Director-General of Posts of Cuba.

Since the date of the last annual report of the department of posts of Cuba, that portion of the Cuban postal service coming under the direct supervision of the bureau of transportation shows an increase in mail-carrying routes of 29. The increase in the length of these routes is 1,356.86 miles, and the increase in the cost per annum is $37,623. The increase in the cost per mile is $6.33.

There were on June 30, 1900, 63 star routes, with a total of 1,383.50 miles, costing per annum $23,999; steamboat routes 13, with 3,184.26 miles, at $27,808 per annum; railroad routes 31, total mileage 1,088.16, the railroad service costing $5,244 per annum. Of wagon transfer routes there were 3, covering a distance of 14.64 miles, paid for at the rate of $4,690 per annum.

In addition to the above enumeration there come under the supervision of the bureau of transportation 30 railway post-offices, operated over 1,877.76 miles of railway and steamship lines, employing 46 railway postal clerks, who are paid $19,400 per annum.

The amount due for foreign mail service is $10,393.58.

The following table presents the above facts in a more comprehensible form:

Mail service in general.

	Number.	Length.	Annual cost.
		Miles.	
Star routes	63	1,383.50	$23,999.00
Railway routes	31	1,088.16	5,244.00
Steamboat routes	13	3,184.26	27,808.00
Wagon transfer routes	3	14.64	4,690.00
Railway post-office lines	30	1,877.76	.....
Railway postal clerks	46	.....	19,400.00
Total for domestic service	.....	.....	81,141.00
Foreign mail service	.....	.....	10,393.58
Total per annum	.....	.....	91,534.58

Viewed from another standpoint the following table is given:

Summary of all classes of mail services.

Number of all routes	116
Length of all routes (miles)	5,760.56
Annual rate of expenditure	$61,741
Number of miles traveled per annum	1,636,296
Rate of cost per mile of length	$10.89
Rate of cost per mile traveled	$0.057

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Compared with the report of June 30, 1899, the following changes appear: Increase in number of routes, 29; increase in length of routes, 1,356.86 miles; increase in annual rate of expenditure, $37,623; increase in cost per mile of length, $6.33.

It is hardly fair to state the cost of transportation over the routes as $10.89 per mile of length without calling attention to the conditions that cause the very low rate as shown in this general statement. By observation of the rate of cost per mile of length for the star-route service it is found to be $17.35, which is nearer an ordinary rate for that class of service. But in the cost of steamboat service, with the exception of one or two routes, the pay is almost inconsiderable, while on the railroad routes it is even too small to include in an estimate per mile, there being only 171.75 miles of railroad service paid for out of a total of 1,088.16 miles on the island.

It is quite generally known that all of the railways in Cuba constructed since the year 1858 have been chartered with a requirement to carry the mails without pay therefor. There are so chartered 826.97 kilometers, or 516.75 miles. The remaining mileage of the island, those lines chartered previous to the above date, with the exception of the 171.75 miles referred to, make no charge for carrying the mails. On nearly all of these lines some portion of each has been chartered requiring free carriage. This, taken in connection with the privilege of using "penalty" envelopes for dispatching their official correspondence, had caused a precedent to be established during the sovereignty of Spain, which has been adhered to since the occupation by the United States, of making no charge for carrying the mails.

While explaining the cause of so low a rate per mile of length during the preceding twelve months, it may appear proper to state why the rate for that period, $10.89, is so much higher than for the period from January 1 to June 30, 1899, viz, $4.56. The greatest cause of that increase is the fact that during the latter period the steamboat service cost $27,808, and during the former, $2,200, with an increase in mileage amounting to only 621.26 miles, or an increase of 1,250 per cent in pay, and only 125 per cent in mileage. Then, too, there has been a slight increase per mile in star-route service as well as more pay to the railway lines. In the rate per mile stated a year ago was not included the mail-messenger service. This fact alone explains, to a degree, the reason of the increase this year per mile of length, as it is now included in the estimate.

CONTRACT LETTINGS.

During the past fiscal year there have been 108 contracts for carrying the mail executed, divided as follows:

Total number of contracts	108
For star-route service	91
For steamboat service	13
For wagon-transfer service	3
For railroad service	1

FOR STAR-ROUTE SERVICE.

One of the most interesting features in connection with the work of this bureau during the past year has been the contract service, and especially the letting of contracts after due form of advertisement asking for proposals accompanied by bond. This was, indeed, an innovation in Cuba, and it was not well taken to, especially by the star-route service. During the Spanish sovereignty of the island the people who carried the mail on what are now called star routes were employed by salary. It has been a difficult thing to impress upon people who hold contracts for carrying the mail that they are not employees but under contract to perform the service and are compensated as such, and that they must fulfill the terms of their contract. They execute a contract in due form and are furnished a copy of it in the Spanish language. After apparently understanding the transaction it is a frequent occurrence, after a few weeks' service, for a contractor to request that his "salary" be increased, and sometimes this request is even accompanied by a polite but unmistakable threat that unless it is done by the first of the next month he will resign. In fact, a number have gone so far as to send in their resignations in due form. One contractor, since July 1, abandoned his route and so notified the department, saying he could not live on the pay received, He holds a contract for carrying the mail 10 miles twice a week, and submitted a proposition, accompanied by a bond, to do it for $60 per annum. It apparently did not occur to him to seek any other means of livelihood during the five days when not engaged in carrying the mail. When he and his bondsmen were notified that the service must be kept up or a forfeiture of the bond would follow, he was very quick to inform the department that he was sick when the failures were made, and had his sureties to testify to it.

There are only two contractors on the island who have contracted for more than

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one route; they have two each. One of these carries the mail himself over both routes; the other employs his own carrier on one, and carries it himself on the other. In almost all the other cases the contractors carry the mails themselves over the routes upon which they hold contracts; and it is believed to be better so, although in the advertisement it was stated that a bidder could submit bids for two or more routes if desired, and carriers not under 16 years of age, of good character, could be employed.

Contracts that had been let during the early part of the American occupation on star routes had not been advertised for, and were not accompanied by bond. Arrangements were made with a prospective contractor on the spot, and he signed the contract and oath without further detail and began service. Upon the expiration of these contracts, drawn up for the emergency, it was decided to renew service on the routes by advertisement and bonded contractors. There were 38 routes, contracts upon which expired June 30, 1900, or some few weeks earlier.

The following list shows the number of routes in each province advertised and the number of bids received:

Province.	Routes.	Bids received.
Habana	7	9
Pinar del Rio	7	29
Matanzas	2	2
Santa Clara	9	19
Puerto Principe	1	4
Santiago	12	21
Total	38	75

It should be understood that all the bids received were not received in response to the advertisements, but quite a number were received in answer to correspondence and other agencies. As shown elsewhere, it often happened that the only bid received on a route was too high to be considered, and afterwards another bid, at a reasonable price, would be accepted, the record showing two proposals received on that route.

It was not without a feeling of anxiety, and some distrust of the success of it, that the system of advertising and requiring bonds to accompany each proposal was undertaken, excused by a knowledge of the manner in which the service was viewed by the people who might be reasonably expected to offer propositions. Bulletin advertisements in both Spanish and English were posted in each office on the route advertised. Letters of explanation to the postmasters were sent, together with printed blank proposals with bonds and certificates attached. In addition, lists of the routes to be let were printed in circular form by provinces and widely distributed over the island, every post-office being supplied with copies, with instructions to post them.

The bulletins were posted usually from thirty to sixty days, according to the distance from Habana, before the date of award. About one-third of the routes advertised were let under the advertisements, and more than one-half of these were let under a single bid to the former contractor. For the remainder there were either no bids received or else the ones received were out of all reason in price. In such cases the matter was taken up by correspondence with the postmasters on the routes and the former contractors. When correspondence also failed to develop a reasonable bidder, a special agent of the department was requested to visit the locality and find a bidder.

In almost all the cases the cause of failure to bid was a fear of the bond. Often a prospective bidder would claim to be able to secure many indorsements of his good character, and certificates even that he "owned a good horse." But, however willing the indorsers were to recommend him to the good graces of the Department, asking that he be "appointed" contractor, they were not willing to be liable in dollars and cents for his good standing in the community. Several desiring to bid asked if the bond required was an actual deposit of cash. By the means enumerated, by June 30 all the routes were contracted for save two. Since then arrangements have been made for these.

The amounts named as bonds on star routes were about what it was thought the route should be contracted for per annum. In case of doubt, however, it was preferred to make it lower rather than higher, as it was thought best to name an amount that would not frighten a timid prospective bidder. As about all the routes are contracted for by persons living in the locality, the best service the bond performs is to secure an interest in the localities dependent upon the routes for mail service. The

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contractors, of course, securing their sureties at their own residences, the service is less liable to go by default than if the sureties lived in a locality not dependent upon the route.

The advertisement of the star-route service, from the points of view just enumerated, can not be considered a success this time, although it is believed that when the matter is understood, with the benefit of experience it will become more successful, and will be more satisfactory to the people who are connected with this kind of service.

For convenience in the future, the island has been divided into four contract sections for the star-route service, the term of the contract expiring by sections, one each year. The first section, composed of the provinces of Habana and Matanzas, expires June 30, 1901; the second section, Pinar del Rio, expires in 1902; the third section, Santa Clara, in 1903; the fourth section, comprising the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago, in 1904; and every fourth year thereafter.

FOR STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

If the advertisement for proposals in the star-route contract lettings can not be called a success, the advertisement for steamboat contract lettings must be called a straight-out failure. With the exception of two contracts, the pay on which was inconsiderable and can almost be called gratuitous service, so small are the amounts, there were no lettings under advertisement. However, there was a response on all routes advertised except one, but the rate of pay was considered excessive and the proposals rejected, after which the matter was taken up by private negotiations. There was no trouble about the bonds accompanying the proposals. The bidder furnished the bond without question.

The advertisements for steamboat service were given wide publicity. Each route concerning a locality was advertised in the newspapers in that locality during thirty days, besides copies of the advertisement being posted in each post-office concerned, and printed copies in each language being sent direct to every person known to be interested in shipping, propositions in blank, with bond attached, accompanying the circulars, as well as copies of the blank contract in both languages.

It is not believed that all the advertisements developed a single bidder; neither was there a single route upon which was a competitive bid.

The conclusion drawn is this: The time and money spent in the advertisement was a useless expenditure; also, that far better results can be secured by taking the matter up with the operators of boats by private negotiations. This latter conclusion is strengthened when it is considered that by employing every steamer doing a coastwise trade, the service is then meager enough. Consequently there can be no such thing as competitive bidding. Every steamer must be employed. By using an expensive advertisement you simply say, "For how much will you carry the mail over your regular route?" That could be just as easily said by letter or in person.

The advertisements for steamboat service were dated February 24, 1900, the contracts to take effect July 1, following, and April 9 was set as the date for closing the bids. It is quite fortunate this date was set so far ahead, or negotiations could not have been conducted in person and by correspondence, successfully, as it had to be done, after all, before July 1.

There was no amount named as the bond on the steamboat routes to accompany the proposals. It was provided that the bond should be of the same amount as the annual compensation. The contracts on steamboat routes were made for a term of one year from July 1, 1900. There have been eight contracts executed for steamboat service, taking effect July 1, 1900.

FINES.

Contractors were fined during the past year for failures and delinquencies $2,395.90, and no remittances were allowed. Contractors for steamboat service were fined $2,377, and on star routes $18.90.

A large degree of liberality is indulged in the star-route service regarding failures and late arrivals. The roads in Cuba are rarely good. Often the mail routes are simply trails through the mountainous country, and small creeks are numerous and can quickly become impassable on account of a hard rain, which in Cuba is abundant at certain seasons. It would therefore be unfair to hold carriers on such routes strictly to a schedule of arrivals. Even in cases where the trip is not made, if there is any evidence that the carrier was prepared to make it and was prevented by rains or swollen streams, no deductions are made. It is only in aggravated cases that fines are assessed, and during the past year there has been little cause for it. Of the amount named only three contractors participated. One had his pay reduced the

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value of two trips because he failed to make them for the reason that he was not satisfied with the amount of pay received; another, because he failed to see the use in making the trip when a connection was missed. The third had employed a carrier who proved irresponsible and did not feel like making a trip at a certain time one was due to have been made.

On the coastwise steamboat service there is also much latitude allowed in making a schedule. Most of the lines must face the open sea, and are therefore subject to storms that are frequent in these waters.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Cuba's share for maritime and territorial transit charges during the past year has been $10,393.58, the maritime charge being $4,974.96, and the territorial transit charge $5,418.62. Being an island and situated as it is, there is no conveyance of foreign mail through its territory, and it receives no credit for transit charges. A large per cent of all mail originating here is destined for foreign countries, and must needs be subject more or less to territorial transit charges. As there are no foreign mail vessels under contract with the island, we are also subject to a comparatively heavy maritime charge.

Foreign dispatches are made from Habana once a month to ports of Central America, viz, La Guaira, Colon, Cartagena, Barranquilla, and Port Limon; to Mexico by the Ward Line once a week, by the French Line once a month, and by the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Line twice a month; to Spain three times a month by the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Line, making the ports of Cadiz, on the southern coast, and Barcelona, and by the French Line once a month that calls at the ports of Santander and Corunna; to France once a month by the French Line going to the port of San Nazaire. The larger portion of the correspondence for France, and a large quantity of mail for Spain, is dispatched via New York.

CARRYING MONEY IN THE MAIL.

There has been considerable objection on the part of railway companies and steamboat lines to the carrying of money in the mails. It was something almost unknown formerly. The introduction of the money-order system has of course made it necessary to ship as registered mail large quantities of money.

There seems to be no part of the postal service that has been appreciated as much as the money-order feature. Heretofore the debtors in the small towns remitted to their creditors in the larger cities almost exclusively by railway or steamboat. Quite a sum of earnings was thus realized by the transportation companies. Now, when possible, the remittance is made by money order; but it becomes necessary to remit almost the entire amount to Habana, the depository, by registered mail as official matter. Thus the railway and steamship lines carry it just the same, but receive no compensation for doing so. It is a net loss to them of the revenue formerly obtained from this source. During the months of August, September, and October of 1899, just after the payment of the Cuban soldiers in American silver dollars, it seemed that the whole amount paid in the provinces of Santiago, Puerto Principe, and Santa Clara was sent to Habana by money order, and of course the postmaster had to remit, practically, the identical dollars to Habana by registered mail, requiring a long haul of the money by the steamboat and railway companies. There was a vehement protest made.

This, however, belongs to the postal system, and is mentioned as merely an incident in the process of operating it. But it appears, at first thought, unjust to the transportation companies who have shown so much liberality toward the service, and it is by no means strange that they have protested.

MAIL-MESSENGER SERVICE.

There has been no mail-messenger service recognized as such heretofore. There are about 32 places on the island where it may be employed. That is, that the mail messenger be employed by competitive bidding, and not as a regular employee of the post-office service. Heretofore the person who carried the mail between the post-office and railway station has been an employee of the office, even when he performed no other duties. There are some advantages in this method in Cuba. In the first place it has been possible to avoid entirely the card registry receipt system in dispatching registered mail between the railway post-office and post-offices. The messenger, being an employee of the office, has authority to handle the registers hand to hand, thus doing away with the most pernicious system of using card receipts and inclosing registers in a pouch.

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In the second place, it is believed that the service can be performed more economically. The experience had in advertising star-route service strengthens this belief. There will be little competitive bidding. The bidder, irrespective of the amount of service to be performed or the time consumed on account of it, will name an amount that he thinks he can live upon. This amount, it is useless to add, will always be more than the service is worth. He will expect that to be his employment and will not seek other sources of income.

Except at places where it is necessary to use wagons, it appears best that this service remain as it is. Where wagons are employed by the messenger it is usually the case that he derives other income by employing his wagon for various purposes.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE MAIL.

The most persistent subject of complaint against the postal service, and the easiest explained, is the dispatch of newspapers. The fact that complaints of newspapers not reaching their destination are more numerous than any other class of mail matter, is likely to cause one to ask whether the difficulty may not rest with the papers themselves. The complaints regarding first, third, and fourth class matter are not abundant. Why is this so in the case of newspaper mail? It is handled by the same people who handle the other classes of matter and in the same way.

It is believed that if the packages of papers were prepared for mailing with more care there would be a great reduction in complaints of nondelivery. The improvement should begin with the placing of the addresses on the packages from the mailing lists. It has occurred that publishers have complained that a large quantity of papers was not received by an agent at a certain point. Upon investigation at the office of mailing it was on several occasions ascertained that the weight of papers received from that particular publisher for mailing on the date in question was much under the average, the presumption being, especially as the packages would never be found at any place, that they were never received for mailing, having never left the publisher, presumably having been inadvertently left off the list for that date. In tracing complaints of loss of large packages of papers it is very easy to tell if about the average weight was received on a given date, but it is not so in the case of a "single wrapper." However, if there is great carelessness in mailing a large bundle it is natural to believe that even as much carelessness prevails in mailing the smaller ones.

There has been one instance where the publisher was very vehement in his complaints that a check was kept on the papers received from a mailing list prepared from the papers received each morning, and it was found that some of the names of subscribers whom the manager claimed could not receive their papers were not being mailed at all.

Another cause of serious irregularity in receipt of newspapers is the manner in which the packages are prepared for mailing. Several papers are placed in one bundle, then wrapped with a narrow paper band. Even were the band of good material it would not hold the package together if much pressure and abrasion were brought to bear upon it, as is likely to occur in transit. But the band usually employed is of a very inferior quality of paper, and not strong enough to stand much handling. The address is marked on the band in ink or pencil.

If the publishers would use a better class of paper for wrapping, and would use wider bands to inclose packages, they would find that their papers would reach their destinations more regularly. Especially is it necessary to wrap their packages more securely when they must pass over a long horseback route. There have been complaints received from postmasters receiving mail over a horseback route that the papers usually reached the office so badly worn and mixed up that they could not be delivered. This, of course, is not the fault of the service, but of the manner in which the packages were prepared for mailing. The bands had burst and the address was lost.

POST-ROUTE MAP OF CUBA.

A post-route map of Cuba has been prepared by the topographer of the Post-Office Department of the United States. The map is now in its third edition. It has been corrected from information furnished through this bureau. A copy is also kept in this bureau, and the corrections becoming necessary by reason of changes and additional information are made upon it and periodically furnished the topographer at Washington.

It is believed that there is no better map of Cuba in existence, viewed from an internal standpoint. Its coast line, however, can not be judged. Although it is on a small scale, viz, 12 miles to the inch, it is believed to be sufficiently large at the present stage of the postal service.

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Railroad Service.

Since the report of last year the mileage of the railway service has been changed very little. There have been constructed no new lines of railway. The mileage then given was 1,045.71; that given now is 1,088.16.

The lines over which new service has been employed are: Route No. 128, from Santiago to Firmeza, 19 miles, and route No. 127, from Sagua la Grande to Caguaguas, 9.69 miles. The extensions of lines, because of service being employed, are: Route No. 130, Caimanera to Guantanamo, extended to Jamaica, increase in distance 12.41 miles; route No. 122, Navajas to Jaguey Grande, extended to Murga, increase in distance 8 miles. The length of the whole extension of new service is 49.10 miles.

With more reliable basis for estimating the railway mileage, it has been found that the estimate of last year was 6.65 miles too much. This amount subtracted from the mileage reported last year would make the correct mileage last year 1,039.06. Adding the extension reported this year, 49.10 miles, gives the total mileage of railroad service as 1,088.16.

The following is a summary of the railroad service: Number of railroad routes, 31; length of railroad routes (miles), 1,088.16; annual travel (miles), 952,771; annual pay, $5,244. There is no estimate of cost per mile, as the amount paid for railroad service is too small, there being only two railway companies compensated. It may be of interest to state that the agreement had with the United Railways of Habana is on a basis of pay at the rate of $20 per kilometer, or $32 per mile per annum. That company has 229.20 kilometers, chartered before the effect of the royal decree of Spain of 1858, requiring free carriage of the mails, making a total annual compensation of $4,584. The Nuevitas and Puerto Principe Railway, chartered in 1837, having 71.35 kilometers (44.37 miles), is paid $660 per annum, or $9.25 per kilometer, which is $14.88 per mile.

Following is a list of the railroad routes in operation June 30, 1900:

Railroad routes in operation June 30, 1900.

Route No.	From—	To—	Length.	Route No.	From—	To—	Length.
			Miles.				*Miles.*
101	San Felipe	Batabano	9.38	118	Empalme	Guines	25.88
102	Caibarien	Placetas	32.73	119	Matanzas	Colon	70
103	do	do	22.31	120	Maximo Gomez	Itabo	13.62
104	Cardenas	Esperanza	96.47	121	Jucaro	Moron	42.30
105	do	Yaguaramas	71.98	122	Navajas	Murga	30
106	Rodas	Cartagena	20	123	Nuevitas	Puerto Principe	45.63
107	Cienfuegos	Santa Clara	42.81	124	Ranchuelo	San Juan de los Yeras	5
108	Palmira	Congojas	15.63	125			
109	Gibara	Holguin	20	126	Tunas de Zaza	Sancti Spiritus	21.74
110	Habana	Alacranes	81.25	127	Santiago de Cuba	San Luis	20.63
111	Regla	Guanabacoa	3	128	Sagua la Grande	Caguaguas	9.69
112	Rincon	Guanajay	21.25	129	Santiago de Cuba	Firmeza	19
113	Habana	Jovellanos	88.75	130	Sitiecito	Camajuani	31.62
114	do	Marianao	10	131	Caimanera	Jamaica	29
115	do	Pinar del Rio	110		Cristo	Songo	6.25
116	Isabela de Sagua	Cruces	49.31				
117	Altamisal	Macagua	20.20		Total		1,088.16

Steamboat Service.

Railroads are employed in maintaining communication between the capital of the island and the towns and cities of the provinces of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santa Clara; but outside of these provinces the greatest factor is the steamboat. Even the eastern end of the province of Santa Clara is dependent upon the steamboat. It is not a surprising statement to say that the steamboat service is the one that causes the greatest concern and is the most expensive to maintain. By employing every line with which arrangements can be made, the service is then very poor, a fact which is much regretted, but which is beyond the control of the department of posts.

Some of the steamship lines have been very liberal heretofore, and some of them that have given the best and most important service have surrendered any claim for compensation. The two most important lines doing a coastwise trade have carried the mails gratuitously for eighteen months, and still others have been liberal in their charges.

Service to the Isle of Pines has been completely suspended since May 1 on account of no steamers being available for carrying the mails. The only means of dispatching mail to and from that island is by an occasional schooner. This is a case in point, showing how dependent we are upon conditions that permit of the operation of steamboat lines. There were two steamers that made trips, each once a week,

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between Batabano and the Isle of Pines. Both steamers were condemned by the inspector of boilers and hulls, and of course came out of service. But that has not prevented unthinking people from censuring the department of posts for not providing postal service in place of the condemned boats.

The inland navigation is on a small scale. There are three rivers upon which service is employed by steamers: One from Cienfuegos to Rodas, 30 miles on the Damuji River (there is railway mail service on this line), one from Cienfuegos to Belmonte, 15 miles on the Arimao River, and another on the Mayari River from the city of Mayari to the Bay of Nipe, 15 miles.

Steamboat service extends all around the whole island, except a small portion on either side of Cape San Antonio, from Cortes to La Fe, in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The following is a summary of the steamboat service in operation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Steamboat service: Steamboat routes, 13; length of steamboat routes (miles), 3,184.26; annual travel (miles), 339,455; rate of annual pay, $27,808.

Comparison with previous year: Increase in number of routes, 6; increase in length of routes (miles), 621.26; increase in cost per annum, $25,608.

As some of the lines with the greatest mileage are not compensated, it would be useless to give the rate of cost per mile, as it would be of no value.

The following is a list of the service by steamboat during the past fiscal year:

Steamboat service in operation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

No. of route.	Termini. From—	Termini. To—	Name of contractor.	Annual pay.	Length, miles.	No. trips per week.	To—
1	Habana	Santiago de Cuba.	Sobrinos de Herrera	.....	840	1	June 30, 1900.
2	Batabano	.....do	Menendez & Co	.....	614.46	1	Do.
3	.....do	Jucaro	Rafael de Arazoza	$600	92	1	June 9, 1900.
4	Santiago de Cuba.	Caimanera	Gallego, Messa & Co.	.....	45	2	June 30, 1900.
5	Habana	Nuevitas	Alonso Jauma & Co.	400	409	1	Do.
6	Cienfuegos	Tunas de Zaza	Antonio Argüelles	.....	82.08	2	Apr. 5, 1900.
7	Habana (N. C.)	La Fe	A. Collado & Co	1,200	227.50	1	June 30, 1900.
9	Batabano	Cortas	Luis Gutierrez	.....	111	1	
10	Cienfuegos	Rodas	Boullon & Co	.....	30	14	
11	Batabano	Manzanillo	S. Castro	200	425.22	¼	Mar. 16, 1900.
12	Mayari	Bay of Nipe	Carlota Grau	240	15	3	
13	Manzanillo	Niquero	Jaime Roca	.....	51	5	
14	Miami	Habana	Florida East Coast Co	25,168	242	2	June 30, 1900.
	Total			27,808	3,184.26		

A report of the work of this bureau for the past year would not be complete without showing the steamship service for the following year.

Steamboat service provided for after July 1, 1900: Number of routes, 12; length of routes (miles), 2,845.26; rate of cost per annum, $24,750.

Comparison with June 30, 1900: Decrease in number of routes, 1; decrease in mileage, 339; decrease in cost, $3,058.

The following is an itemized statement of the service arranged for the year following June 30, 1900:

No. of route.	Termini. From—	Termini. To—	Contractor.	Pay.	Length.	Trips per week.
					Miles.	
1	Habana	Santiago	Sobrinos de Herrera	$12,000	840	1
2	Batabano	.....do	Menendez & Co	9,000	614.46	1
3	.....do	Isle of Pines	A. G. Ceballos	.....	92	1
4	Santiago	Caimanera	Gallego, Messa & Co	1,000	45	2
5	Habana	Nuevitas	Alonso Jauma & Co	300	409	1
6	Cienfuegos	Tunas de Zaza	Jose Castro Monje	300	82.08	2
7	Habana	La Fe	A. Collado & Co	1,200	227.50	1
10	Cienfuegos	Rodas	Boullon & Co	.....	30	7
11	Batabano	Manzanillo	Alonso Jauma & Co	200	425.22	¼
12	Mayari	Bay of Nipe	Carlota Grau	600	15	3
13	Manzanillo	Niquero	Jaime Roca	.....	51	5
15	Cienfuegos	Belmonte	E. Atkins & Co	150	14	2
	Total			24,750	2,845.26	

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Star-Route Service.

The star-route service has shown the greatest increase in figures of any of the mail-carrying agencies. The number of routes has increased 110 per cent and the mileage 96 per cent, while the cost has increased 54 per cent in comparison with the report of a year ago.

There was more ground for improvement in this service than in the others. The haste in organization previous to June 30, 1899, caused more attention to be given to other services that appeared to require more urgency than this, consequently the matter was not taken up except in so much as it was necessary until the expiration of the last fiscal year. The routes that were in actual operation were for the most part those that were left in operation by the former sovereignty of the island. Therefore the increase reported this year is mostly new service, service not in operation when the present administration assumed charge.

A large portion of the new service reported is in the province of Santiago. On June 30 of last year no star-route service was reported in that province. The military authorities had put on and maintained several courier routes, while that province alone was under the control of the United States, and they were so continued until November 1, 1899, when, by request of the military governor, the service was taken charge of by the department of posts and thoroughly reorganized and placed under contract. There were 13 routes established in the province at a total cost of $5,734 per annum, consisting of 516 miles, or more than the combined mileage of any other two provinces. But while the distances are great (the province of Santiago containing little less than one-third of the area of the whole island), the frequency of service is small, and the annual travel is much less than in either the province of Santa Clara or Pinar del Rio.

The cost per mile of length is only $12.09, while that for the whole island is $17.35, accounted for by the infrequency of service, the average number of trips over the routes being only one and one-half a week.

The longest single route on the island is the one from Santa Cruz del Sur to Puerto Principe in the province of that name, 72 miles. The route from Ciego de Avila to Puerto Principe, while carried on the record as two routes, is virtually one, as there is no intermediate post-office. The distance is 90 miles and the service is twice a week. This route is for the purpose of connecting Puerto Principe and Nuevitas with the southwestern, and that to Santa Cruz del Sur to connect them with the southeastern portion of the island.

A great deal of attention has been given to operating the star-route service. Everything for the purpose of obtaining records has had to be dug out of it by hard work. The carriers had been accustomed to do as it pleased them, and it has been hard to hold them to any form of discipline. The work of obtaining and establishing satisfactory schedules of running time has been very great, and much more effort will be necessary before it becomes satisfactory.

An effort is being made to collect a geography of each route. In estimating the worth of a route it is quite necessary to know that feature. On some routes of the same length one will require more than double the energy to traverse it than is required by another. Such routes should be known and kept distinct from those less difficult to travel.

There has been an effort made to ascertain correct distances by sending out circulars calling for that kind of information. From these circulars has been compiled information that appears about as accurate as can be expected in absence of surveys. Often the mail routes are merely trails through mountainous and swampy country, and of course have not been surveyed. The distances presented for the service beginning July 1, 1900, are reasonably accurate.

The following is a summary of the star-route service in operation July 30, 1900:

Star-route service: Number of routes, 63; length of routes (miles), 1,383.50; annual travel (miles), 321,703; rate of annual expenditure, $23,999; average number of trips per week, 3½; rate of cost per mile of length, $17.35; rate of cost per mile traveled, $0.07₀.

Comparison with June 30, 1899: Increase in number of routes 33, 110 per cent; increase in length of routes (miles), 678.50, 96 per cent; increase in annual cost, $8,435, 54 per cent.

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The following table shows the service by provinces:

Star-route service by provinces.

Province.	Number of routes.	Length.	Cost.	Annual travel.	Average weekly trip.
		Miles.			
Habana	8	113	$2,840	50,818	5
Pinar del Rio	16	284	6,580	80,881	3
Matanzas	4	32.5	940	10,400	4
Santa Clara	18	225	4,855	92,140	6
Puerto Principe	4	213	3,000	26,208	2
Santiago de Cuba	13	516	5,784	61,256	1½
Total	63	1,383.5	23,999	321,703	3½

Contracts expired about June 30 of the present year on 38 routes. This occasion was taken advantage of to somewhat reorganize the service for the incoming fiscal year, to change the termini and consolidate, as far as possible, for the purpose of making better mail connections on long distances.

The changes have caused a reduction of two routes for the term of service beginning July 1. By reason of securing better accuracy in distances, and some changes in the routes referred to, there is shown a reduction of 72.50 miles.

The increase in cost per annum is $676, or 2.8 per cent. There were, on some of the routes, contracts with very small pay, much below the average, made when the routes were new. Upon the next letting it was impossible to continue the service at the very small cost. But the pay became nearer that of the average. This accounts, in a great measure, for the increase in pay for the service beginning July 1.

Star-route service in operation beginning July 1, 1900: Number of routes, 61; length of routes (miles), 1,311; rate of cost per annum, $24,675; decrease in number of routes, 2; decrease in mileage, 72.50; increase in annual cost, $676.

Wagon-Transfer Service.

There is little to be said regarding this service. There are only three cities employing it under contract: Habana, Matanzas, and Cienfuegos. At Habana the contract price is $3,750; at Matanzas, $540, and at Cienfuegos $400 per annum. The summary of this service now under contract is as follows: Number of routes, 3; length of routes (miles), 14.64; miles traveled per annum, 22,367; rate of annual cost, $4,690.

There are several towns where it is necessary to employ wagons for carrying the mails from the city post-office to railway stations or steamboat wharves, but the persons employed are paid salaries. It is believed that more reasonable prices are obtained than could be by competitive bidding. There is no particular reason, however, why the persons so employed should not be under contract at the same rate of compensation, provided a bond could be given. It is likely that when a bond is asked more compensation will be demanded. The places where such service now exists are Caibarien, Cardenas, Guanajay, Holguin, Nuevitas, Pinar del Rio, Puerto Principe, Sagua la Grande and Santa Clara.

In the city of Santiago the mail-transfer equipment is owned by the department of posts. An attempt has been made, however, to let the service by contract by advertising for proposals for performing it. But the proposals received called for compensation far beyond what was considered reasonable, and it was decided to allow it to remain as it was.

Railway Mail Service.

The railway mail service during the past year has shown a marked improvement in efficiency, especially in distributing mail in transit. The work performed by the service a year ago was of quite a different nature from that performed at present. Then the employees were just beginning to grasp the new duties expected of them, and had barely grasped them sufficiently to make an extensive showing, although the work performed at that time was a marked improvement over the work being performed January 1, 1899, at which time the clerks employed in what is now termed the railway mail service, did very little of the duties that distinguish that service.

This is all changed now. Each apartment car is a railway post-office sure enough, where mail is distributed, letters are mailed and postmarked, and other essential

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work is performed. As a rule the clerks take much interest in their work, amounting to an enthusiasm, which has resulted in an improvement that is commendable and is a matter of much satisfaction to those who are in immediate charge of this interesting branch of the postal service.

The pay of the employees of this service is very small, the average pay per clerk being only $461.90. The highest salary paid is $600 per annum, and the lowest to a regular clerk is $300. There are some clerks whose duties are exceedingly small, they being assigned to lines that under ordinary circumstances would require no clerk. But it has been a custom of the railway companies to handle no mail by their own employees, and it is necessary for the department to have an employe of its own to accompany the mail. In some cases the clerk could be easily dispensed with if the railway companies would permit of the handling of mail by its own employees. It is such clerks who receive the very small salaries. It is almost unfair to include them in an estimate of the average salary paid.

The following is a general statement of the railway mail service at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900: Number of clerks, 46; miles of railway mail service, 1,877.76; annual mileage of clerks, 1,270,434.62; total pay of clerks, $19,400; average pay per clerk, $461.90.

There is shown an increase over the mileage of 1899, amounting to 49.51 miles. Some slight changes in some of the lines and the securing of more accuracy in the railway and steamboat mileage accounts for the increase. There is only one line where the service has been extended—the Navajas and Jagüey Grande railway post-office, extending to Murga, increasing the distance 8 miles.

The following shows the above information classified as between railway and steamship lines: Clerks on railway lines, 39; clerks on steamship lines, 7; total number of clerks, 46; miles of service on railways, 1,100.22; miles of service on steamships, 777.54; total mileage, 1,877.76.

Among the clerks enumerated are three who, in addition to performing duties as railway postal clerks, do service in post-offices. There is one who is paid a nominal amount ($120). He is employed jointly by the postal service and a steamship company. There is also one receiving no compensation, but is designated as such in order that he may handle the large amount of drop letters received by the steamboat on which he is purser. The average pay of clerks is exclusive of the five referred to. The following is a classified list of the salaries of employees:

Classified list of salaries of railway postal clerks.

Number.	Salary.	Total salaries.
5	$600	$3,000.00
22	500	11,000.00
1	420	420.00
8	400	3,200.00
2	360	720.00
2	320	640.00
1	300	300.00
1	120	120.00
3	(1)	.....
1	(2)	.....
Total	.....	19,400.00
Average pay per clerk	.....	461.90

[1] Post-office clerks. [2] No pay.

APARTMENT CARS.

Efficiency in distributing mail in transit depends largely upon the equipment furnished for that purpose. The equipment furnished by the railway companies is not what it would be best to have. The railway passenger trains are not provided with many cars, and actually carry a great deal of cargo. For this reason the lines furnishing mail apartments have built them in the second-class cars usually, the car being divided by the mail apartment situated in the center. There is no door connecting the apartment with the exterior, consequently the exchange of mails with offices is ordinarily made through a window. The apartments are about 6 feet wide and from 5 to 8 feet in length. In them are letter-distributing cases containing from 30 to 60 boxes, paper cases along the wall, each having a counter in front of it, and hooks screwed into the sides of the cars to hang sacks and pouches by.

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On account of the envelopes used in correspondence in this country, averaging somewhat wider than the ordinary, it is necessary to construct the letter boxes so as to conform to their size. The size of the boxes accepted as regulation is 5½ inches wide and 4½ inches high.

There are 27 apartment cars in use in railway trains by 17 railway postal lines. There are nine lines that have none, the clerks doing the little distributing required on the seats in the train. These lines without apartment cars are very unimportant, and have, besides their termini, only one or two offices on them.

There are four railway post-offices on steamboat lines, the clerk having a room in which to do his work. One of these lines, the Habana, Batabano and Santiago railway post-office, is one of the most important on the island. Heretofore the clerks have been assigned a regular cabin stateroom in which to do their work. The staterooms, however, are far too small to permit of the proper work being done. However, the steamboat company, Menendez Company, are constructing on their steamers large and commodious rooms for the accommodation of the work of the service. The rooms will contain ample appliances for the work. When completed, there is no reason why there should not be an excellent railway postal service along the southern coast from Batabano to Santiago.

MAIL DISTRIBUTION.

As previously remarked, the distribution of mail in transit by the railway postal clerks has materially improved. It not only has improved in accuracy, but largely in volume.

The mail received on the large lines, made up into packages of letters and bags of papers, is distributed in the apartment cars and properly dispatched. The distribution, except at the larger offices, is now done almost entirely by clerks of the service. Instead of turning in at the larger offices the mail received on the trip in bulk packages, the letters are distributed to towns and routes, and labeled with printed facing slips, postmarked with the name of the line, and bearing the name of the clerk.

The following shows the amount of distribution reported during the past year:

Mail handled by railway postal clerks: Letters, 18,089,560; papers, 6,989,250; registered packages, 82,879; registered pouches, 10,141; registered cases, 780; inner registered sacks, 499.

While the distribution has undoubtedly improved much in quantity and quality, one feature in improving its efficiency is hard to impress upon the clerks—that of checking errors. It is difficult to convince them of the necessity for doing it. A table is here furnished of the errors in distribution during the past year, as reported both against railway postal clerks and post-offices.

There is no intention, however, of submitting it as reliable data of the actual errors made in the distribution of mail. It is simply given as the account of errors reported. There is no percentage given of the number of correct, to the number of incorrect, pieces of mail forwarded, as it would be of no real value for statistical purposes.

Errors in distribution.

	Total.	Railway postal clerks.	Post-offices.		Total.	Railway postal clerks.	Post-offices.
Pieces of ordinary mail.....	4,816	194	4,622	Mislabeled sacks of papers.	4	0	4
Missent letter packages.....	88	15	73	Missent pouches.....	3	1	2
Missent sacks of papers.....	12	4	8	Mislabeled pouches.....	4	1	3
Mislabeled letter packages..	52	4	48	Missent registered pouches	1	1	0

CASE EXAMINATIONS.

During the past year has been introduced case examination of railway postal clerks and mailing clerks in post-offices. An examination of the scheme of Cuba by United States clerks would appear trivial, it is conceded, but not so to the clerks of Cuba. The clerks there expect it; here they do not. The whole foundation of the system of distribution is contrary to their training. To distribute from a railway-mail-service standpoint is something never before conceived of, and to be examined in a practical manner upon what they know about it appeared almost as a paradox.

However, the examinations have been held and with some degree of success. During the year 68 were made of railway postal clerks, 10 of which were 100 per cent,

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38 were 95 per cent and over, the whole averaging 83.03 per cent. One hundred and twenty-five were made of post-office mailing clerks, with an average of 85.92 per cent.

An accounting of examinations of railway postal clerks and post-office mailing clerks during the year preceding June 30, 1900, is herewith provided in two tables:

Case examinations of railway postal clerks.

Examinations	68
Total number of cards handled	18,637
Number correct	15,475
Percentage correct	83.06
Average number of cards in each examination	274
Examinations 100 per cent	10
Examinations 99 per cent	8
Examinations 98 per cent	7
Examinations 95 to 98 per cent	13
Total examinations above 95 per cent	38

Case examinations of post-office clerks.

Post-offices.	Number.	Cards handled.	Cards correct.	Per cent correct.	Average number cards on each examination.
Habana	101	28,051	26,806	95.56	277
Matanzas	10	2,778	2,439	87.83	277
Cardenas	6	1,653	1,349	81.60	275
Cienfuegos	4	1,092	946	86.63	273
Santiago de Cuba	4	1,104	861	77.98	276
Total	125	34,678	32,401	85.92	276

CASUALTIES.

There has been kept a record of the accidents that have happened to trains and steamboats carrying mail, which is herewith given. No severe accidents have happened during the past year, and none of our employees were hurt nor mail lost or destroyed on account of them. The accidents have been numerous for the railway mileage, taking also into consideration the speed of the trains, but none have been particularly disastrous. The matter is here given, for it is not known that any statistics of this nature are kept by anyone on the island. It may prove of some interest.

Casualties year ending June 30, 1900.—1899.—August 14, Cienfuegos and Santa Clara railway post-office, train No. 8 (freight), was wrecked, causing abandonment of the train at Cruces for that trip, delaying the mail 7 hours. September 3, Habana and Guanajay railway post-office, train No. 2, engine left the track, resulting in no damage to mail or clerk. Delayed 1½ hours, necessitating transfer of mail. October 22, Cienfuegos and Rodas railway post-office, steamboat was unable to make the trip on account of the severe gale. Too dangerous to venture out. November 29, Cardenas and Santa Clara railway post-office, train No. 2, delayed 3 hours by derailment of train between Macagua and Aguica. No mail lost or damaged nor clerk injured. November 10, Cienfuegos and Santa Clara railway post-office, train No. 7, ran off the track at San Juan de las Yeras, causing a delay of 2½ hours, resulting in no damage to mail or clerk. November 29, Habana and Jovellanos railway post-office, train No. 7, delayed at Minas de Guanabacoa 2¾ hours on account of derailment of engine. No damage to mail nor injury to clerk. November 30, Habana and Jovellanos railway post-office, train No. 5, was derailed southeast of Bainoa, causing delay of 4 hours 15 minutes. No damage to mail or clerk. December 8, Matanzas and Colon railway post-office, train No. 1, collided with Habana and Alacranes railway post-office, train No. 1, at Union de Reyes, causing a delay of 1 hour. No mail was damaged nor clerks injured. December 8, Habana and Alacranes railway post-office, train No. 1, collided with Matanzas and Colon railway post-office, train No. 1, at Union de Reyes, causing abandonment of Habana and Alacranes railway post-office for that day. No mail damaged nor clerks injured. November 29, Habana and Jovellanos railway post-office, train No. 14, encountered a bad freight wreck between Minas de Guanabacoa and Campo Florido on a high embankment, necessitating a transfer of all mail around the wreck; it being after dark; the transfer was made without accident or loss

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of a single piece of mail. Train was 3 hours 30 minutes late in arriving at Habana. December 6, Habana and Jovellanos railway post-office, train No. 6, was delayed at Minas de Guanabacoa for 5 hours on account of a freight wreck. December 7, Habana and Jovellanos railway post-office, train No. 6, was derailed at Jovellanos. No mail damaged nor clerk injured. Caused a delay of 1 hour. December 25, Habana and Jovellanos railway post-office, train No 14, delayed at Guanabacoa 3½ hours on account of wreck of fast freight No. 39.

1900.—March 31, Isabela and Caibarien railway post-office, train No. 9, was wrecked by running into cattle. No injury to mail or clerk. Train delayed 2 hours. April 5, Caibarien, Camajuani, and Placetas railway post-office, train No. 11, derailed near Placetas, resulting in no damage to mail or clerk. Delayed 1½ hours. April 12, Isabela and Caibarien railway post-office, train No. 10, disabled near Sagua la Grande by the breaking of a wheel under private car, resulting in no damage to mail nor injury to clerk. Train delayed almost 1 hour. April 24, Isabela and Caibarien railway post-office, train No. 9, was wrecked between Isabela de Sagua and Sagua la Grande, resulting in a number of passengers being injured, but no damage to mail or clerk. Train arrived at Caibarien 6 hours late. May 4, Habana and Alacranes railway post-office, train No. 6, encountered a broken rail when nearing Union de Reyes, throwing engine off the track. No casualties other than delay of 1½ hours to train. June 7, Habana and Alacranes railway post-office, train No. 1, collision, running into the train of the Madruga, Empalme, and Guines railway post-office, resulting in no injury to the clerks nor damage to mail, although conductor was missed from train No. 1, Matanzas and Colon. Train delayed 2 hours.

List of railway post-offices on railroads.

Number of clerks.	Line.	Length.	Railroad company.
		Miles.	
1	Caibarien, Camajuani, and Placetas	82.50	Cuban Central.
1	Caibarien and Placetas	21.89	Do.
3	Cardenas and Santa Clara	105	Cardenas and Jucaro (Cardenas to Esperanza). Cuban Central (Esperanza to Santa Clara).
1	Cardenas and Yaguaramas	72	Cardenas and Jucaro.
1	Cartagena and Rodas	20	Rodas, Turquino and Cartagena.
1	Cienfuegos and Congojas	24.37	Cuban Central.
2	Cienfuegos and Santa Clara	42.81	Do.
1	Gibara and Holguin	20	Gibara and Holguin.
8	Habana and Alacranes	81.25	United Railways of Habana.
2	Habana and Guanajay	32.62	Do.
4	Habana and Jovellanos	88.75	Do.
1	Habana and Guanabacoa	6.25	Do.
1	Habana and Marianao	10	Habana and Marianao, Limited.
3	Habana and Pinar del Rio	110	Western Railway of Habana.
2	Isabela and Caibarien	68.74	Cuban Central.
2	Isabela and Cienfuegos	68.74	Do.
1	Jucaro and Moron	36.87	Jucaro and San Fernando.
1	Macagua and Altamisal	20.20	Cardenas and Jucaro.
1	Madruga, Empalme, and Guines	23.74	United Railways of Habana.
1	Matanzas and Colon	70.62	Matanzas Railway Co.
1	Maximo Gomez and Itabo	13.25	Cardenas and Jucaro.
1	Navajas and Murga	81	Matanzas Railway Co.
1	Nuevitas and Puerto Principe	44.37	Puerto Principe and Nuevitas.
1	Sancti Spiritus and Tunas	24.38	Sancti Spiritus and Tunas.
1	San Felipe and Batabano	9.37	United Railway of Habana.
1	Santiago and San Luis	21.50	Sabanilla and Maroto.
39	Total	1,100.22	

List of railway post-offices on steamship lines.

Number of clerks.	Line.	Length.	Owners.
		Miles.	
2	Cienfuegos and Rodas	30	Boullon & Co.
1	Cienfuegos and Tunas	82.08	Jose Castro Monjo.
2	Habana, Batabano, and Santiago	614.46	A. Menendez & Co.
1	Manzanillo and Niquero	51	Jaime Roca.
6	Total	777.54	

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REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF SPECIAL AGENTS DEPARTMENT OF POSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS OF CUBA,
BUREAU OF SPECIAL AGENTS,
Habana, January 29, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a report covering the work of this bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that the bureau was not put under my charge until after the close of the year, and I therefore submit the statistics as shown by the records of the office without comment of my own. I believe this gives the work in detail sufficiently well to show its character and extent.

Respectfully,

F. M. HAMILTON,
Acting Chief, Special Agents.

Mr. M. C. FOSNES, *Director-General.*

EXHIBIT A.—*Number of cases of all classes on hand and received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.*

	A.	B.	C.	F.	Total.
Cases on hand July 1, 1899	7	13	147	539	706
Cases received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900	61	247	2,224	2,536	5,068
Total	68	260	2,371	3,075	5,774

EXHIBIT B.—*Number of cases of Class C made up on the post-offices in the several provinces and department of posts.*

	For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.	For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.	Total.
Department of posts	58	154	212
Island of Cuba	2	.....	2
Isle of Pines	10	4	14
Habana, province	244	481	725
Matanzas, province	148	319	467
Pinar del Rio, province	108	210	318
Puerto Principe, province	43	100	143
Santa Clara, province	266	624	890
Santiago, province	113	332	445
Total	992	2,224	3,216

EXHIBIT C.—*Number of cases received by months during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.*

	A.	B.	C.	F.	Total.
July	16	15	45	330	406
August	1	11	88	190	290
September	2	12	149	113	276
October	2	3	104	176	285
November	2	34	60	280	376
December	9	14	294	150	467
January	4	42	434	196	676
February	1	11	110	201	323
March	6	26	181	187	400
April	4	22	63	240	329
May	8	40	169	212	429
June	6	17	527	261	811
Total	61	247	2,244	2,586	5,068

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EXHIBIT D.

"A" Cases relating to registered domestic mail.

All complaints received referring to depredations upon or irregularities in the registered domestic mails are included in Exhibit A. The recapitulation shows the total number of complaints on hand July 1, 1899, and those received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900; the number of complaints investigated and closed during the year ended June 30, 1900, and the number of cases on hand in an incompleted condition July 1, 1900. It will be observed that the total number of cases treated during the fiscal year aggregated 68, of which 59 relate to first-class matter and 9 to third and fourth class matter. Of these, 53 cases were investigated and closed on report by special agents and by correspondence.

A comprehensive idea of the result of the work which has been accomplished during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, can be gained by glancing at the recapitulation of A cases.

Recapitulation of A cases.

Cases outstanding July 1, 1899	7	Closed by report of special agents	20
Cases received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900	61	Closed by correspondence	33
Total	68	Total	53

EXHIBIT E.—*Cases, Class B.*

Complaints affecting the ordinary—that is, unregistered—domestic mail are included in the general classification of B cases.

Of the 247 cases received, 177 related to first-class matter and 70 to third and fourth class matter.

Statistics in Exhibit A show the total number of B cases on hand and received during the fiscal year. Of the 260 cases treated, 182 were closed by correspondence and 58 were closed on report of special agents, leaving 20 cases on hand July 1, 1900.

EXHIBIT F.—*Number and nature of cases, Class C, referred to this bureau for investigation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Inspection of post-offices	358
Inspection money-order and postal account	423
Instructing postmasters in registry work	338
Inspection of railway mail service and examination of railway postal clerks	127
Section 35, Cuban postal code (canceled stamps)	152
Applications and appointments of assistant postmasters	93
Appointment of postmasters	71
Complaints and charges against postmasters and employees	69
Establishment of post-offices and stations	64
Inspection and establishment of star-route mail service	38
Establishment and discontinuance of free-delivery service	33
Lease of post-office premises	26
Allowance and supplies for post-offices	19
Location, change of name, etc., of post-offices	17
Establishment and discontinuance of money-order system	15
Robberies, etc	3
Pouches cut or stolen	2
Discontinuance of post-office	1
Mail-messenger service	2
Charges against star-route contractors	1
Wrong payment of money orders	2
Section 15, postal code	1
Assaulting carriers, contractors, etc. (section 19)	5
Section 22	1
Section 26	3
Section 31	2
False returns to increase compensation (section 36)	1
Failure to attach and cancel stamps on short-paid matter (section 38)	2
Section 39, matter unmailable, obscene, etc	4
Section 40, libelous and indecent envelopes and other mail matter	3
Section 41, lottery, gift enterprises, circulars, etc., unmailable	5
Section 42, bringing lottery tickets into the country	3
Section 44, use of mails to promote frauds	3
Section 45, delivery of mail matter for fraudulent concerns	2
Section E, 52, inclosing higher in lower class matter	4
Embezzlement	3
Padlocks on lock-boxes broken	2
Miscellaneous	326
Total	2,224

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EXHIBIT F.—*Class C cases.*

Cases of class C are of a miscellaneous and general character, the nature of which is best understood by a reference to the tabulated statement of C cases. Exhibit A shows the total number of cases of this class on hand July 1, 1899, and those received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900; Exhibit B shows the number made up on the various provinces of the island of Cuba since the organization of the postal service. It will be observed that 358 cases of the total number of the 2,224 cases made up related to a general inspection of the post-offices of the island; 423 relate to inspection of money order and postal accounts; 338 on instruction of postmasters in registry work; 127 cases on the railway-mail service and examination of railway postal clerks; 93 cases on application and appointment of assistant postmasters; 64 cases on establishment of post-offices and substations; 38 on inspection and establishment of star-route service; 33 cases made up on the establishment of free-delivery offices; 273 cases of complaints against postmasters, clerks, violations of the postal code, and 425 of a miscellaneous character.

EXHIBIT G.—*Class F cases.*

Complaints relating to international mail matter forwarded to and from foreign countries and in transit across the island of Cuba are defined F cases. For the most part they are only inquiries relative to the delivery of foreign mail matter. Few need personal investigation by a special agent, although considerable correspondence is necessary.

During the fiscal year 2,536 cases of this class were received, of which 2,004 related to registered mail, 469 to ordinary mail, and 63 were of a miscellaneous nature. To the 2,536 cases received there should be added 537 cases which were on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, making a total of 3,075 cases handled during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. Of this number 2,508 were closed, leaving 565 on hand July 1, 1900. Investigation shows that $20 loss occurred in the registered mails and $407.18 (estimated in dollars and cents) in the ordinary mails. There being no indemnity, nothing was collected.

Many of the complaints or inquiries received in this class of cases relate to soldiers' mail, which was more exposed to depredations than mail handled through the regular postal channels, and occurred during the period when the postal service was being organized on the island.

Of such mail as was received at post-offices in existence during the Spanish-American war there remained no records in the post-offices by which it could be traced, though ascertained that it had reached its destination. Registry records were not to be found at many of the post-offices when possession was taken by regular appointees of the newly established service.

The number of pieces of registered mail received and dispatched during the fiscal year is approximately 65,000. This does not include pieces handled in transit. The percentage of loss is therefore insignificant. Three registered cases were closed in which the loss was admitted by foreign countries; three were closed relating to lotteries.

The complete summary of foreign cases shows the number of cases on hand, the number received and disposed of, and the number on hand at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1900:

Cases on hand July 1, 1899	539
Number of F cases received from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive	2,536
Total number of cases handled	3,075

Of the 2,536 cases received, 2,004 related to registered mail, 469 to the ordinary mail, and 63 were of a miscellaneous character.

Registered F cases closed.

Closed O. K. or without loss	1,794
Loss admitted by foreign countries	3
Received or dispatched prior to January 1, 1899	71
Total	1,868

Ordinary F cases closed.

Closed without loss	201	
Closed, no discovery	371	
Received or dispatched prior to January 1, 1899	10	
Total		582
Miscellaneous cases closed		58
Total number of cases closed		2,508

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As showing the way in which the 2,508 foreign cases have been closed, it is interesting to know that 2,439 were closed by correspondence and 69 cases on report of special agents.

EXHIBIT H.—*Number of cases closed each month by report of special agents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.*

Special agents.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total.	Supplemental reports.
Barbour, F. A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	45	36	36	32	167	7
Benjamin, Chas. L	4	23	39	15	4	18	14	17	21	22	6	9	192	4
Dolan, D. F	12	21	11	23	27	16	22	21	49	20	19	14	255	17
Fletcher, W. T	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....
Gregory, W. T	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Hamilton, F. M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Hernandez, Chas. L	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	31	17	17	30	117	.....
Kempner, Louis	14	6	25	41	26	44	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	.....
Keys, W. R	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....
Maynard, G. C	2	8	7	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Moye, H. T. B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Neal, W. T. G	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16	32	47	33	26	14	170	.....
Park, Le Roy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	23	19	20	21	120	.....
Pursell, F. S	38	27	.....	.....	12	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....
Seybolt, Geo. L	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	6	1	12	.....
Sullivan, D	23	42	15	13	24	25	33	25	39	49	2	.....	290	12
Thomas, Rhys H	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	12	9	9	17	62	1
Waters, C. M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welch, A. J	16	1	20	6	27	9	34	26	33	33	20	15	240	5
Williams, H. H	37	12	59	11	9	30	20	18	39	39	10	6	290	9
Total	146	140	176	113	129	161	176	225	341	280	171	191	2,249	65

EXHIBIT I.—*Arrests for offenses against the postal laws.*

The total number of arrests made since the establishment of the postal service on the island is 38; of this number 37 were arrested during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. Four of them were postmasters, 1 a clerk in charge of a branch station, 3 clerks employed in post-offices, 1 was a railway postal clerk, 1 department employee, and 28 were persons in nowise connected with the postal service. Two cases were discharged, 10 were pending in the courts July 1, 1900. Twenty-six convictions were secured.

Of the 37 arrests made, 26 were violations of the Cuban postal code, 2 for robbery, 1 for forgery and rifling the mails, 3 for misappropriation of postal funds, 1 for assault on a postal clerk, and 1 for forgery of a money order.

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REPORT OF THE MONEY ORDER AND REGISTRY BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF POSTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS OF CUBA,
MONEY ORDER AND REGISTRY BUREAU,
September 17, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the money-order bureau and of the registry bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Previous to June 1, 1900, the work of these two branches of the service was conducted in two separate bureaus, namely, the money-order bureau and the registry bureau. On this date, by order of the Hon. J. L. Bristow, acting director-general of posts, they were consolidated into one bureau, to be known thereafter as the money order and registry bureau.

Owing to the facts as above stated, and also as the money-order work is so entirely different from the registry work, it becomes necessary to render two separate and distinct reports.

REGISTRY REPORT.

Previous to July 1, 1899, the registry forms in use were either those printed in English, which had been supplied partly by the New York post-office and partly by the department of posts of Cuba, or the old forms of the Spanish administration printed in the Spanish language.

During the latter part of the month of June, 1899, a complete set of registry supplies, the forms printed in both the English and Spanish languages, was dispatched to each postmaster, with instructions printed in the Spanish language explaining in detail the use of each article. The postmasters were directed to carefully study these instructions and to put the new supplies in use on the 1st of July, 1899, in accordance therewith. They were also instructed to return to the department of posts of Cuba, after July 1, 1899, all unused United States registry forms which they had on hand, but to retain in their offices such books and forms as had been used and contained registry records. All these instructions were duly complied with.

The greater part of the United States registry forms, such as were on hand at the department of posts after July 1, 1899, including those which were returned by the various post-offices, were returned to the United States.

The following is a list of the forms which were adopted from those used in the United States and reprinted in both the English and Spanish languages: Registration book, showing all matter that is registered; desk delivery book, showing all registered matter received for delivery; transit book, giving a full description of all registered packages, through registered pouches and inner registered sacks addressed to some other office; registry bill, registry return receipt, registered package receipt, registry notice, registry circular of inquiry, registry quarterly report, registry statistical report, registry tracer, registered package envelope, and tag and carrier's delivery book. The registration book is in two forms, manifold carbon and stub, the manifold carbon being in the English language alone.

Through registered pouch bill books, which are printed in the English language alone, together with the manifold carbon registration books, are furnished for use at all post-offices exchanging through registered pouches or inner registered sacks. There is also a station bill book, printed in the English language alone, which is used at all post-office stations.

THROUGH REGISTERED POUCH EXCHANGES.

Through registered pouch exchange between Matanzas and Habana established April 13, 1899; exchange twice daily, except Sunday. In compliance with an order

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issued by the department, this exchange of through registered pouches was made twice daily and once on Sunday. This order took effect April 1, 1900.

Through registered pouch exchange between Cienfuegos and Habana established April 14, 1899; exchange daily.

Through registered pouch exchange between Santiago and Habana established March 2, 1899; exchange weekly.

Through registered pouch exchange between Cardenas and Habana established June 1, 1899; exchange daily, except Sunday. In compliance with an order issued by the department, this exchange of through registered pouches was made daily. This order took effect April 1, 1900.

Through registered pouch exchange between Pinar del Rio and Habana established August 14, 1899; exchange daily, except Sunday. In compliance with an order issued by the department, this exchange of through registered pouches was made daily. This order took effect April 1, 1900.

Through registered pouch exchange between Santa Clara and Habana, established September 22, 1899; exchange daily.

Through registered pouch exchange between Caibarien and Habana, established October 16, 1899; exchange daily.

Through registered pouch exchange between Sagua la Grande and Habana, established April 1, 1900; exchange daily.

INNER REGISTERED SACK EXCHANGES.

Inner registered sack exchange between Marianao (formerly Buena Vista) and Habana, established January 13, 1899; exchange daily, except Sunday. In compliance with an order issued by the Department, dated March 20, 1900, this exchange of inner registered sacks was made daily, instead of daily except Sunday. This order took effect April 1, 1900.

Inner registered sack exchange between Puerto Principe and Habana, established April 11, 1899; exchange irregular.

Inner registered sack exchange between Gibara and Habana, established August 8, 1899; exchange irregular.

Inner registered sack exchange between Nuevitas and Habana, established August 8, 1899; exchange irregular.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES OF REGISTERED MAIL.

The following exchanges are made with the Habana post-office:

International through registered pouch exchanges with New York, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; dispatches made Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday of each week.

Sealed tie-sack exchanges, via New York, with Irun and Madrid, Spain; Ver-Cologne, Germany; London, England; Paris, France; Ponce and San Juan, Porto Rico. (Dispatches made Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.)

Sealed tie-sack exchanges direct with Madrid, Cadiz, Coruña, and Santander. (Dispatches made irregular twice monthly.)

Sealed tie-sack exchanges direct with Mexico, Vera Cruz, and Progreso. (Dispatches made irregular, five or six times monthly.)

Sealed tie-sack exchanges with San Juan and Ponce. (Dispatches made twice monthly direct.)

Sealed tie-sack exchanges with Colombia, Puerto Cabello, La Guaira, Barranquilla, Colon, Cartagena, Port Limon, St. Thomas, and Santo Domingo. (Dispatches direct monthly; dispatches via New York, three times weekly.)

Sealed tie-sack exchange with Key West. (Dispatches made three times weekly.)

REGISTRY STATISTICS.

Statistics of the registry business transacted at all post-offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, are given in the following statement:

Letters for foreign destination registered	69,486
Parcels for foreign destination registered	8,660
Domestic letters registered	44,177
Domestic parcels registered	5,391
Total paid registrations	127,714
Pieces of mail matter registered free	28,911
Total registrations, paid and free	156,625

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Statistics showing the registry business transacted each quarter during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

	Domestic letters.	Domestic parcels.	Foreign letters.	Foreign parcels.	Official matter.	Total.
Quarter ended—						
September 30, 1899	9,782	1,008	15,936	2,035	5,694	34,455
December 31, 1899	10,456	1,082	18,405	2,454	8,598	40,995
Total for first two quarters						74,450
Quarter ended—						
March 31, 1900	10,855	1,532	17,884	2,279	6,140	38,690
June 30, 1900	13,064	1,769	17,261	1,892	8,479	42,485
Total for last two quarters						81,175
Increase of last two quarters over first two						6,725
Increase of third and fourth quarters of fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, over corresponding period for previous year						$19,070

MONEY-ORDER REPORT.

Number and amount of money orders issued in Cuba for each quarter during fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

	Number issued.	Amount issued.
Quarter ended—		
September 30, 1899	34,392	$2,238,623.91
December 31, 1899	23,662	942,627.97
March 31, 1900	26,466	1,178,588.56
June 30, 1900	29,458	1,393,955.79
Total	113,978	5,753,796.25

Number and amount of money orders paid in Cuba for each quarter during fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

	Number paid.	Amount paid.
Quarter ended—		
September 30, 1899	7,944	$395,876.41
December 31, 1899	8,975	385,089.40
March 31, 1900	15,621	880,058.95
June 30, 1900	18,174	1,065,172.82
Total	50,714	2,726,197.58

From these tables it can be seen that 63,264 more money orders were issued in Cuba than the total number paid, the amount of those issued being $3,027,598.67 in excess of the amount of money orders paid.

The cause of this difference becomes apparent upon comparing the table of international money orders issued in the United States and payable in Cuba, as per the Tampa exchange lists, with the tables of international orders issued in Cuba and payable in the United States as certified by the Habana exchange office.

International orders issued in the United States and payable in Cuba, as per Tampa exchange lists.

	Number issued.	Amount issued.
Quarter ended—		
September 30, 1899	1,037	$94,075.60
December 31, 1899	1,166	31,114.12
March 31, 1900	1,340	89,119.33
June 30, 1900	1,239	18,637.68
Total	4,782	112,946.73

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International orders issued in Cuba and payable in the United States, as per the Habana exchange lists.

Quarter ending September 30, 1899.				Quarter ending December 31, 1899.			
No. of list.	Date.	Number of orders.	Amount.	No. of list	Date.	Number of orders.	Amount.
	1899.				1899.		
1	July 8	1,027	$34,774.29	14	Oct. 7	1,200	$52,809.36
2	15	838	29,966.06	15	14	1,487	73,545.62
3	22	1,059	39,566.98	16	21	1,316	58,248.54
4	29	1,386	57,795.75	17	28	1,009	47,847.59
5	Aug. 5	1,061	41,751.05	18	Nov. 4	1,157	49,089.07
6	12	968	45,977.34	19	11	1,128	40,776.88
7	19	1,448	77,690.49	20	18	1,328	50,779.09
8	26	2,203	157,607.48	21	25	1,121	40,714.10
9	Sept. 2	2,439	172,232.60	22	Dec. 2	974	34,661.61
10	9	4,230	365,147.64	23	9	1,425	44,977.07
11	16	6,629	585,467.43	24	16	1,343	35,781.71
12	23	1,887	122,049.13	25	23	1,245	38,602.09
13	30	1,480	98,405.11	26	30	838	31,268.60
Total		26,655	1,828,431.35	Total		15,571	599,051.66

Quarter ended March 31, 1900.				Quarter ended June 30, 1900.			
No. of list.	Date.	Number of orders.	Amount.	No. of list.	Date.	Number of orders.	Amount.
	1900.				1900.		
27	Jan. 6	846	$29,353.83	40	Apr. 7	1,007	$30,157.25
28	13	1,087	31,029.11	41	14	980	25,356.83
29	20	931	26,276.42	42	21	1,147	32,598.87
30	27	649	19,267.20	43	28	696	21,439.92
31	Feb. 3	920	22,701.68	44	May 5	1,045	33,392.41
32	10	1,014	25,622.47	45	12	918	26,750.99
33	17	1,172	30,151.87	46	19	1,011	25,670.49
34	24	767	18,819.39	47	26	646	15,034.81
35	Mar. 3	908	23,953.75	48	June 2	664	18,443.92
36	10	1,027	26,569.91	49	9	1,046	29,443.50
37	17	944	22,382.83	50	16	848	22,977.08
38	24	942	25,517.89	51	23	900	26,135.03
39	31	764	22,305.63	52	30	689	20,101.06
Total		11,966	323,951.98	Total		11,597	327,502.16
				Grand total.		65,789	3,078,937.15

In connection with the above tables attention is called to the extraordinary increase in money orders issued on the United States as certified by the Habana office for the quarter ended September 30, 1899. During the previous fiscal year for the quarter ended June 30, 1898, 11,402 international orders were issued, payable in the United States and amounting to $340,724.06, while in the quarter ended September 30, 1899, referred to above, 26,655 international orders were issued, amounting to $1,828,431.35.

At this time the fee charged for the issue of an international money order was the same as that charged for the issue of a domestic money order and it was much less than the rate of exchange charged by the banks. In consequence of these facts, many of the business houses and even banking houses used this system as a means for sending large sums of money to the United States. Under these conditions the money-order business expanded to such an extent that the matter of transferring the funds from Cuba to the United States became a difficult problem. As it is not the object of the money-order sytem to supersede the usual channels of financial exchange in general business transactions, the following orders were issued to check such an increase in the volume of business. On September 12, 1899, an order was issued that "on and after September 18, 1899, the sale of foreign money orders on the island of Cuba will be limited to five orders in one day by one remitter to one payee," and on September 19, 1899, announcement was made in the weekly bulletin that the rates of fees on international money orders to the United States and Porto Rico had been changed from 30 cents to 50 cents on each $100, as follows:

	Cents.
For orders for sums of $20 or less	10
Over $20 and not exceeding $40	20
Over $40 and not exceeding $60	30
Over $60 and not exceeding $80	40
Over $80 and not exceeding $100	50

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Another question which arose about this time was the handling of French and Spanish gold without a loss to this department. Gold was being accepted by the department in payment for orders at an established rate, but the Government of the United States would only accept it in exchange at bullion value. Much of the gold thus received by the department was of old coinage; the shrinkage invariably was considerable and caused constant loss to the department. To curtail this loss, the following order was issued in the Weekly Bulletin of September 12, 1899:

No. 67.

"*Ordered*, That on and after Tuesday, September 19, 1899, all foreign money orders drawn on the island of Cuba and payable in the United States must be paid in American money."

On June 17, 1899, arrangements were made and articles signed by the director-general of posts of Cuba and the director-general of posts of Porto Rico for the exchange of money orders between the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico on and after July 1, 1899.

These arrangements were continued as separate from those of the United States until April 30, 1900, when, under the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, "providing a government for the territory of Porto Rico," the postal money-order system of the United States was extended to that territory on May 1, 1900, and all of the post-offices in Porto Rico, with the exception of four, were made domestic money-order offices of the United States.

After May 1, 1900, all money-order accounts between Cuba and the United States territory of Porto Rico were opened and adjusted with the United States instead of directly with Porto Rico as heretofore.

The exchange of money orders previous to May 1, 1900, did not amount to as much as had been expected, though more orders were issued in Porto Rico, causing a balance due Cuba, which was remitted and accounts closed May 1, 1900.

After this date, when the number of offices in Porto Rico which were allowed to issue and pay international orders was reduced to four, the issue of money orders on Cuba decreased, but as more international offices are established in Porto Rico it is expected that the business will regain its former standing.

International orders issued in Cuba and payable in Porto Rico for the year ended June 30, 1900, as per Habana exchange lists.

	Number issued.	Amount.
Quarter ended—		
Sept. 30, 1899	34	$861.82
Dec. 30, 1899	51	1,125.99
Mar. 31, 1900	33	675.62
Period to May 1, 1900, which closed the business between Porto Rico and Cuba.	12	182.15
Period to June 30, 1900, as a territory of the United States	65	2,913.42
Total	195	5,759.00

International orders issued in Porto Rico and payable in Cuba for the year ended June 30, 1900, as per San Juan exchange lists.

	Number issued.	Amount.
Quarter ended—		
Sept. 30, 1899	14	$256.26
Dec. 31, 1899	28	931.53
Mar. 31 1900	52	2,408.33
Period to May 1, 1900, which closed the business between Porto Rico and Cuba.	13	259.16
Period to June 30, 1900, as a territory of the United States	16	366.51
Total	123	4,221.79

Under the act of Congress above mentioned, the island of Hawaii was also made a United States territory and similar money-order provisions were made for that island, though as yet no money orders have been issued or paid with Hawaii.

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The number of international orders paid is as follows:

	Number paid.	Amount.
Quarter ended—		
Sept. 30, 1899	979	$24,154.96
Dec. 31, 1899	1,094	28,124.79
Mar. 31, 1900	1,367	41,483.23
June 30, 1900	1,267	30,583.96
Total	4,707	124,346.94

During the last half of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the number of domestic orders issued was materially increased by the system being made the means of transmitting the insular funds. The use of the money-order system by the Government caused at many times unavoidable delay to payees, as larger offices were constantly drawing big amounts on the smaller offices, whose issues were far from being able to meet such payments. Funds were dispatched from Habana in such cases as soon as possible, but on account of the limited means of transportation delays were at times unavoidable.

A recent order of the governor-general has caused the most of these funds to be transmitted by other means, thereby causing a decrease at present in the total issue.

Money-order offices in operation June 30, 1899	37
New offices established	48
Offices reestablished	2
Total	87
Discontinued during year ended June 30, 1900	2
Total in operation June 30, 1900	85

Of the above offices, ten are stations of the Habana office which have been established at different times during the year.

These stations have in some instances transacted considerable business.

Very respectfully,

C. L. MARINE,
Chief Money-Order and Registry Bureau.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS, *Habana, Cuba.*

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REPORT OF BUREAU OF TRANSLATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF POSTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS OF CUBA, BUREAU OF TRANSLATION,
Habana, September 24, 1900.

SIR: According to custom and regulations I have the honor to submit the accompanying, my report of the bureau of translation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, and avail myself of the opportunity to thank you for the unfailing courtesy that I and my coworkers have received at your hands.

Respectfully,

ROBERT M. VENCE,
Chief Bureau of Translation.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS, *Habana, Cuba.*

SIR: Though the submitting of a report of a subordinate officer is apparently a matter eminently practical and devoid of sentiment, the present chief can not allow the occasion to pass without recording his sense of the loss that the bureau and the department have suffered in the sudden and early demise of its first and lamented chief, to whom is due the credit of its organization. Professor Farwell, a linguist of no mean abilities, had that rare gift, acquired by few foreigners, of knowing how the Spanish-American mind expressed itself, and this, in connection with an experience of years with the postal service of Guatemala, made him a model chief of the bureau, and had it not been for his frail health and his ambition to second the efforts of the postal commission and its successors to implant a service that would not only worthily succeed that of the late sovereign but show that the intervening power was a decade or two in advance as to postal affairs, he to-day would have been the honored chief of the bureau whose unworthy head I am.

Repeating the sense, if not the language, of his report of last year, to the effect that one of the greatest obstacles that the bureau had to contend with is the fact that in many cases the terms of the nomenclature of the new postal system that substituted that of Spain had absolutely no equivalent in Spanish, and vice versa, I would state that it was found necessary to paraphrase or define them in order that their meaning might be conveyed from one language to the other.

This was remedied in some degree by forcing somewhat the signification of words or by coining new ones whose orthography resembled that of the word to be translated, rendering office by "oficina," conductor by "conductor," dead letters by "cartas muertas," finance by "finanza," etc.; but this was made necessary by the importance of conciseness and brevity, even at the apparent expense of correctness, apparent only, for these words, taken in the light of the context, were sufficiently comprehensive.

The writer despairs of making known to anyone who possesses no other language than his own the difficulties that beset the translator when the question is of technical terms. It must be remembered that to the bureau come letters containing questions of legal, mechanical, geographical, even of moral import, not only in the Spanish language, but in the French, the language of the Universal Postal Union, in Italian and German; and the bureau prides itself on the fact that until the date of this report it has not refused any translation referred to it.

Each chief sends his communications from the postmasters of the island to this bureau, that they may be put into English, briefed, and returned, and in turn sends his English letters to be translated into the language of the island and returned to the bureau of origin.

The bureau frequently receives papers for translation indorsed by chiefs of bureau "a literal translation requested," under the mistaken impression that it will make more intelligible English—an impression the writer wishes to remove. The Spanish language when written correctly requires the use of many more words than would be used in English when expressing the same idea, and therefore a Spanish letter

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of 200 words may easily be briefed in 75 English ones without any sacrifice of sense. Besides, the standard of scholarship of the country postmasters of the island is not very high. They repeat and use redundant words and expressions, so that a requisition for pens, ink, and paper is strung out into a letter of 50 words. Like all languages of Latin origin, the Spanish is very courteous, and even in business relations it is de rigueur to use many high-sounding and polite phrases, all of which are suppressed in translation into English.

It will readily be understood that the birth of the translation bureau was coeval with that of the department of posts, for the reasons set forth in the report of director-general for last fiscal year, as follows:

"As nearly all correspondence with native employees had to be conducted in the Spanish language, it was necessary from the first to have an organized translation bureau, so that the department could understand communications received, and be able to answer them and give instructions intelligently. As the volume of correspondence increased the work of the translation bureau grew, and there are now employed in this branch of the service five clerks and two typewriters, in charge of a chief, who is held responsible for the correct translation of all matter sent to him. The importance of this work is great, as the consequence attending an error in the translation of an order, or of the rules and regulations governing the department, might be serious and far reaching. It has been my purpose there to employ skilled men in this part of the service and avoid as far as possible all errors, to the end that we might get a correct version of correspondence in connection with orders issued and instructions given. There is no statistical report to make in connection with the work of the translation bureau."

But the work for which the bureau claims most credit is that of having correctly interpreted and translated the instructions of the United States postal authorities relative to the implanting in this island of a new and, to the people thereof, apparently complicated system, and making it so plain to them that in a few months it was working so smoothly that the bureau may appropriate with justice much of the language of the report of the chief of the bureau of appointments for last fiscal year.

The personnel of the bureau consists of a chief, six translators, and three typewriters, rated as such, but who are also translators.

Reference was made above of the kind and amount of knowledge required in this bureau. Of course, universal or encyclopedic knowledge is not possessed by any one man in his own language, much less in two or three; therefore the bureau was organized with the idea of specializing or confiding each kind of work to him who was the more expert thereat. Thus we have men who translate legal work into English, others are better at translation into Spanish, while others make smoother reading of postal-union literature than those who are familiar with trade and commercial terms. Thus is insured an exact and intelligible idea in one language of what the writer meant in his own, for, as words are but the signs of ideas, the latter, not the former, are what is to be conveyed from one language to another.

Not long ago over 100 foolscap pages of auditor's report in English was translated at this bureau for use of one of the courts of Cuba. That there might be no mistake in so important a document, a delegate of said court who possesses a literary knowledge of both languages conferred with the undersigned for several days on the correctness of the translation, and after a critical analysis by both of every sentence and members thereof, complimented the translator.

Although the work of the bureau is purely literary, it has no works of reference except one or two Spanish-English dictionaries, which, together with its copy of Webster, are at the disposal of its neighbors. I would respectfully urge the purchase of a grammar of the Spanish Academy, an atlas, and Goold-Brown's Grammar of Grammars.

The work of the bureau was somewhat hampered some months ago by the attachment of a department whose duty was to file, translating, if necessary, clippings from the newspapers of the island and elsewhere. Of this burden the bureau has happily since been relieved, affording thus more time to be devoted to the duties proper thereto.

The writer, in closing, gladly bears witness to the painstaking industry of his fellow-members of the bureau, who have ably seconded his efforts to make it the efficient mouthpiece of the department

Respectfully,

ROBERT M. VENCE,
Chief Bureau of Translation.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF POSTS OF CUBA.

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REPORT OF THE DEAD-LETTER BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF POSTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

I have the honor to submit a report showing the volume of business transacted by this bureau from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Daily experience shows that the operations of the dead-letter bureau have an interest for the public beyond that which their magnitude would naturally occasion. The aggregate of money and other valuable inclosures found in letters, the quantity and variety of merchandize either restored to owners or disposed of, and the thousands of letters with no tangible evidences of value, which pass through the hands of the employees, are naturally of interest because of the large totals, and also because of the varied treatment which the different classes of matter require. There are no possible means of estimating the real or apparent value of the thousands of letters without inclosures which are annually returned to senders, nor the disappointment which follows the failure to trace and recover letters of this character for the want of proper signature and address of the sender. In many cases the bureau is able to restore fugitive articles of mail matter even before the senders have learned of their failure to reach their destination.

The work of the dead-letter bureau varies but little in its volume at different periods. The statements which follow exhibit the work of the bureau in greater detail.

Classification of mail matter received in the dead-letter bureau from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Ordinary unclaimed letters		29,406
Unclaimed letters returned from foreign countries		10,226
Held for postage (domestic addresses)		20,921
Ordinary misdirected matter		215
Refused matter		4,077
Fictitious addresses		13
Blank matter		339
Unclaimed registered letters and parcels (domestic)	797	
Unclaimed registered letters returned from foreign countries	387	
		1,184
Miscellaneous letters		310
Parcels:		
Unmailable	58	
Unclaimed	794	
Unclaimed, containing photographs	45	
		897
Unclaimed domestic printed matter		12,322
Originating in foreign countries:		
Ordinary letters	36,665	
Parcels and printed matter	74,612	
Registered articles	2,370	
		113,647
Total		193,569

DISPOSITION OF MAIL MATTER UNOPENED.

Card and request matter returned to senders		4,295
Foreign matter:		
Returned to countries of origin	113,576	
Delivered to applicants	71	
		113,647
Total delivered unopened		117,942

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CLASSIFICATION OF MAIL MATTER OPENED.

Ordinary unclaimed letters	25,111	
Unclaimed letters returned from foreign countries	10,288	
Refused matter	4,077	
Misdirected letters	215	
Held-for-postage letters (domestic)	20,921	
Letters without address	389	
Fictitious letters	13	
Registered letters	1,184	
Miscellaneous letters	810	
Parcels	897	
Unclaimed domestic printed matter	12,322	
Total		75,627

DISPOSITION OF MAIL MATTER OPENED.

Delivered:		
Letters containing—		
Money	22	
Money orders	56	
Miscellaneous papers	54	
Postage stamps	11	
Photographs	45	
Manuscripts	5	
Nothing of value	4,946	
Letters registered	428	
Letters containing property	62	
	5,624	
Opened and filed:		
Letters containing—		
Money	13	
Money orders and drafts	72	
Miscellaneous papers	173	
Postage	24	
Photographs	145	
Property	152	
Manuscripts	2	
Pictures	28	
Letters registered	208	
	812	
Opened and awaiting evidences of delivery:		
Letters containing—		
Money orders	4	
Miscellaneous papers	4	
Photographs	5	
Property	8	
Letters registered	34	
	55	
Destroyed:		
Ordinary letters and circulars without inclosures which could not be returned to writers	69,136	
Total		193,569

RECAPITULATION SHOWING AMOUNT OF MATTER HANDLED RECEIVED.

Domestic:		
Original dead matter		79,922
Foreign dead matter		113,647
Total domestic and foreign		193,569
Disposition:		
Domestic—		
Delivered	9,919	
Filed	812	
Awaiting evidence of delivery	55	
Destroyed	69,136	
		79,922
Foreign—		
Returned to countries of origin	113,576	
Delivered to applicants	71	
		113,647
Total		193,569

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Matter returned from foreign countries:	
Registered articles	287
Ordinary letters, including postal cards	10,228
Parcels and printed matter, etc	610
	11,225

Of the 1,184 unclaimed registered letters and parcels of domestic origin received, there were:	
Delivered to addressees or restored to senders	947
Filed to discover ownership	237
	1,184

Value of inclosures in mail matter opened.

Description.	Number.	Value.
Letters containing money returned to owners	22	$44.81
Letters delivered to bureau of finance	21	42.13
Letters containing money on file	13	29.52
Total	56	116.46

Parcels filed in dead-letter bureau:	
Addressed	99
Unaddressed	42
	141

Statement showing number of pieces of dead mail matter treated in dead-letter bureau from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

RECEIVED.

Domestic mailable letters received	43,734	Foreign matter:	
Domestic unmailable—		Letters	36,665
Held for postage	20,921	Printed matter and packages	74,612
Misdirected	215	Registered matter:	
Unaddressed	339	Domestic	1,184
Miscellaneous	310	Foreign	2,370
Domestic third and fourth class matter	13,219	Total	193,569

DISPOSITION.

	Delivered unopened.	Delivered opened.		Delivered unopened.	Delivered opened.
Domestic mailable letters	4,295	39,439	Foreign matter:		
Domestic unmailable letters:			Ordinary letters	36,665	.....
Held for postage	.....	20,921	Printed matter	74,612	.....
Misdirected	.....	215			
Miscellaneous	.....	310	Total	119,122	74,447
Without address	.....	339			
Registered letters:			Grand total	193,569	
Domestic mail	1,180	4			
Foreign mail	2,370	.....			
Domestic third and fourth class matter	.....	13,219			

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Table showing class and number of undelivered matter returned to and received from foreign countries.

Countries.	Returned.				Received.			
	Registered.	Ordinary.	Packages.	Total.	Registered.	Ordinary.	Packages.	Total.
Antigua		2		2				
Argentine Republic	36	173	188	397	4	65		69
Austria-Hungary	23	52	74	149	1			1
Bahamas	1	34		35		12		12
Barbados	1	8	4	13				
Belgium	4	40	74	118				
Bermudas		1		1				
Bolivia		3		3				
Brazil	12	40	7	59	2	27		29
British Guiana		2		2				
British Honduras		5		5				
British India	1	7		8				
Canada	1	178	85	264	1	21	1	23
Ceylon	1			1				
Chili	3	34	5	42				
Colombia	3	93	71	167		14		14
Costa Rica	5	51	20	76		8		8
Danish West Indies	1	13		14				
Denmark	1	24	2	27				
Dominica, West Indies	1	1		2				
Ecuador		4	3	7		1		1
Egypt	7	19	2	28				
France	117	604	9,150	9,871		104	59	163
French West Indies	7	15		22		4		4
Germany	36	789	7,837	8,662				
Gibraltar	2	8		10				
Great Britain	30	471	2,007	2,508	10	171	10	191
Greece	1	7	2	10				
Grenada, West Indies		10		10				
Guatemala	4	23	55	82		2		2
Hawaii	2	3		5		5		5
Haiti		24	1	25				
Honduras Republic	1	20		21		2		2
Hongkong	1	10		11				
Italy	36	153	211	400				
Jamaica, West Indies	5	323	2	330	6	252		258
Japan		2	2	4				
Java, Netherland Indies	4			4				
Kongo Free State	1			1				
Luxembourg			1	1				
Malta		1		1				
Mexico	64	980	423	1,467	58	951	201	1,210
Monserrat		1		1				
Mauritius		1		1				
Netherlands	7	22	57	86				
Netherlands West Indies	2	14	1	17				
Nevis		4		4				
Newfoundland		1		1				
Nicaragua	1	21		22	1	1		2
Norway	4	23	6	33				
Paraguay		1	1	2				
Persia	1			1	1			1
Peru	4	22	13	39		6		6
Philippines	1	72	6	79		12		12
Portugal	4	29	5	38				
Porto Rico	24	382	41	447	11	158	6	170
Queensland		3		3				
Roumania		3		3				
Russia	3	21	4	28	2			2
St. Kitts, West Indies		3		3				
St. Lucia, West Indies		4		4				
St. Vincente, West Indies		2		2				
Salvador Republic	1	8	7	16				
Dominican Republic	24	159	19	202	9	197		206
South African Republic		1		1				
Spain	1,523	11,233	7,936	20,692	72	1,601	177	1,850
Straits Settlements		1		1				
Sweden	1	12	1	14				
Switzerland	5	26	24	55	1			1
Tasmania		1		1				
Trinidad, West Indies	2	12		14		6		6
Turkey	10	27		37	1			1
Turks Islands		3		3				
Uruguay	3	28	12	43				
Venezuela	19	102	10	131	10	30		40
Victoria	1	1		2				
United States	318	20,194	46,243	66,755	197	6,598	156	6,946
Western Australia		1		1				
Total	2,370	36,665	74,612	113,647	387	10,238	610	11,225

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Statement showing dead matter of foreign origin received and disposed of from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Received:		Disposition:	
Registered articles—		Registered articles—	
Registered letters	2,370	Returned to country of origin	2,299
Ordinary letters	36,665	Delivered to addressees	71
Parcels and printed matter	74,612	Ordinary letters returned to countries of origin	36,615
		Delivered to addressees	50
		Parcels and printed matter returned to country of origin	74,612
Total	113,647	Total	113,647

Respectfully submitted.

A. ARTEAGA, *Chief Dead Letter Bureau.*

Mr. M. C. FOSNES,
Director-General of Posts, Habana, Cuba.

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REPORT OF LAW CLERK FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF POSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS OF CUBA, OFFICE OF LAW CLERK,
Habana, September 12, 1900.

SIR: In submitting a report of the work of this bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, it is perhaps proper to state that prior to March, 1900, no general order had been issued by the director-general defining the duties of the office of advisory counsel for the department of posts of Cuba. In organizing the postal system of Cuba, however, this office, by reason of its promulgation of many of the new rules and regulations governing the service, was brought into close contact with the work of the director-general and the different bureaus of the department; and the multifarious duties which necessarily devolved upon it under the circumstances can not be specifically set forth in this report.

However, it may not be inappropriate to state in this connection that some of the business performed by this office was: The preparation of fraud orders; the passing on all questions arising as to the use of penalty envelopes; the examination of applications for the admission of periodicals to the mails as second-class matter; the preparing of special contracts for the department of posts; the preparation of orders for the weekly bulletin of the department, and the editing of the same; the giving of opinions as to the advisability of instituting prosecutions; the giving of opinions to the director-general and the chiefs of bureaus on various questions which arose from time to time, and the assisting of the director-general in the preparation of important letters.

On March 5, an order was issued by the director-general discontinuing the office of advisory counsel and creating that of solicitor for the department of posts. The acting advisory counsel was appointed solicitor, and I had the honor to be appointed assistant. The solicitor was charged with the following duties, to wit:

"The giving of opinions to the director-general or the heads of the several bureaus (and officers) of the department upon questions of law arising upon the construction of the postal laws and regulations, or otherwise, in the course of business in the postal service, with the consideration and submission (with advice) to the director-general of all claims of postmasters for losses by fire, burglary, or other unavoidable casualty; and of all certifications by the auditor for the department of posts of cases of proposed compromise or liabilities to the department of posts, and of the remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures under the law; the keeping and preparing of all correspondence with the department of justice, relating to prosecutions and suits affecting or arising out of the postal service, and with the consideration of applications for pardons for crimes committed against the postal laws, which may be referred to this department; with the preparation and submission (with advice) to the director-general of all appeals to him from the heads of the offices of the department depending upon questions of law; with the hearing and preparation of cases relating to lotteries and the misuse of mails in furtherance of schemes to defraud the public; with the examination and, when necessary, drafting of all contracts of the department; and with such other duties as may from time to time be required by the director-general."

On May 24 an order was promulgated by the acting director-general discontinuing the office of solicitor and creating that of law clerk for the department of posts. And, inasmuch as the office was created only about five weeks prior to June 30, it is hardly necessary and perhaps not proper to discuss the duties of it to any great extent.

However, the law clerk has charge of the admission of periodicals to the mails as second-class matter (up to June 30 there had been admitted 236 domestic and 111 foreign publications to the mails as second-class matter); the answering of questions of different postmasters relative to postal rates, interpretation of orders, etc.; the giving of opinions to the director-general and chiefs of bureau when called upon to

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do so; the examination of all personal bonds given by postmasters and other employees of the department; preparation of orders for the Weekly Bulletin, the editing of the same, and the performance of such other duties as may be required by the director-general.

This, in brief, is a statement of the duties performed by this office; and, while in my opinion a clearer and fuller statement could have been submitted if the duties and operations of the office had been clearly defined, still the facts herein set forth may be accepted as showing that something has been accomplished, and that the work done has proved of value to the department.

Respectfully submitted.

R. E. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Law Clerk, Department of Posts.

Mr. M. C. FOSNES,
Director-General of Posts.

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REPORT OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF POSTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS OF CUBA,
DISBURSING OFFICE,
Habana, September 15, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal instructions of the 14th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I was appointed disbursing officer for the department of posts on May 23 last. Previous to that time there is no record of the receipts and expenditures of the department or of any business transacted by this office other than a small book containing entries showing the total amount received by warrant to have been $120,580.44, the disbursements being as follows:

For department of posts pay roll	$115,022.23
Mechanics' pay roll	3,768.21
Per diem	1,790.00
Total	120,580.44

There are no retained papers or any means of ascertaining the correctness of the figures given.

It appears, however, that the duties of the superintendent and disbursing officer were only to take charge of the department building, and to pay in cash, on a warrant drawn by the assistant auditor in his favor, the employees of the department of posts and the American clerks in the Habana post-office on the 15th and last days of each month, and that after payment the vouchers were returned to the assistant auditor. With my appointment the office of superintendent was abolished, though the duties still attach to this office. They merely consist of purchasing from time to time such supplies as are required by the janitors, and necessary repairs, duties which any competent janitor could perform, and it is respectfully recommended that a man be chosen from the force of janitors now employed and given charge of this work, the purchase of the material required to be made on his requisition, on the form now in use in the department, by the bureau of stamps and supplies. The bureau of stamps and supplies has much better facilities for making these purchases, and it is believed that the change would result in better service and a saving in time. Moreover, it would be preferable to have the purchases and payments made by different bureaus.

Commencing with the month of June, the payment of salaries to the employees of the department and those of the Habana office on the 15th of the month was stopped, and payments are now made, as in other departments, on the last day of the month. This change, made by direction of the acting director-general, is not only a saving in time, but lessens the liability to error in payment.

An estimate and requisition for funds for the month of May was approved, and funds were available on June 4. This estimate had been prepared during the month of April by Mr. E. G. Rathbone, late director-general, and amounted originally to $46,775.94. The amount allotted was $37,855.82. The following letter is explanatory:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 2, 1900.

SIR: The military governor directs me to acknowledge the receipt of the estimate of Mr. Geo. R. Buchanan, disbursing officer department of posts, for the month of May, amounting to $46,775.94, and to invite your attention to the fact that there has been eliminated from the same the amount of $8,920.12, which was allowed on the estimate of Major Rolfe under date of May 18, for salaries of headquarters of department of posts and the Habana post-office from May 1 to May 15, 1900. With this elimination, it leaves the total amount of the estimate of Mr. Buchanan as approved by the military governor $37,855.82.

Very respectfully,

H. L. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ACTING DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS, *Habana.*

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There is no record of the expenditures made by Major Rolfe.

Though the record books devised and ordered were not at that time completed, and it was necessary to depend on the records in the bureau of appointments for the correctness of the vouchers submitted, May payments were at once commenced, more particular attention being given to the payment of salaries. Employees were informed by a circular letter inclosed with their May checks that changes in the method of disbursement had caused the delay, and all claims would be settled in due time. This was considered advisable in view of the fact that practically none of the April salaries had been paid. There were no data whatever on which to base a requisition to cover the unpaid amounts other than the bills, pay rolls, and correspondence requesting payment, which filled the drawers of the desk, and no means whatever of ascertaining which were paid and which not. This mass was classified and checked as thoroughly as could be done under the circumstances, and a requisition was made for the necessary funds on June 20, with the request that the funds be allotted in the month of July and appear as a deficiency of the fiscal year 1900. Orders, No. 225, c. s., Headquarters Division of Cuba, require that all unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers be deposited with the treasurer of the island on June 30, the close of the fiscal year, only ten days later, and estimated for as deficiencies in estimates for succeeding months. Had the funds been allotted in the current month practically the same amount would be required in July. By asking for the amounts in July the necessity of returning the amount practically intact to the treasurer and making further requisition therefor was obviated. These deficiencies amount to $74,456.77, distributed as follows:

Unpaid salaries:	
Department of posts	$9,059.24
Postmasters	13,092.80
Clerks in post-offices	11,211.46
Railway postal clerks	2,441.89
Letter carriers	7,041.05
Mail messengers	711.16
Building and repairs	347.66
Furniture	299.46
Rent	2,729.94
Light	965.42
Transportation of mails	12,433.48
Mail bags	746.65
Postmarking and rubber stamps	102.90
Safes	107.02
Transportation	$41.42
Premiums on bonds	1,054.19
Equipment	50.63
Advertising	7.00
Per diem	940.00
Telegraph and cable	358.21
Printing and stationery	4,229.00
Star-route contracts	4,119.22
Street letter boxes	422.50
Letter balances and scales	278.50
Exchange	5.00
Miscellaneous services and items	1,660.38
Total	74,456.77

This amount, the estimate being made only from the claims actually on file in the office, is not considered as covering the entire indebtedness of the department on June 30, and I think it would be safe to assume that the amount would reach $100,000 were all claims in and estimated for.

The only funds received during the period May 23 to June 30 have been on the May estimate, amounting to $37,855.82, and have been expended as follows:

Payment salaries:	
Department of posts	$5,439.30
Postmasters	6,879.70
Clerks in post-offices	6,440.33
Railway postal clerks	1,886.69
Letter carriers	4,221.64
Mail messengers	490.99
Payment items for building and repairs	109.32
Payment of rent	290.00
Payment of light	264.84
Payment of transportation of mails	25.00
Payment of advertising	5.00
Payment of per diem allowances	1,284.00
Payment star-route contracts	1,838.55
Payment street letter boxes	3.00
Payment letter balances and scales	1.50
Payment miscellaneous services and items	501.46
Total	29,621.32
Balance returned to the treasurer of the island	8,234.50
Total	37,855.82

When funds are available there will be no delay in payments, and it is expected that at the end of the month of July the greater portion, if not all, of the claims will be settled.

Very respectfully,

GEO. R. BUCHANAN,
Disbursing Officer, Department of Posts of Cuba.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF POSTS, *Habana.*

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS, FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS, FISCAL YEAR, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Habana, Cuba, February 12, 1901.

SIR: Supplemental to my report for the fiscal year 1900, lately rendered, and in compliance with your directions, I have the honor to submit the following report, in the nature of a general résumé, relative to the business of the department of posts for the six months ended December 31, 1900:

This period opened as one of transition to a new order of things, and a retrospective glance will be relevant and useful. The violent wrench of the organism of the department, produced by the shocking infidelity of trusted officials, entailed an arduous problem of reconstruction, which was first and radically dealt with by my immediate predecessor, Joseph L. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States. During the administration of Mr. Bristow, from May 20 to June 22, 1900, the organization of the department was re-formed, with resultant large economies. A real system of accounts was devised, to be put into effect with the new fiscal year; a consolidated and simplified system of disbursements was inaugurated; a uniform and equitable scale of compensation was adopted for postmasters, based on the volume of business at the different post-offices, and various other correlated improvements in the service were evolved and introduced.

With the impulse and direction of organic reform thus imparted to the department, the immediate responsibility of administration devolved upon me the last week of the fiscal year. It is easier and more satisfactory to build a new structure, with freedom in the choice of material and plans, than to remodel an old one on fresh lines. In its constituent personnel the department came to me as the handiwork of the first director-general, fashioned largely upon lines of personal selection and preference, and the course of events made it difficult sometimes to discriminate safely between the public interest and possible injustice to individuals in regulating the roster of employees. I have required only official loyalty, and have exercised complete forbearance beyond that point. The present administration has proceeded wholly upon impersonal and impartial principles, with the good of the service as the one sole object; and to-day, after more than seven months' substantial control of appointments, there is not among the

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700 or 800 postal officials of the island a single one chargeable in any degree to my personal interest.

The extraordinary conditions confronting us at the beginning of the fiscal year made the sixth-month period under consideration one of exceptional labor and frequent difficulty. We had to work forward and backward at the same time—forward, instituting the new scheme of accounts and other reformatory innovations; and backward, exploring and exposing the dark and diversified burrowings of fraud. We have had, in a sense, to "burn the candle at both ends." And this double labor has been accomplished with decreased help. I am pleased to believe that all such work, both of reorganization and retroactive investigation, has enlisted the loyal support of Chief Clerk Bristow and my other immediate official staff, and in the main, with individual exceptions inevitable under the circumstances, of the general rank and file of the department. And I deem it not inappropriate to testify to you, in this connection, my strong sense of the value of the services in Cuba of my three colleagues from the post-office inspectors' service of the United States, who still continue on duty here, namely, John R. Harrison, Frank M. Hamilton, and Hardy T. Gregory. Mr. Harrison, as acting postmaster, has given the city of Habana, at reduced cost, by far its best postal service, and during part of my absence from illness he held the reins of the department with a steady and discreet hand; and Messrs. Hamilton and Gregory have pursued their special work of investigation with thoroughness, courage, and inflexible fidelity.

ACCOUNTS.

The department of posts purported to be organized on the essential lines of the Post-Office Department of the United States. There were glaring and vital divergences from such lines in the general matter of accounts. In the United States the Department handles no funds. Remittances of revenue go to the various subtreasuries. It is a standing admonition to postmasters never to send money to the Post-Office Department or to the Auditor. In the Cuban department of posts the chief of the bureau of finance was constituted the depositary of the island for postal funds. He also had actual custody of postage stamps, moreover, and issued the same to postmasters, so that the end of the transaction met the beginning thereof in the same official. In the United States all postmasters make periodical returns to the Auditor, showing the state of their accounts, and the Auditor balances debits and credits from independent data. In Cuba no such returns were rendered to the auditor on postal account. A monthly report of business was supposed to be made by bonded postmasters to the chief of the bureau of finance, the same officer who controlled both the debit and the credit factors. In this absence of direct account of postmasters with the auditing office, supplemented by the concentration of fiscal functions in one official, resided the fatal perversion of the American system, which invited and facilitated such fell mischief as actually came to pass.

To readjust and establish on sound principles the system of accounts, the following was promulgated, under date of June 5, 1900, as Departmental Order, No. 118.

RETURNS, REQUISITIONS, AND DEPOSITS ON POSTAL ACCOUNT.

The following regulations are hereby established, and a careful observance thereof is enjoined upon every postmaster on the island.

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First.

Promptly at the close of each month a certified report must be made to the postal assistant auditor for the island of Cuba of business transacted on postal account on Form 220. A daily record of the amount of sales of postage stamps and stamped paper should be kept at all offices, and entered at close of the month in the column provided therefor on page 4 of Form 220.

A record of cancellations should be similarly kept, by days, except at some of the largest offices of the island, which will be specifically exempted in each case from this requirement.

It is believed that the monthly report thus provided is plain and self-explanatory in terms and form, but postmasters should carefully study the same in order to familiarize themselves therewith and avoid errors.

NOTE.—The executed report should not be mailed to the department of posts, but to the postal assistant auditor of the island of Cuba, Habana, Cuba. Use penalty envelope for the purpose.

Second.

Bonded postmasters will remit at the close of each month the entire amount of postal funds on hand, thereby balancing the account on Form 220. Such remittance will be the total sum of stamp sales and box-rent collections for the month, less any transfers to the money-order account (subject to debit or credit corrections from the auditor).

Remittances must not be made to the department of posts nor to the assistant auditor, but to "the treasurer of the island, Habana, Cuba," by official letter, always registered, accompanied by Form 203 duly prepared. The treasurer will issue the proper certificate of deposit to the credit of the postmaster's postal account.

NOTE.—After this order becomes operative, July 1, postal funds must not under any circumstances nor for any purpose be sent to the department of posts, but always to the treasurer of the island.

Third.

Bonded postmasters will make requisition for stamp supplies by Form 205, direct to the director-general of posts, bureau of stamps and supplies.

Fourth.

Unbonded postmasters will make requisition for stamp supplies to the treasurer of the island by Form 203½, by registered official letter, accompanied by the exact amount of money to cover the requisition.

The treasurer will issue a certificate of deposit to the remitting postmaster, and thereupon certify the requisition to the director-general of posts, bureau of stamps and supplies, for filling.

This order takes effect July 1, 1900. The several blank forms mentioned, necessary to carry it into operation, are inclosed herewith, and will hereafter be supplied as needed on due requisition.

It will be the policy of this department to gradually place all postmasters of the island under bond, to the end of simplifying and unifying the system of postal accounts.

Postmasters at money-order offices will note that this order applies solely to postal accounts, and nowise affects existing regulations in reference to money-order accounts.

J. L. BRISTOW,
Acting Director-General of Posts.

By the operation of the scheme which thus became effective July 1, stamped stock (postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes) is furnished and charged by the Postmaster-General of the United States to the director-general of posts. All such stamped stock passes immediately into the custody of the chief of the bureau of stamps and supplies, who receipts therefor to the director-general and becomes directly responsible for the same. From the bureau of stamps and supplies stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes are supplied to postmasters on requisition; to bonded postmasters on credit, within a safe margin of the amount of the bond in each case; and to postmasters not under bond on duly certified cash payment at the island treasury. The chief of the bureau of stamps and supplies certifies monthly to the auditor the amount of postal stock received, with which he charges

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himself, and the amount issued to postmasters, separately for each office, the total of which becomes a credit to the chief on verification from the monthly accounts of postmasters prescribed in the foregoing order. These monthly accounts of postmasters are in turn verified from the report of the chief of the bureau of stamps and supplies, on the debit side, and by the treasurer's certificates of deposit on the credit side. The auditor is thus afforded full and specific data, and the system of check and countercheck would seem to be complete. No money comes either to the department of posts or to the auditor under this system, and the fiscal and the audit functions are completely dissevered.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the introduction of this new method of accounts among the postmasters of the island, to many of whom it has appeared somewhat of a puzzling innovation. Once understood, however, the thing is found simple and easy enough, and friction from inexperience and timidity is gradually disappearing.

All this relates to postal accounts proper. The money-order service of the department started originally with the American system of weekly accounting reports by postmasters, which works satisfactorily.

During the six months there was received by the department from the Postmaster-General and issued to postmasters of the island, postal stock as follows, by monthly totals:

Month.	Received from Postmaster-General.	Issued to postmasters.
July	$50,000.00	$31,789.22
August		25,328.11
September	57,237.50	29,054.83
October	40,053.00	38,552.69
November	21,074.50	24,006.13
December	40,063.60	34,847.39
Total	208,428.60	182,578.38

Showing an average monthly output of stamps by the department of $30,429.73, and a daily average of $992.27. This corresponds very closely, as will appear below, to the amount of cash turned into the treasury by the postmasters of the island.

RECEIPTS.

The total amount of postal deposits at the treasury for the six months is $185,524.19; a monthly and daily average of $30,920.69 and $1,008.28, respectively. The following are the figures by months, and the receipts for the corresponding six months of the previous year are cited for comparison. They are the treasury figures in each case:

Month.	Receipts.	
	1900.	1899.
July	$37,829.83	$15,000.00
August	31,326.65	15,000.00
September	24,084.30	16,000.00
October	34,439.45	17,000.00
November	28,029.22	18,115.00
December	29,814.74	18,723.00
Total	185,524.19	99,838.00
Monthly average	30,920.69	16,639.66
Daily average	1,008.28	542.59

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It is of common knowledge that the postal business was larger in 1899, by reason of the number of American troops then on the island, which in the foregoing comparison tells against the year 1900. But disregarding that indeterminate though real factor, and taking the actual figures of record, it is evident that during those six months of 1899, July to December, there occurred a loss of revenue to the amount of at least $85,686.19, the difference between the two six-month totals, which proves the estimate in General Bristow's report of last July, of a probable total of $150,000 fraudulent diversion of revenues, for the whole period up to May 1, 1900, to be safe and conservative—apparently an underestimate.

The subjoined table shows the revenues for the six months for each of the 12 principal post-offices of the island. These are the audited returns of business, July to December, inclusive, and for convenient reference I show the approximate annual revenue by doubling each figure.

Post-office.	Revenue, six months.	Annual revenue.	Post-office.	Revenue, six months.	Annual revenue.
Habana	$88,355.15	$176,710.30	Sagua la Grande	$3,199.35	$6,398.70
Cienfuegos	9,254.13	18,508.26	Santa Clara	2,576.72	5,153.44
Matanzas	7,926.60	15,853.20	Puerto Principe	2,333.99	4,667.98
Santiago	7,692.69	15,385.38	Manzanillo	2,174.49	4,348.98
Cardenas	6,221.26	12,442.52	Caibarien	1,707.07	3,414.14
Pinar del Rio	3,737.54	7,475.08	Gibara	1,397.94	2,795.88

EXPENDITURES.

From a detailed summary of disbursements on account of the six months under consideration, submitted by the disbursing officer of the department, I quote here the following monthly totals, and from the original certificates of audit I transcribe, for comparison, the totals for the corresponding months of 1899:

Month.	1900.	1899.	Month.	1900.	1899.
July	$16,160.14	$47,067.25	November	$34,831.91	$87,532.27
August	42,809.54	53,303.79	December	86,267.63	50,891.78
September	52,640.92	55,156.77			
October	39,881.13	49,047.81	Total	202,591.27	342,999.67

These figures represent disbursements for the different months, as distinct from expenditures—that is, money paid out during the month, and not the dues or actual expenses for the month. The $16,160.14 for last July, for example, embraced salaries of the department of posts and of Habana post-office, which were paid the last day of the month. The balance of payments for July were made in August, and payments for August in turn during September, and so on. Therefore to arrive at the true total of expenditures for the six months, July to December, 1900, must be added $26,271.28, the amount since paid out on account of that period, making a total of $228,862.55. Possibly a few belated small items may yet turn up, but this figure of $228,862.55 practically represents the total of expenditures by the department of posts for the six months under consideration.

In like manner should be added, for true comparison, the amount

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of deficiencies since paid on account of the corresponding months of 1899. But this amount can not be given with accuracy. There has been paid since July 1, 1900, deficiencies for that period—July to December, 1899—to the amount of $7,455.12 on account of mail transportation alone, including international transit. The amounts disbursed from January 1 to June 30, 1900, on account of the six preceding months, can not easily be segregated; and thus the expenditures shown for those six months of $350,454.79 is not an absolute total. But, taking the figures of record, the two six-month periods compare as follows:

1899	$350,454.79
1900	228,862.55
Difference	121,592.24
Monthly average:	
1899	58,409.13
1900	38,143.75

Among the expenditures for the six months of 1899, there appears the sum of $26,099.07 refunded to the postmaster at New York, and other items for building and repairs, furniture, etc., amounting to $33,646.28, making an aggregate of $59,745.35 for what may be termed extraordinary outlays. Deducting this sum from the total recorded above, $350,454.79, leaves $290,709.44 approximately chargeable to the regular expenditures for the period, as against $228,862.55 for the corresponding six months of 1900, a difference of $61,846.89, and of $123,693.78 for the whole year at the same ratio.

Reduced to yearly equivalents, the receipts and expenditures for the two periods would stand thus:

Receipts:	
1899	$199,676.00
1900	371,048.38
Difference	171,372.38
Expenditures:	
1899	581,418.88
1900	457,725.10
Difference	123,693.78

The sum of these two differences, one showing the increase in receipts and the other the decrease in expenditures, would represent the gain to the department of 1900 over 1899, namely, $295,066.16. In other words, the ratio of annual deficit has decreased from $381,742.88 to $86,676.72, 77.29 per cent. Retrenchments are still being made, and the gap between receipts and expenditures will be further reduced. Indeed, there inheres in the situation the promise of an eventually self-supporting Cuban postal service. In considering that general question, however, we have to recognize the comparative sterility of Cuba as a producer of postal revenues. In the United States, the per capita consumption of postage runs from the maximum of $2.51 for the District of Columbia (New York comes second with $2.40 and Massachusetts third with $2.24) to the minimum of $0.37 for South Carolina. The average for all the States and Territories is $1.35. For Cuba the per capita is $0.23. With the average per capita for the United States, the Cuban postal revenues would amount to very nearly $2,000,000. And even the South Carolina minimum would

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produce $580,000, giving a handsome surplus. The inland city of Des Moines, Iowa, with 62,000 population, produces over 50 per cent more postal revenues than the great seaport town of Habana with four times the population.

The greater relative use in Cuba of official penalty envelopes (conventionally called the "franking privilege") also has a bearing on the postal receipts in the direction of anemia.

APPOINTMENTS, SALARIES, BONDS.

Under date of July 14, 1900, the Postmaster-General issued an order for the further regulation of the Cuban postal service, the fourth section of which reads as follows:

> The director-general of posts shall appoint postmasters and other officers and employees of the service, and fix their compensation, as heretofore provided; but in order that the administration of the posts may be in full accord with the policy governing the general administration of the island, in the designation of natives, and in other respects, the action of the director-general of posts in making appointments and fixing compensation shall be subject to the approval of the governor-general.

Pursuant to this provision the director-general of posts certifies in duplicate a weekly list of appointments to the military governor for his information and approval. One copy of the approved list is transmitted to the auditor for the island, to whom are also sent separate notices of the various appointments. The process is somewhat analogous to the confirmation of appointments by the Senate in the United States. The plan has operated smoothly, and the military governor has thus far found no occasion to except to any appointment proposed by the director-general of posts.

The policy has been continued of replacing Americans in charge of post-offices with Cuban postmasters wherever and as rapidly as possible, and there remain on the island, including Habana, only four American acting postmasters.

There were 122 additions to the service and 164 separations therefrom during the six months, a net decrease of 42 in the number of employees, mostly from the department proper and from Habana post-office.

For the department proper the total of salaries stood as follows at the respective dates:

December 31, 1899	$109,040
April 30, 1900	113,420
Increase	4,380
December 31, 1900	80,260
Decrease	33,160

There have been further changes since December 31, and at this writing (February 6) the departmental salary roll aggregates $74,160, a decrease of $39,260 since April 30, 1900, immediately before the change of administration. If the per diem of $5 be taken into account, which the director-general was then drawing, the reduction amounts to $41,085.

The organ of communication of the department with postmasters and other employees is the Weekly Bulletin, "Boletin Semanal," printed in English and Spanish, and under date of August 14, 1900,

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I published therein the following notice respecting readjustment of salaries:

COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS.

A readjustment has been undertaken of salaries paid on the island.

It is proposed to fix the salary of each postmaster with reference to the amount of business transacted at the office on a general and as nearly as possible uniform basis.

Much inequality has existed heretofore in the matter of postmasters' salaries. Postmasters doing much more work than others have in many cases received less pay. It is the policy of the department to correct such irregularities, and to establish a fair and equable scale of salaries. Like pay for like work is just to all.

In the readjustment some salaries will be increased and some will be decreased. Others will remain unchanged, where the present rate is proper.

At smaller offices the separate items for rent and light will be discontinued, and allowances therefor regarded as included in the salary.

In every case of change in the compensation attaching to an office, the postmaster will be notified by the department, and the postmaster will understand from this notice that the change, whether increase or decrease, is incident to the plan of a just general equalization.

The process of readjustment has not been completed. It was found a tedious and difficult undertaking from lack of data as to business and various other causes. There has been a great variety of special conditions to deal with at the different offices. Postmasters whose compensation was increased under the regular salary scale were satisfied and silent, but those who were affected the other way demurred in all sorts of ways, from prayer to resignation. Many petty allowances at small offices for rent, light, etc., have been discontinued, much to the simplification of accounts.

In fixing salaries at the larger offices it was deemed wise to moderate somewhat the compensation of postmasters compared to the salary scale in the United States, and to correspondingly tone up the allowances to clerks. This has proved good policy. The highest salary paid on the island, outside of Habana, is at Santiago de Cuba, where the acting postmaster receives $2,000 per annum. The revenues of the office would entitle him to a salary of $2,400 under the American schedule.

The general subject of official bonds is probably of more interest to the department of posts, from the number of its bonded employees, than to any other branch of the island government. Under the administration of Spain, there was no postal money-order system, and stamps were not sold at post-offices, hence postmasters were not bonded. The idea of vicarious pecuniary responsibility, through a written contract, was unfamiliar. Early in the American occupation two surety companies from the United States entered the Cuban field, and for a time there was competition. The rate of premium established was one-half per cent. Later in the year 1899 one of the companies withdrew rather than to maintain on the island a certain required guarantee fund; leaving dependence on one company, which could then in a measure prescribe its own conditions. Following the exposure of fraud through the bureau of finance, the rate of premium was doubled, except on a very few large bonds, and this visitation upon the present administration of the sins of its predecessor is one of the embarrassments we have had to deal with. It makes a difference to the postmasters at Santa Clara and Caibarien, for example, each with a salary of $1,200, whether they have to pay $25 or $50 a year for a bond. No unusual losses had occurred outside the department proper, to explain

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an increase in the bond premium, and not unnaturally the imposition of an apparent tax or penalty on postmasters, on account of misdeeds at the central administration of the department, seemed unjust and tended to excite heartburnings. A refundment of unearned premiums had been made in all cases where a bond ceased to operate, by reason of separation from the service or transfer to an unbonded position of the postmaster or other employee, but such rebate is now denied on bonds of less than $10 annual premium. So that a postmaster who may buy a $500 bond, and then quit the service for any reason, in a few months or even weeks, receives no refundment on his $5 premium. A rebate where allowed is also qualified by the deduction of $2.50 for what is termed a search fee. On a $1,000 bond which has run six months, therefore, the refundment will be $2.50 only, and not $5, the actual pro rata for the unused period.

Incident to the abnormal conditions of affairs then existing, consequent on the treatment for the disease of corruption with which the department had become afflicted in vital organs, there was an accumulation of arrear island salaries last July. It was a situation for which the then administration of the department had no responsibility whatever, but which we were seeking to speedily relieve, and did relieve effectually, in cooperation with the general military government. In the midst of those inherited tribulations and those endeavors, there was received, two days after the military governor had left Habana, en route to the United States, and without warning of any sort, the following letter:

FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST INDIES,
Habana, Cuba, July 16, 1900.

DEAR SIR: This morning, in company with the counsel for this company, Major Rancie, we called upon the acting governor-general, Colonel Scott, and notified him that if the postmasters of the interior did not receive their salaries forthwith we would be compelled to withdraw from the bonds of such postmasters inside of forty-eight hours, as the nonpayment of salaries increases the risk to such an extent that we do not believe it safe to longer continue on the bonds.

The acting governor-general advised us that warrants for April, May, and June had been made out and were in the hands of the treasurer to be turned over to your disbursing officer, Mr. Buchanan.

You can readily appreciate our position in this matter, as we are on these bonds to the extent of $300,000 to $400,000, and these postmasters are compelled to live, and if they are not paid their salaries they will, of course, have to live off the postal funds. We felt as though the time had come to take some notice of the matter, and at the same time give the governor-general notice as to our position.

We simply address you now on the subject in order that you may know that action has been taken in the matter, and to advise you that the money is now available to pay the postmasters, and we hope they will rapidly receive their compensation.

Very respectfully,

BURT A. MILLER, *Manager.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS, *Habana.*

The same day and before it reached me, the material substance of the letter was printed in a Habana newspaper. The aggregate amount at that time of bonds of "postmasters of the interior"—that is, outside Habana—was $217,000. No answer was deemed necessary to this communication, and it had no effect to either retard or expedite arrear payments. But the danger of a disquieting outside influence was obvious, and I determined to emancipate the department of posts so far and as fast as possible from such summary dictation from without and threat of sudden paralysis of the service. A form of personal

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bond was devised, printed in English and Spanish, with the American form of postmasters' bond as a model, and under date of August 7, 1900, the following notice was published in the Weekly Bulletin:

As announced in circular from this department of June 5, it is the established policy to have all postmasters of the island placed under bond.

This will be of advantage both to the department and the postmasters in the way of simplifying the accounts. It will be of further particular advantage to each postmaster in enabling him to obtain postage stamps for his office from the department without advance payment.

Every postmaster is expected to obtain direct from the department a stock of postage stamps, comprising the usual denominations, to be kept on sale in the post-office for convenience of the public. By furnishing a bond, the postmaster may obtain such postage stamps from the department without advance payment, to any necessary amount not exceeding 50 per cent of the penal sum of the bond, and at the close of the month he will remit to the treasurer of the island the fund accrued from sales. This will be an easy and convenient process and will relieve the postmaster from the necessity of making a cash investment in postage stamps.

The department will accept bonds with personal guarantors; that is to say, a bond signed by two or more of the postmaster's neighbors who possess sufficient property.

The following scale of bonds has been decided upon for the present:

For postmasters whose salary is $100 or less	$100
For postmasters whose salary is over $100 and not exceeding $300	300
For postmasters whose salary is over $300 and not exceeding $500	500
For postmasters whose salary is over $500	1,000

This does not apply in any way to postmasters at money-order offices, all of whom are already under bond.

The department perfers personal bonds. Such a bond certifies to a postmaster's good standing in his own community, among his friends and neighbors.

M. C. Fosnes, *Director-General.*

The response has been gratifying. Sixty-eight postmasters furnished personal bonds during the period from July 1 to December 31, with penalties aggregating $50,000, and 25 bonds with a penalty total of $23,900 have been added since. Of these 93 bonds, 17 are for money-order offices. The bonds of many postmasters expire next month (March), and in the call for new ones they are encouraged to provide personal bonds, which it is expected will be done in the majority of cases. The total of penalties on surety company bonds was reduced from $521,000, July 1, to $457,200, December 31; it is now $448,200. Included therein are two "schedule bonds," one in the sum of $45,000 covering railway postal clerks, and the other embracing employees in Habana post-office, in the sum of $67,000. Such schedule or composite bonds allow of interchange and substitution of clerks, and from such flexibility are preferable to individual bonds. They are paid for by the department, and are in principle and effect simply an insurance. All bonds were paid for by the department, originally, but postmasters are now required to provide their own bonds, and this principle of self-assurance will be extended so far as practicable. With certain classes of employees it is really a choice between increase of salary and payment for bond, with convenience in favor of the latter alternative. Yet the normal and correct principle is for each officer to guarantee his own fidelity.

Demand has been made on the surety companies, on account of all bonded liabilities growing out of the frauds in the department of posts, to an aggregate amount of $54,332.51, of which $35,000 appertains to Neely, late chief of the finance bureau. No settlement has been reached on any of these bonds. The singular and embarrassing discovery was made that the first Neely bond ($5,000) had been returned

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to the surety company, by the former director-general, thus depriving the department of the original instrument of contract; and in response to my demand the company assumed the position that "the bond is no longer in existence." I am entirely clear as to both the moral and legal rights of the department to full recovery under this bond, and it is yet hoped that these rights will be admitted by the company and amicable settlement effected.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The unified system of disbursement, dating from last May, works admirably under the efficient management of the disbursing officer then selected. With the clearance of the arrear payments last summer, to which reference has been made, a promise of future prompt payment of salaries was published in the Weekly Bulletin, and this promise has been strictly redeemed, with the necessary aid of timely appropriation of funds each month by the military governor. The employees of the department of posts and Habana post-office were at first paid in cash, but all payments are now made by check on the depository bank. Attention is invited to the lucid and interesting analytical summary of receipts and expenditures of funds during the six months by the disbursing officer of the department, which has been prepared by him and is annexed as Appendix A.

REGISTRATION.

The difficulty and delay in securing required periodical statistics of the registry business, especially from postmasters at small offices, preclude a present complete report of the same. The returns at hand show the following totals of pieces of mail matter registered during the six months. It should be clearly understood that these figures relate to the origin and to the dispatch from post-offices of registered mail, and not to the receipt thereof at destination; that is, each domestic piece is counted only once, and foreign registered matter received is not included. Domestic letters, 24,196; domestic parcels, 2,717; foreign letters, 32,207; foreign parcels, 2,407; official, free, 14,293. Total number of registered pieces for the six months, originating on the island, is thus shown to be 75,820, of which 14,293, 18.8 per cent, were official. The percentage of free official matter in the United States registered mail is about 0.166, as shown by the official report for the fiscal year 1899, the last at hand.

The registry business is large and of much importance in respect to values. It is believed that the average value of a registered letter is many times greater in the Cuban than in the American postal service. Losses have been slight during the six months.

MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS.

The volume of postal money-order business during the six months is shown by the following figures: Orders issued, 40,714; amount, $1,323,660.80; fees, $6,698.64; orders paid, 25,177; amount, $923,591.98.

Domestic and international business is combined in these totals. The respective amounts of sales and payments of orders during any

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given period differ, of course, as the number of orders in transit and held for payment is variable; but, roughly, the excess of $400,068.82 of issues over payments represents the balance in favor of the United States on international exchanges. This sum doubtless includes a considerable trade factor, but I take it to be most largely made up of remittances home by American soldiers in Cuba.

Habana post-office is the international money-order exchange for Cuba, certifying all foreign orders, both incoming and outgoing. The number of orders so certified during the six months was 18,471, amounting to $487,680.16.

Habana post-office is also the clearing house or general medium for domestic money-order exchanges. Postmasters all over the island send to the postmaster at Habana the surplus funds accruing at their offices, representing the excess of sales over payments of money orders, and they make requisition on him for necessary funds when the balance runs the other way—that is, to meet any excess of payments over sales. The postmaster at Habana, in turn, after supplying all such requisitions from the outside, and paying orders drawn on his own office, deposits his surplus funds in the depository bank to the credit of the director-general. Out of the fund so deposited in the bank there is transferred quarterly to the island treasury, on certification by the auditor, the amount of fees collected on the sale of money orders. The then remaining general balance of deposits in the bank represents the surplus due the United States on international business, and is transferred to the credit of the Postmaster-General from time to time. The money-order account of the department of posts at the depository bank from the accession of the present director-general is summarized as follows:

DEBITS.

Balance received from J. L. Bristow, acting director-general, June 23, 1900	$99,336.40
Deposits by the postmaster at Habana, June 23, 1900, to February 9, 1901, inclusive	547,500.00
Total	646,836.40

CREDITS.

Transfers to island treasury	$19,278.70
Transfers to Postmaster-General	522,766.85
Balance in bank February 9, 1901	104,790.85
Total	646,836.40

The transfers thus made to the Postmaster-General since July 1, adding up a total of $522,766.85, have been effected without cost of exchange, by various expedients.

The total of 65,891 money-order transactions on the island thus shown for the six months, adding issues and payments, involving the handling of $2,253,951.42, were effected without the loss of a cent to the department.

The returns are not entirely complete on money-order account from one small office in Santiago Province, but this is of immaterial effect in the foregoing general summary of business.

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SPECIAL AGENTS.

The number of special agents was reduced from 10 to 6, beginning with July. The work of the bureau during the six months was largely devoted to the general retroactive investigation, in its almost infinite details and ramifications, of the department of posts. It was deemed best that this investigation should be in charge of officers disconnected from the Cuban postal service, therefore a number of United States post-office inspectors were assigned to the work about the middle of May. These inspectors, as a body, returned to the United States in August, leaving only two for the special work of investigation, one of whom, Mr. Frank M. Hamilton, has continued in responsible charge of the bureau as acting chief special agent. The reenforcement to the service of such American inspectors has been more than offset by the extraordinary labor superimposed by the departmental investigation on the normal operative functions of the island postal service.

Offenses against the postal code were few during the period, and mostly of a petty character, such as the reuse of canceled postage stamps. The most noteworthy case was that of Oscar B. Feyt, a clerk in the registry division of Habana post-office, discovered last October in the rifling of letters. That case stands for trial the 13th instant.

HABANA POST-OFFICE.

Habana post-office furnishes not far from half of the entire postal revenues of Cuba, and a brief special survey will be interesting of the business of this most important factor in the island postal service.

Revenues, July 1 to December 31, 1899, $84,763.18; July 1 to December 31, 1900, $88,355.15.

This does not include money-order fees, but represents stamp sales and box rents in each case. The general unreliability should be borne in mind of revenue returns for the year 1899.

Money-order business, July 1, to December 31, 1900: Number of orders issued, 8,571; value, $213,498.09; fees, $1,393.41. Number of orders paid, 13,136; value, $534,400.50. Deposits received from island postmasters, $828,817.35. Funds supplied, on requisition, to island postmasters, $70,431. Deposited in bank, to credit of director-general, $462,000.

Mails received and dispatched.

	Received.			Dispatched.		
	Pouches.	Sacks.	Packages of letters.	Pouches.	Sacks.	Packages of letters.
Domestic	5,878	2,142	66,730	6,784	16,174	54,969
Foreign, United States:						
Civilian	870	6,074	9,267	.....	.....	.....
Military	126	3,544	7,573	.....	.....	.....
Total	996	9,618	16,840	537	1,489	12,560
Other foreign countries	.....	2,401	10,852	.....	1,041	12,481
Total foreign	996	12,019	27,692	537	2,530	25,041
Total mail handled	6,974	14,161	94,422	7,321	18,704	80,010

In addition, there were 584 sacks of registered mail handled during the period.

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Number of employees and total salaries.

Date.	Number.	Salary roll.
December 31, 1899	147	$114,709
May 1, 1900	171	[1] 130,260
December 31, 1900	152	[2] 107,182

[1] Increase, $15,500. [2] Decrease, $23,078.

A decrease will be observed of 19 in the number of employees and $23,078 in the salary charge since the change of administration. Further reduction has occurred since December 31, amounting to $3,500; total since May 1 to date, $26,578.

That such reduction in the expenses of the office has not been at the sacrifice of efficiency, but, on the contrary, coincident with improvement in the local service, is sufficiently testified to the people of Habana by the more frequent and more timely delivery of mail.

The department of posts and Habana post-office show a combined reduction in the salary roll of $67,663 per annum since May 1. There should properly be added, further, the per diem allowance and other expenses of four special agents, which was omitted in the previous departmental analysis. This would amount to $5,500 per annum, conservatively estimated, making a total salary retrenchment in the department of posts and Habana post-office of over $73,000.

Attention is invited to the more detailed statements of the disbursing officer, Appendix A; the chief, bureau of appointments, Appendix B, and the chief, bureau of transportation, Appendix C.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the constant support and potential cooperation of the military governor in the efforts to redeem the department of posts from dishonor and reduce its budget to a sane basis, in part committed to me by the Postmaster-General. It has been a thankless undertaking in many ways, as is liable to be the execution of any reform; but the work has been prosecuted with complete fidelity, at least, and I trust that the result, so far as accomplished, may be found a creditable part of the general history of the island government for the period under review.

Very respectfully,

M. C. FOSNES,
Director-General of Posts.

Maj. Gen. LEONARD WOOD,
Military Governor of Cuba, Habana.

APPENDIX A.—DISBURSEMENTS.

ITEMIZED SHEET 1.—*Deficiency, fiscal year 1899.*

	August.	September.	Total.
Salaries:			
Postmasters	$25.00	$24.72	$49.72
Letter carriers		23.74	23.74
Printing and stationery		91.71	91.71
Rent of offices		30.00	30.00
Total	25.00	170.17	195.17

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ITEMIZED SHEET 2.—*Deficiency, fiscal year 1900.*

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Salaries:							
Department of posts	$268.73	$914.82	$131.87	.....	.....	.....	$1,310.42
Clerks in post-offices	4,563.55	208.41	2.31	.....	.....	$2.69	4,771.96
Postmasters	11,112.35	1,049.85	665.24	$114.86	$35.26	12.36	12,989.92
Railway postal clerks	1,559.39	75.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,634.48
Letter carriers	3,646.12	289.59	3.06	54.29	.....	.....	3,993.06
Printing and stationery	1,343.43	1,697.11	308.82	22.25	.....	.....	3,366.11
Telegraph and cable	.....	.....	76.25	16.87	.....	.....	93.12
Furniture	.....	83.00	.....	25.00	15.81	.....	123.81
Rent of offices	177.50	2,071.79	432.74	80.00	208.16	99.00	3,069.19
Lighting offices	477.84	295.64	40.00	25.60	.....	31.20	870.28
Per diem	352.00	572.00	228.00	.....	.....	.....	1,152.00
Bond premiums	.....	1,038.86	.....	.....	.....	117.85	1,156.71
Newspapers	.....	3.00	19.00	.....	121.85	.....	143.85
Mail transportation	2,180.83	7,208.56	12.00	2,674.00	.....	1,910.00	13,985.39
Postmarking and rubber stamps	.....	69.40	.....	67.25	.....	3.15	139.80
Street letter boxes	.....	422.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	422.50
Safes	.....	.....	.....	75.28	9.00	2,050.46	2,134.74
Transportation	.....	32.80	22.45	.....	.....	.....	55.25
Building and repairs	68.00	126.19	164.50	.....	10.04	.....	368.73
Star-route contracts	3,214.61	299.08	100.00	58.18	.....	.....	3,671.82
Mail messengers	717.79	5.05	.....	.....	2.53	5.34	730.71
Equipment	.....	50.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.63
Mail bags	.....	746.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	746.65
Letter balances and scales	.....	279.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	279.59
Miscellaneous	226.49	1,079.15	721.58	62.19	145.24	41.53	2,276.18
Total	29,903.63	18,613.71	2,922.32	3,275.77	547.89	4,273.58	59,536.90

ITEMIZED SHEET 3.—*Fiscal year 1901.*

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Salaries:							
Department of posts	$5,857.31	$6,810.79	$5,933.75	$7,372.40	$6,075.69	$6,705.81	$38,755.75
Clerks in post-offices	5,776.37	9,575.54	6,705.10	7,822.82	6,516.09	7,121.04	43,516.96
Postmasters	308.26	9,783.65	4,661.08	7,456.70	7,043.20	6,771.34	36,019.23
Railway postal clerks	640.22	2,129.60	1,305.30	1,796.85	1,679.70	1,674.68	9,226.35
Letter carriers	3,158.92	6,528.85	4,279.88	5,515.41	4,979.28	4,986.88	29,449.22
Printing and stationery	30.00	553.04	1,019.93	854.88	460.54	825.19	3,743.58
Furniture	.....	15.00	8.50	82.50	4.00	72.70	182.70
Rent	.....	399.24	621.41	773.47	886.80	604.56	3,285.58
Light	.....	297.81	317.51	343.22	403.87	396.95	1,759.36
Per diem	.....	584.00	652.00	548.00	532.00	468.00	2,784.00
Equipment	.....	.....	235.00	.....	.....	42.00	277.00
Newspapers	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50
Mail transportation	.....	2,340.07	2,564.16	3,638.66	2,902.29	2,852.95	14,298.13
Mail bags	.....	38.76	1,052.04	.....	.....	.....	1,090.80
Postmarking and rubber stamps	.....	18.25	67.05	27.79	22.86	76.77	212.72
Street letter boxes	.....	.....	13.40	.....	.....	.....	13.40
Safes	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	35.99	38.99
Transportation	.....	62.00	3.06	30.00	8.42	.....	103.48
Building and repairs	.....	122.60	107.88	121.34	52.00	91.84	495.66
Star-route contracts	.....	2,083.73	1,978.65	2,126.63	2,099.79	2,330.91	10,619.71
Mail messengers	.....	637.91	210.23	437.86	300.46	338.93	1,925.39
Miscellaneous	394.06	821.20	904.99	982.60	861.92	871.09	4,835.86
Total	16,160.14	42,809.54	32,640.92	39,881.13	34,831.91	36,267.63	202,591.27

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Receipts and disbursements.

JULY, 1900.

		Deficiency, fiscal year—		Current fiscal year.	Total.
		1899.	1900.		
	RECEIPTS.				
July 18	From the treasurer of Cuba	.....	$23,622.17	$39,637.12	$63,259.29
21	.....do	$508.87	29,058.48	.....	29,567.35
	Total	508.87	52,680.65	39,637.12	92,826.64
	DISBURSEMENTS.				
	Salaries:				
	Department of posts	.....	263.73	5,857.81	6,121.54
	Clerks in post-offices	.....	4,563.55	5,776.37	10,339.92
	Postmasters	.....	11,112.35	303.26	11,415.61
	Railway postal clerks	.....	1,559.39	640.22	2,199.61
	Letter carriers	.....	3,646.12	3,158.92	6,805.04
	Printing and stationery	.....	1,343.43	30.00	1,373.43
	Rent of offices	.....	177.50	.....	177.50
	Lighting offices	.....	477.84	.....	477.84
	Per diem	.....	352.00	.....	352.00
	Mail transportation	.....	2,180.83	.....	2,180.83
	Building and repairs	.....	68.00	.....	68.00
	Star-route contracts	.....	3,214.61	.....	3,214.61
	Mail messengers	.....	717.79	.....	717.79
	Miscellaneous	.....	226.49	394.06	620.55
	Total	.....	29,908.63	16,160.14	46,063.77
July 31	Balance to August account	508.87	22,777.02	23,476.98	46,762.87
		508.87	52,680.65	39,637.12	92,826.64

AUGUST, 1900.

	RECEIPTS.				
Aug. 1	Balance for July	$508.87	$22,777.02	$23,476.98	$46,762.87
9	From the treasurer of Cuba	.....	2,649.77	.....	2,649.77
18	.....do	.....	.....	43,642.73	43,642.73
	Total	508.87	25,426.79	67,119.71	93,055.37
	DISBURSEMENTS.				
	Salaries:				
	Department of posts	.....	914.82	6,810.79	7,725.61
	Clerks in post-offices	.....	203.41	9,575.54	9,778.95
	Postmasters	25.00	1,049.85	9,783.65	10,858.50
	Railway postal clerks	.....	75.09	2,129.60	2,204.69
	Letter carriers	.....	289.59	6,528.85	6,818.44
	Printing and stationery	.....	1,697.11	553.04	2,250.15
	Furniture	.....	83.00	15.00	98.00
	Rent of offices and official residence	.....	2,071.79	399.24	2,471.03
	Lighting offices	.....	295.64	297.81	593.45
	Per diem	.....	572.00	584.00	1,156.00
	Bond premiums	.....	1,038.86	.....	1,038.86
	Equipment	.....	50.63	.....	50.63
	Newspapers	.....	3.00	7.50	10.50
	Mail transportation	.....	7,208.56	2,340.07	9,548.63
	Mail bags	.....	746.65	38.76	785.41
	Letter balances and scales	.....	279.59	.....	279.59
	Postmarking and rubber stamps	.....	69.40	18.25	87.65
	Street letter boxes	.....	422.50	.....	422.50
	Transportation	.....	32.80	62.00	94.80
	Building and repairs	.....	126.19	122.60	248.79
	Star-route contracts	.....	299.08	2,083.73	2,382.76
	Mail messengers	.....	5.05	637.91	642.96
	Miscellaneous	.....	1,079.15	821.20	1,900.35
	Total	25.00	18,613.71	42,809.54	61,448.25
Aug. 31	Balance to September account	483.87	6,813.08	24,310.17	31,607.12
		508.87	25,426.79	67,119.71	93,055.37

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Receipts and disbursements—Continued.

SEPTEMBER, 1900.

		Deficiency, fiscal year—		Current fiscal year.	Total.
		1899.	1900.		
	RECEIPTS.				
Sept. 1	Balance from August	$488.87	$6,813.08	$24,310.17	$31,607.12
18	From the treasurer of Cuba	5,245.24	6,788.13	40,319.17	52,352.54
18	.....do			237.00	237.00
	Total	5,729.11	13,601.21	64,866.34	84,196.66
	DISBURSEMENTS.				
	Salaries:				
	Department of posts		131.87	5,933.75	6,065.62
	Clerks in post-offices		2.31	6,705.10	6,707.41
	Postmasters	24.72	665.24	4,661.08	5,351.04
	Railway postal clerks			1,305.30	1,305.30
	Letter carriers	23.74	3.06	4,279.88	4,306.68
	Printing and stationery	91.71	308.32	1,019.98	1,414.96
	Telegraph and cable		76.25		76.25
	Furniture			8.50	8.50
	Rent of offices	30.00	432.74	621.41	1,084.15
	Lighting offices		40.00	317.51	357.51
	Per diem		228.00	652.00	880.00
	Equipment			235.00	235.00
	Newspapers		19.00		19.00
	Mail transportation		12.00	2,564.16	2,576.16
	Mail bags			1,052.04	1,052.04
	Transportation		22.45	3.06	25.51
	Postmarking and rubber stamps			67.05	67.05
	Street letter boxes			13.40	13.40
	Building and repairs		164.50	107.88	272.38
	Star-route contracts		100.00	1,978.65	2,078.65
	Mail messengers			210.23	210.23
	Miscellaneous		721.58	904.99	1,626.57
	Total	170.17	2,922.82	32,640.92	35,733.41
30	Balance carried to October	5,558.94	10,678.89	32,225.42	48,463.25
		5,729.11	13,601.21	64,866.34	84,196.66

OCTOBER, 1900.

	RECEIPTS.				
Oct. 1	Balance from September	$5,558.94	$10,678.89	$32,225.42	$48,463.25
15	From the treasurer of Cuba		490.44	39,339.66	39,830.10
	Total	5,558.94	11,169.33	71,565.08	88,293.35
	DISBURSEMENTS.				
	Salaries:				
	Department of posts			7,372.40	7,372.40
	Clerks in post-offices			7,822.82	7,822.82
	Postmasters		114.86	7,456.70	7,571.56
	Railway postal clerks			1,796.85	1,796.85
	Letter carriers		54.29	5,515.41	5,569.70
	Telegraph and cable		16.87		16.87
	Printing and stationery		22.25	854.88	877.13
	Furniture		25.00	32.50	57.50
	Rent of post-offices		80.00	773.47	853.47
	Lighting offices		25.60	343.22	368.82
	Per diem			548.00	548.00
	Mail transportation		2,674.00	3,638.66	6,312.66
	Postmarking and rubber stamps		67.25	27.79	95.04
	Transportation			30.00	30.00
	Safes		75.28		75.28
	Building and repairs			121.34	121.34
	Star-route contractors		58.18	2,126.63	2,184.81
	Mail messengers			437.86	437.86
	Miscellaneous		62.19	982.60	1,044.79
	Total		3,275.77	39,881.13	43,156.90
31	Balance carried to November	5,558.94	7,893.56	31,683.95	45,136.45
		5,558.94	11,169.33	71,565.08	88,293.35

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Receipts and disbursements—Continued.

NOVEMBER, 1900.

		Deficiency, fiscal year—		Current fiscal year.	Total.
		1899.	1900.		
	RECEIPTS.				
Nov. 1	Balance from October	$5,558.94	$7,893.56	$31,683.95	$45,136.45
30	From the treasurer of Cuba	.....	177.46	.....	177.46
30	.....do	.....	2,012.46	37,079.07	39,091.53
	Total	5,558.94	10,083.48	68,763.02	84,405.44
	DISBURSEMENTS.				
	Salaries:				
	Department of posts	.....	.....	6,075.69	6,075.69
	Clerks in post-offices	.....	.....	6,516.09	6,516.09
	Postmasters	.....	85.26	7,043.20	7,078.46
	Railway postal clerks	.....	.....	1,679.70	1,679.70
	Letter carriers	.....	.....	4,979.28	4,979.28
	Printing and stationery	.....	.....	460.54	460.54
	Furniture	.....	15.81	4.00	19.81
	Rent of post-offices	.....	208.16	886.80	1,094.96
	Lighting post-offices	.....	.....	403.87	403.87
	Per diem	.....	.....	532.00	532.00
	Newspapers	.....	121.85	.....	121.85
	Mail transportation	.....	.....	2,902.29	2,902.29
	Postmarking and rubber stamps	.....	.....	22.86	22.86
	Safes	.....	9.00	3.00	12.00
	Transportation	.....	.....	8.42	8.42
	Building and repairs	.....	10.04	52.00	62.04
	Star-route contracts	.....	.....	2,099.79	2,099.79
	Mail messengers	.....	2.58	300.46	302.99
	Miscellaneous	.....	145.24	861.92	1,007.16
	Total	.....	547.89	34,831.91	35,379.80
30	Balance carried to December	5,558.94	9,535.59	33,931.11	49,025.64
		5,558.94	10,083.48	68,763.02	84,405.44

DECEMBER, 1900.

	RECEIPTS.				
Dec. 1	Balance from November	$5,558.94	$9,535.59	$33,931.11	$49,025.64
26	From the treasurer of Cuba	.....	2,070.75	38,070.18	40,140.93
	Total	5,558.94	11,606.34	72,001.29	89,166.57
	DISBURSEMENTS.				
	Salaries:				
	Department of posts	.....	.....	6,705.81	6,705.81
	Clerks in post-offices	.....	2.69	7,121.04	7,123.73
	Postmasters	.....	12.36	6,771.34	6,783.70
	Railway postal clerks	.....	.....	1,674.68	1,674.68
	Letter carriers	.....	.....	4,986.88	4,986.88
	Printing and stationery	.....	.....	825.19	825.19
	Furniture	.....	.....	72.70	72.70
	Rent of offices	.....	99.00	604.56	703.56
	Lighting offices	.....	31.20	396.95	428.15
	Per diem	.....	.....	468.00	468.00
	Bond premiums	.....	117.85	.....	117.85
	Equipment	.....	.....	42.00	42.00
	Mail transportation	.....	1,910.00	2,852.95	4,762.95
	Postmarking and rubber stamps	.....	3.15	76.77	79.92
	Safes	.....	2,050.46	35.99	2,086.45
	Building and repairs	.....	.....	91.84	91.84
	Star-route contracts	.....	.....	2,330.91	2,330.91
	Mail messengers	.....	5.34	338.93	344.27
	Miscellaneous	.....	41.53	871.09	912.62
	Total	.....	4,273.58	36,267.63	40,541.21
31	Balance carried to January, 1901	5,558.94	7,332.76	35,733.66	48,625.36
		5,558.94	11,606.34	72,001.29	89,166.57

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Receipts and disbursements—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

		Deficiency, fiscal year—		Current fiscal year.	Total.
		1899.	1900.		
1900.	RECEIPTS.				
July 18	From the treasurer of Cuba		$23,622.17	$39,637.12	$63,259.29
21	....do	$508.87	29,058.48		29,567.35
Aug. 9	....do		2,649.77		2,649.77
18	....do			43,642.73	43,642.73
Sept. 18	....do	5,245.24	6,788.13	40,319.17	52,352.54
18	....do			237.00	237.00
Oct. 15	....do		490.44	39,339.66	39,830.10
Nov. 30	....do		177.46		177.46
30	....do		2,012.46	37,079.07	39,091.53
Dec. 26	....do		2,070.75	38,070.18	40,140.93
	Total	5,754.11	66,869.66	238,324.93	310,948.70
	DISBURSEMENTS.				
	As per itemized sheet 1	195.17			195.17
	As per itemized sheet 2		59,536.90		59,536.90
	As per itemized sheet 3			202,591.27	202,591.27
	Total	195.17	59,536.90	202,591.27	262,323.34
	Balance to January account	5,558.94	7,332.76	35,733.66	48,625.36
		5,754.11	66,869.66	238,324.93	310,948.70

GEO. R. BUCHANAN,
Disbursing Officer, Department of Posts of Cuba.

APPENDIX B.

Post-offices in operation.

Province of—	
Habana	61
Matanzas	50
Pinar del Rio	38
Puerto Principe	9
Santa Clara	91
Santiago de Cuba	45
Total	294

Of the number shown, 34 are free-delivery offices, employing 116 carriers.

Post-offices in operation June 30, 1900	295
Post-offices established July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1900	5
Post-offices discontinued July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1900	6

Number of employees in the service.

Employed as—	Cuban.	American.	Total.
Postmasters	290	4	294
Employees (post-offices)	264	16	280
Employees (department of posts)	23	37	60
Railway postal clerks	45	.....	45
Total	622	57	679
Postmasters, post-office and department employees			679
By adding the number of employees serving under contract, we obtain the following result:			
Star-route contractors			61
Mail messengers under contract			6
Grand total of all employees			746

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Additions to and separations from the service.

	Additions.	Separations.
Departmental employees	16	24
Postmasters	63	64
Other employees	43	76
Total	122	164

Annual expenditure for salaries.

Department of posts	$80,260	Janitors and unclassified employees	4,830
Postmasters	87,331	Railway postal clerks	19,109
Clerks in post-offices	83,826	Total	339,556
Letter carriers	60,820		
Mail messengers	3,399		

Applications for positions in the service.

Americans	18
Cubans	176
Total	194
Number of special agents' reports considered and acted upon by the bureau of appointments	275
Number of cases referred to special agents	113

Allowances.

Miscellaneous purposes:	
Number	89
Amount	$3,251.96
Stated annual allowances:	
Number of offices	47
Amount	$8,758.80
Annual allowances discontinued:	
Number of offices	57
Amount	$3,388.50

Bonds.

	Number.	Amount.
Bonds in force on June 30, 1900:		
Department clerks	19	$75,000
Postmasters and acting postmasters	81	255,000
Post-office employees	91	170,000
Assistant postmasters	18	21,000
Total	209	521,000
New bonds issued from July 1, 1900, to Dec. 31, 1900:		
Department clerks	5	25,000
Postmasters and acting postmasters	91	108,700
Post-office employees	29	73,000
Total	125	206,700
Bonds canceled from July 1, 1900, to Dec. 31, 1900 (including personal bonds invalidated):		
Department clerks	10	35,000
Postmasters and acting postmasters	27	75,000
Post-office employees	30	98,500
Assistant postmasters	13	13,600
Total	80	223,100

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Bonds—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Number.	Amount.
Corporation bonds in effect June 30, 1900	209	$521,000
Corporation bonds issued July 1 to Dec. 31, 1900	57	156,700
Personal bonds issued July 1 to Dec. 31, 1900	68	50,000
	125	206,700
	334	727,700
Corporation bonds canceled July 1 to Dec. 31, 1900	75	220,500
Personal bonds invalidated July 1 to Dec. 31, 1900	5	2,600
	80	223,100
Total bonds in force Dec. 31, 1900	254	504,600

Of the 68 personal bonds furnished from July 1 to December 31, 1900, shown above, 9 cover postmasters in money-order offices.

ALBERT J. XANTEN,
Chief, Bureau of Appointments.

DECEMBER 31, 1900.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of service operated through the bureau of transportation since the annual report of June 30, 1900, to December 31, 1900.

Transportation mail service in general.

Class.	Number.	Length.	Annual cost.
		Miles.	
Star routes	61	1,289	$25,314
Steamboat routes	12	2,804.26	25,950
Railroad routes	31	1,088.16	5,244
Mail-messenger routes	5	1.91	908
Wagon-transfer routes	3	14.64	4,890
Total	112	5,197.97	62,306
Railway post-office lines	29	1,908.52	.....
Railway postal clerks	45	.....	19,100
Total expenditure per annum	.....	.....	81,406

Summary of all classes of routes.—Number of mail routes, 112; length of all routes, 5,197.97 miles; annual rate of expenditure for transportation of the mails, $62,306; miles traveled per annum, 1,612,385; rate of cost per mile of length, $11.98; rate of cost per mile traveled, 3.86 cents.

Comparison with report of June 30, 1900.—Increase in number of routes, 2; increase in length of routes, 562.59 miles; increase in annual cost of routes, $565; increase in cost per mile of length, $1.09; increase in cost per mile traveled, $0.0016.

The following are statements of each class of transportation service:

Star routes.

Province.	Number.	Mileage.	Annual cost.	Cost per mile.
Habana	9	105.13	$3,154	$30.03
Pinar del Rio	15	321.87	6,625	20.58
Matanzas	4	30	940	31.33
Santa Clara	17	214	5,415	25.30
Puerto Principe	3	162	2,760	17.03
Santiago	13	456	6,420	14.08
Total	61	1,289	25,314	19.64

Miles traveled per annum, 343,651; cost per mile traveled, 7.36 cents.

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During the six months included, five star routes were discontinued and three new ones established. Under the advertisement for contracts for star-route service, the letting of contracts to take effect July 1, 1900, caused an increase in annual cost of $676 per annum for the rates then in operation. The cost of three new routes added, $1,059, less the cost of two star routes transferred to another class, and the cost of the three others discontinued, leaves a net increase in cost of $1,315 per annum for star-route service.

Compared with June 30, 1900.

	Number.	Length.	Annual cost
		Miles.	
June 30, 1900	63	1,383.50	$23,999
December 31, 1900	61	1,289.00	25,314
Difference	−2	−94.50	+1,315

A somewhat more accurate estimate, secured since June 30, 1900, caused a reduction in mileage of 72.50 miles for the service previously reported.

Steamboat service.—Number of routes, 12; annual cost, $25,950; total length in miles, 2,804.26; annual travel (miles), 290,754.20; cost per mile of length, $9.25; cost per mile traveled, 8.2 cents.

Since the report of June 30 last, the basis of the steamboat service has been changed so materially that a comparative statement would be practically of no value. Before that date, mails were carried gratuitously by some of the lines now receiving the largest amount of pay.

Railroad service.—Number of routes, 31; annual cost, $5,244; total length (miles), 1,088.16; annual travel (miles), 952,771.

There are only 187.62 miles of railroad service paid for, the mails being carried over the remaining 900.54 miles without pay; therefore no cost per mile traveled, or per mile of length, is given.

The United Railways of Habana receive compensation at the rate of $32 per mile for 143.25 miles, or $20 per kilometer for 229.20 kilometers of their railway system for certain portions not coming under the provisions of the royal decree of September 10, 1858, amounting to $4,584 per annum.

The Nuevitas and Puerto Principe Railway is paid $660 per annum for carrying the mails over their line 44.38 miles (71.35 kilometers), or $14.88 per mile ($9.25 per kilometer).

Mail-messenger service.—Number of routes, 5; length (miles), 1.91; annual cost, $908; annual travel (miles), 2,843.18; cost per mile traveled, 31.93 cents. This service is a new feature, introduced since June 30 last. The work had been done previous to that date by the appointment of a clerk assigned to the office served, and had been reported as "clerk hire."

Wagon-transfer service.—Number of routes, 3; annual cost, $4,890; length (miles), 14.64; annual travel, 22,367; cost per mile of length, $33.40; cost per mile traveled, 21.86 cents. Compared with the statement of June 30, 1900, an increase in cost is shown of $200 per annum.

Contract lettings.—Since June 30 last there have been executed in duplicate in the English and Spanish languages 24 contracts for transporting the mails, amounting in compensation to $27,008 per annum.

Railway post-office lines.—Number of lines, 29; total mileage, 1,908.62. Since June 30 there has been a reduction of one line. An increase is shown of 30.86 miles, caused by a more accurate estimate of distances having been obtained.

Railway postal clerks.—Number of clerks, 45; total annual compensation, $19,100. A reduction is shown of one clerk and of annual compensation $300. During the past six months the railway postal clerks made 12,329 trips in performing their duties, and distributed 238,596 packages of letters and 19,219 bags of paper mail. They handled 44,606 registered packages, 6,773 registered pouches, 387 registered sacks, and 187 registered boxes.

M. H. BUNN,
Chief, Bureau of Transportation.

JANUARY 28, 1901.

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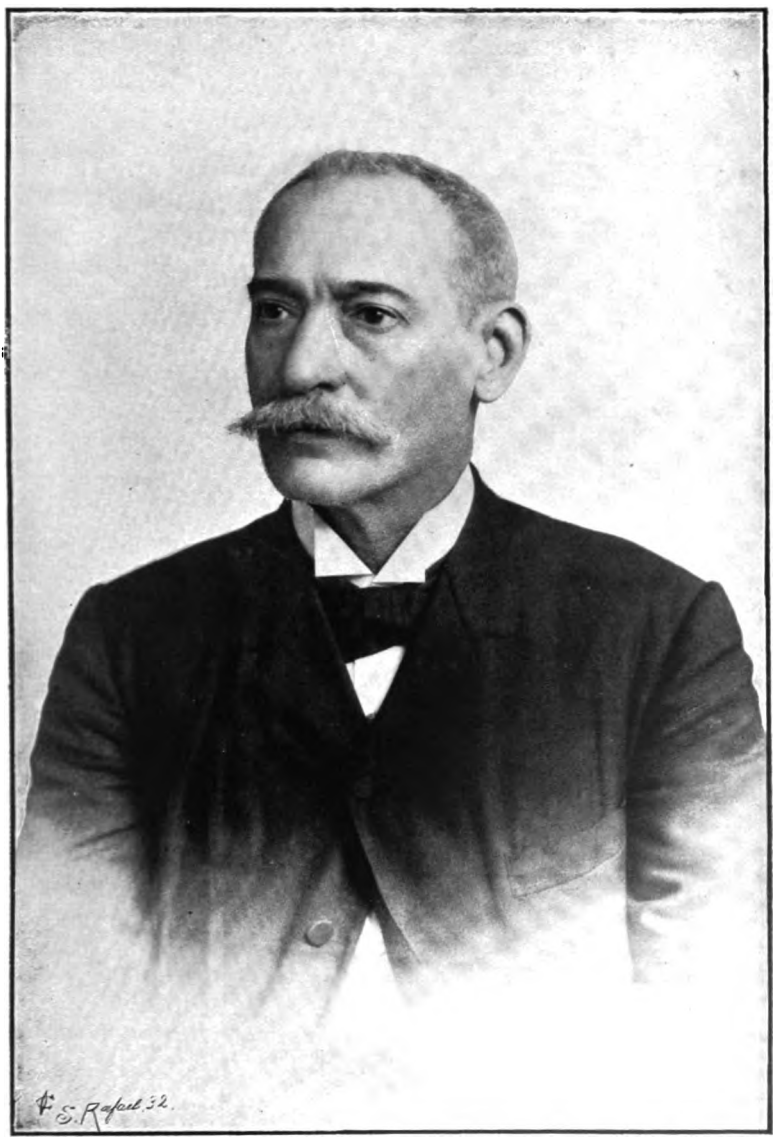

MIGUEL GENER Y RINCON, SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

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REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF JUSTICE

FROM JULY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Habana, October 31, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to place in your hands a statement showing the matters acted upon by the department of justice from the 30th of June, 1899, up to the 1st of July of the present year, 1900.

There are not comprised in this table the judicial matters which within said period of time have been acted upon by the courts and tribunals of the island, but simply those that have been decided by the offices of the department of justice.

The exclusion of the former is due to the fact that there does not exist in the department of justice the necessary data to prepare a statistical report in relation thereto.

From about the middle of August of the present year, the date on which the undersigned took charge of this department, data were being collected wherewith to prepare the said statistical report and thus rectify the omission, which is the cause of not being able to form a complete idea of judicial activity in the island. This most important work renders necessary the organization in this department of a special bureau, with sufficient number of intelligent employees, whose duty it shall be to collect and classify the information in regard to the subject which the courts and tribunals of the country must furnish the said bureau of this department.

My honorable predecessors in the department of justice have endeavored during the period of time that this report embraces, between June 30, 1899, and July 1, 1900, to meet all the requirements that have arisen in connection with the development of legal matters in Cuba. Their labor has been, in truth, meritorious and consequently worthy of sincere praise. They tried to rectify the evils they came in contact with, to prevent others, to supply legal deficiencies as far as they were able, and endeavored to adapt the legal status of the country to the new condition of things introduced in Cuba, brought about by the termination of Spanish sovereignty.

My estimable predecessors in the department of justice have constantly acted with the best intentions and earnest desire to do what was right. And the said good will and those laudable motives are perfectly apparent in the essence of the conscientious work that they performed during the mentioned period. The study of their works shows very clearly how great and deep was the interest that prompted

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them to perform the noble and high task that they imposed upon themselves of regulating matters of law and justice in the country.

The undertaking was not or is not an easy one. With the disappearance of the secular sovereignty of Spain all our judicial institutions were disorganized, as they had their roots embedded in the said sovereignty. Law regulates the life of countries. Law is essentially social. Law governs and controls social life. And if this is true it could not be conceived that after the secular political molds were broken, into which Cuban society was cast, our legal institutions should remain permanently and intangibly intact. The political order of things which for four centuries prevailed in Cuba having been essentially modified, the sovereignty that served as a foundation having been destroyed, the necessity of modifying legal procedure became and continues to be absolutely needed. Cuba can not easily and methodically make progress in political advance hampered by embarrassing legal methods. Judicial forms should not be the same in countries subject to the colonial system as in countries that have succeeded in freeing themselves from the dominion of the nation that controlled them, from the fact of the latter being the metropolis. The judicial forms that were perchance good, or at least adequate for Cuba as a colony of Spain, could not be so in a like manner for Cuba emancipated from Spanish control.

Thus doubtless the matter was understood by the former secretaries; for which reason they took in hand the judicial organisms, at times modifying them and at times adapting them to the necessities or conveniences of the new order of things brought about by the ruin and disappearance of Spanish power.

From this point of view the work of the former secretaries was essentially revolutionary, as is and must be the case with the work of the present secretary and of those who may succeed him in his thorny and difficult position. The Cuban revolution, like all other revolutions, destroyed many things that were not in accordance with the spirit that brought it about. But at the same time that destruction was carried out it was necessary to go on rebuilding. The reconstruction due after demolition should immediately follow it.

Two methods could be followed for the renewal of the legal status of the country—one consisting in conjointly re-forming our institutions; the other consisted in making partial reforms as required by the public necessity or convenience. This latter method is the one that must necessarily be followed, because it is the most convenient and most proper; the most practical, because the study and preparation of an entire code would be evidently a most complex and complicated work, requiring much time, perhaps entire years, to complete. On the other hand, there are less difficulties in the partial reformation of the law. Besides, the new order of things upon which Cuba has entered offers new necessities, brings up new problems to be solved quickly in order that collective or private interests may not be caused to suffer injury.

Therefore the necessity of slowly commencing the reformation of judicial institutions of colonial times was demanded in the direction of a new political organization, a new judicial organization, and new laws for new times.

This necessity of changing the colonial laws was demanded, besides, by a high political ideal. If here the colonial laws should be left intact, if the old judicial régime were adhered to, it would result that

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the revolution would be exclusively limited to the expulsion of Spain from Cuba; to a mere, although transcendental, political change in the government of the island. If this were the case the people would not receive from the revolution all the benefits to which they are entitled, inasmuch as in essence the laws of the vanquished régime would continue to exist.

The effects of the Cuban revolution and of the war that the United States engaged in against Spain to save Cuba to the cause of humanity, liberty, and of civilization, reestablishing in our island the reign of order and conscience, must of necessity be felt in all parts of our legal life, as the revolution in Cuba was not solely for the purpose of putting one government in the place of another, one bureaucracy in the place of another bureaucracy, but was for the purpose of establishing some institutions in the place of other ones.

Therefore the work of reform and of adaptation is that which has been carried out and which should be continued. On these lines the task of the department of justice has been constant since the 1st of January, 1899, and there has been no lack of continuity in the lapse of time between June 30 of said year and July 1 of the present year of 1900. A considerable number of orders have been issued, all tending to solve some difficulty, some problem, or to meet a necessity or convenience of general character.

Within the period of time to which this report refers there were received in the offices of the department of justice 8,595 records, and 6,544 subjects were acted upon. The section of registry and notarial matters received besides 3,088 records and dispatched 1,658. The difference between the number of those received and those dispatched comprises notifications and communications addressed to these offices. In the annexed tables may be seen the details relating to the above figures.

Among the orders issued upon the recommendation of the department of justice in the aforesaid period of time the following ones from their importance are worthy of being borne in mind: The order relating to the inscription of marriages, to which the decree of May 31, 1899, refers; the order whereby articles 398 and 400 of the penal code, establishing penalties for those who bribe or try to bribe public employees, are modified; the order relating to witnesses for the State; the very logical order whereby it is ordered that the total time of provisional imprisonment, when it relates to crimes punishable with correctional or like penalties, be deducted from the latter, and one-half of the said time of provisional imprisonment when it relates to more severe penalties; the order providing that church certificates may be substituted by sworn testimony in matrimonial matters, and that those that have for their object the inscription of births be instituted before municipal courts; the order requiring that in penal establishments the convicts shall only be employed in the cleaning, repair, and care of said establishments and of the lands that surround them or belong to them; the order providing that at the request of a merchant an order for a preventive attachment of properties of another merchant may be issued without the necessity of any document, the oath of the petitioner being sufficient; the order declaring that persons over 23 years of age may marry without the necessity of securing parental consent; the order declaring that only alleged pardon will annul action or penalty if the latter has been already imposed on the culprit, the said pardon to con-

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sist in the marriage of the culprit with the injured female: the order declaring that the intervention of solicitors at courts and tribunals ceases to be obligatory, the parties to the suit having the right to appear for themselves, or by means of an attorney, who may be a solicitor, a lawyer, or any other person who is in the enjoyment of his civil rights; the order creating correctional courts; the order tending to protect animals from the cruelty of man; the order regulating the right to a change of venue for the purpose of preventing the abuses that were being committed in connection therewith, and many others of more or less importance, but all of them of positive necessity and convenience.

Taking into consideration the immense number of cases that come to the offices of the department of justice for proper solution, the careful and conscientious study that must be given them, and the limited number of employees at the present time available, it would be convenient to pay higher salaries in order that they, stimulated by a just remuneration, may persist in complying with their duties with all exactness and diligence. At the time that the present secretary of justice was appointed to the said position the budget of the department of justice amounted to the modest sum of $35,500. Afterwards there were created positions for one official and two clerks, the same causing an increase of $2,600 in the said budget. The importance and delicacy of the work performed in the offices of the department of justice, in which is concentrated, so to speak, the judicial life of the country, make obligatory on the part of the employees such scrupulous care and force them to put forth such ardent efforts in the study and solving of the questions that constantly arise in this department that the amount of work they perform and the smallness of their salaries can not but be noticeable. No personal interest prompts the present secretary to recommend an increase of salary to the employees in the offices under his charge, as from now he declares that in so far as he is concerned he would not collect the increase that might be assigned to his position.

The political régime prevailing in Cuba can be no excuse for omitting to essentially reform the legal institutions that govern the country. The said institutions should be gradually modified in order to put them in harmony with the new order of things which commenced with the disappearance of Spanish dominion in the Antilles. If the said institutions should continue to exist without any change the old Spanish spirit of colonization would continue to prevail, notwithstanding the transcendental occurrences that brought about the final retirement of Spain from the American continent. One of the causes that delayed social progress in Hispano-American countries in the first years of their independence was the fact that nearly all the legal organisms of colonial times were upheld or continued, under the erroneous belief that everything was ended by putting a native government where formerly there had been a Spanish one, and placing a native bureaucracy where there had been a Spanish bureaucracy. The theory that no change should be made in the laws until such time as there should exist a definite government in Cuba was completely inacceptable and has so been understood by everybody, as it has not been followed at any time from and after the 1st day of January, 1899, on which the United States assumed supreme control of the island. Apart from the fact that it was not possible to state with precision the date

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on which the country might be able to institute its final organisms of government, the necessity became pressing to modify certain laws in which the spirit of the old colonial régime prevailed, a system which meant the political subordination of Cuba to the controlling power of Spain. There was a necessity for adopting what was good and changing what was bad. This is what has been done. Only political passion or the spirit of routine could hide such a pressing necessity. With it the rights of the future government of Cuba were in no wise curtailed, which government can always carry out in due time any work of reformation that it may judge to be advantageous to public interests, and at the same time the requirements of the present time have been met. The pretension of some people that the intervening government could have limited itself to the maintenance of order within the country and to friendly relations with foreign countries was inadmissible, not only for the reasons stated, but also because when the United States assumed the functions of government in Cuba there was not in the island any government elected or chosen by the entire people of the island, and such a government not existing the United States could not but govern this country in order that it might not fall into anarchy; and to govern it with tact it was necessary to throw aside all that which was antagonistic to good government.

Therefore, the undersigned secretary believes that, without detriment to what at the proper time the future government of Cuba may decide upon, the one which at the present time rules the destinies of the country should not neglect to fulfill its mission of modifying or reforming the laws that required to be modified or reformed. The work of all governments must of necessity be incessant, and there is no visible reason to place a limit thereupon in the present case. Social life in its complex organizations offers problems and necessities that must be solved and met without delay in order that collective interests may not suffer injury. The public power should not shirk the difficulties, but serenely meet them face to face, study them well, and solve them in the best manner. The policy of delays is not a convenient one when matters are treated that from their nature demand an immediate settlement. To put off the solving of a problem, under these circumstances, is something detrimental to the public welfare. When everything goes forward around us; when we completely revolve in the solid and splendid orbit of North American civilization; when the stupendous and continual progress of the United States attracts us with irresistible force, as is shown by the lively interest with which we study the causes of its prodigious development, and the reflexive impulse that causes us to examine its institutions for the purpose of adapting them as far as possible to our country, taking into consideration the peculiarities of the latter; when hundreds of young Cubans are receiving their education in the said republic, with which we are every day in more close and intimate relations; when the North American spirit and culture penetrates all the pores of the social body; when contact with a people of moral and material life so energetic as that of the North American commences to favoraby influence our mental and social status it would be folly for us to remain stationary, as if resting from the fatigues of the revolution at the time when everything invites and excites us to break away from the legal atmosphere in which we lived during the time of Spanish dominion.

Naturally this does not mean to say that we should at once change

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our entire organization, pulling up by the roots the principles of our former legislation. What it does mean to say is that we should confer upon the Cuban people the legal institutions that they need in order to make rapid progress on the road to their harmonious development. What it does mean to say is that life being the right of everybody, as an illustrious thinker has stated, and life being subject to changes, ours having radically changed in consequence of the destruction of the Spanish dominion in Cuba, the right which regulated and constituted our social existence can not remain inactive. New forms of political life demand new forms of law.

Inspired by these wholesome and patriotic theories, the present secretary of justice will endeavor in future, as he has up to the present time, to study and recommend such reforms as he may consider beneficial to legal knowledge in Cuba, facilitating contracts, and the assertion of rights before the courts of justice.

Social life consists of interchange of interests, of transactions; and only by means of laws that affect the inherent and natural phenomena of every community is it possible to fully carry out the ends demanded by the necessities of people in orderly, harmonious, and progressive communities.

The undersigned secretary, being convinced of the virtue of such a work, will endeavor to carry it out serenely and thoughtfully, having always the welfare of his country in view and not aspiring to anything more, as a man and as a patriot, than a satisfied conscience.

Yours, respectfully,

MIGUEL GENER, *Secretary.*

The MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Statistical report of business during the fiscal year from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

SENT.

Destination.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total annual.
Administrative council	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Military government	77	103	87	69	77	136	82	72	68	70	92	106	1,039
Department of public instruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....	1	1	.....	18
Department of state and government	63	82	67	81	96	91	107	37	65	65	50	45	849
Department of finance	9	51	43	21	14	15	51	31	23	23	15	25	321
Department of agriculture, commerce, and industry	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Department of public works	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	3	2	3	2	2	.....	18
Supreme court	5	3	3	2	4	2	3	6	6	25	13	6	78
Fiscal's office of the supreme court	3	2	5	2	4	2	6	6	13	9	3	6	61
Audiencia of Habana	139	160	131	131	109	90	97	47	92	79	90	97	1,262
Audiencia of Matanzas	27	69	38	32	28	19	5	27	13	9	24	27	318
Audiencia of Santa Clara	40	58	41	22	52	23	15	13	28	35	27	37	391
Audiencia of Santiago de Cuba	15	24	34	30	23	16	9	14	12	19	23	21	240
Audiencia of Puerto Principe	8	14	11	6	8	24	4	5	2	3	8	7	100
Audiencia of Pinar del Rio	8	17	14	14	12	6	10	14	12	6	11	8	132
Fiscals of audiencias	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	12
Provincial governments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	4	.....	.....	1	24

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Statistical report of business during the fiscal year from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900—Continued.

SENT—Continued.

Destination.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total annual.
Archbishopric of Santiago de Cuba	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bishopric	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Consuls	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Judges of first instance	6	5	21	9	17	12	27	28	9	13	11	16	174
Municipal judges	2	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	14
Municipal mayors	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	20	.....	2	2	.....	.....	28
Director of posts	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Postmaster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Incorporated society of Amigos del Pais	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Penitentiary	52	23	9	12	1	7	1	2	31	59	47	10	254
Jails	12	18	4	11	70	27	7	4	4	21	23	8	209
Pardons	33	5	33	33	37	33	9	6	7	1	.....	33	230
Ship inspector	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Director of the gazette	21	23	14	17	16	15	.....	.....	.....	4	2	4	116
Registrars of property	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Chief of signal corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Private	24	183	41	48	36	35	39	83	40	39	31	20	629
Total	549	850	600	546	611	561	589	408	488	487	475	485	6,544

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Judicial matters	797	887	660	623	534	478	440	297	354	427	588	465	6,545
Matters not judicial	62	156	113	94	66	77	273	220	204	123	112	120	1,620
Registry	20	47	37	34	35	39	52	34	24	17	46	45	430
Total	879	1,090	810	751	635	589	765	551	582	567	746	630	8,595

SENT.

Judicial matters	543	639	515	442	443	430	303	199	319	390	422	413	5,058
Matters not judicial	6	211	85	104	168	131	236	204	119	97	53	72	1,486
Total	549	850	600	546	611	561	539	403	438	487	475	485	6,544

Section of registry and notarial matters—Statistical report of business during the fiscal year from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

RECEIVED.

Military government	41	Provincial governments	2
Department of state and government	66	Judges of first instance	1,552
Department of finance	38	Municipal judges	620
Department of public instruction	1	Postmaster	1
Office of the president of the supreme court	6	Registrars of property	60
Audiencia of Habana	145	Deanery of the notaries' associations	157
Audiencia of Matanzas	110	Notaries	31
Audiencia of Santiago de Cuba	63	Municipal mayors	5
Audiencia of Santa Clara	60	Paymaster of headquarters of Pinar del Rio	1
Audiencia of Puerto Principe	29	Private	61
Audiencia of Pinar del Rio	38		
Fiscals of audiencia	1	Total	3,088

SENT.

Military government	56	Judges of first instance	508
Department of state and government	72	Municipal judges	846
Department of finance	37	Registrars of property	63
Audiencia of Habana	96	Notaries	11
Audiencia of Matanzas	69	Deanery of notaries' associations	114
Audiencia of Pinar del Rio	41	Private	113
Audiencia of Santiago de Cuba	44		
Audiencia of Santa Clara	61	Total	1,658
Audiencia of Puerto Principe	27		

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Statistical report of business during the fiscal year from July 1, 1899 to June 30, 1900.

RECEIVED.

Sent by—	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total annual.
Military government	188	347	191	140	140	165	149	95	68	60	77	118	1,738
Department of public instruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	2	.....	9
Department of state and government	11	23	37	28	51	33	90	42	54	43	75	51	538
Department of finance	4	4	9	9	5	3	16	20	17	3	15	14	119
Department of agriculture, commerce, and industry	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Department of public works	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	1	8
Supreme court	13	15	29	34	19	14	19	42	20	40	57	52	354
Fiscal's office of the supreme court	5	1	12	9	3	7	21	6	23	13	13	17	130
Audiencia of Habana	204	219	220	238	171	144	190	80	131	124	158	139	2,018
Audiencia of Matanzas	79	92	74	70	43	43	30	47	31	26	49	39	623
Audiencia of Santa Clara	34	51	59	38	56	37	42	33	37	22	44	44	497
Audiencia of Santiago de Cuba	16	16	8	.....	11	24	11	1	5	11	13	11	127
Audiencia of Puerto Principe	15	5	11	23	10	17	8	15	8	5	9	6	132
Audiencia of Pinar del Rio	17	28	30	23	23	15	21	32	18	25	21	18	271
Fiscals of audiencia	1	4	3	3	2	4	5	3	4	.....	2	4	35
Provincial governments	9	1	4	8	5	1	13	3	7	4	2	2	59
Archbishopric of Santiago de Cuba	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bishopric	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Consuls	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Judges of first instance	16	22	23	18	16	8	20	31	17	16	23	19	229
Municipal judges	3	12	3	5	3	.....	1	2	2	1	2	.....	34
Municipal mayors	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	12	4	4	2	.....	1	32
Director of posts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deanery of the notaries' associations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	1	.....	3	10
Incorporated society of Amigos del Pais	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Penitentiary	54	25	7	11	3	6	2	2	28	47	56	8	249
Jails	8	16	8	11	6	4	4	5	5	19	21	7	114
Pardons	162	121	55	52	53	35	57	43	55	80	62	35	810
Ship inspector	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Director of the bureau of vaccination	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Director of the gazette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
General archives	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3
Lawyers' Association of Puerto Principe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Statistics	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Court solicitors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Court recorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Forensic doctors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Collector of customs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chief sanitary officer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chief of secret police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Private	35	82	23	29	15	22	45	35	43	23	40	38	430
Total	879	1,090	810	751	635	589	765	551	582	567	746	630	8,595

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REPORT

OF

MIGUEL GENER, SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Habana, March 19, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with the contents of your official communication of the 22d of December, 1900, I have the honor to present you a report in regard to the interior administration of this department during the second six months of 1900, and the work done during that period.

One of the reasons I have had to delay the presentation of this report is the work which we have had to contend with in order to prepare the tables of matters attended to during the second six months of 1900, which I attach hereto, and the fact that these are the first tables of this kind prepared in this department of justice since January 1, 1899. We did not reckon on the necessary elements to prepare them with the required rapidity, while the proceedings and records of said six months were neither separated nor marked in a distinct manner, and it became necessary to take up the records in this department one by one in order to take note of same. This had not only to be done with the proceedings of the six months, but with the oldest ones filed in this office in connection with which any action had been taken during the same period. I thought, however, that it was worth while to undertake the task, and after same has been completed my belief has been confirmed, as the tables are not only of a positive circumstantial and statistical value, inasmuch as they present with precise clearness the figures absolutely and proportionately relating to the works during said six months duly classified, but they constitute an unquestionable proof that the department of justice is the most important department of those which form the central government of this island.

Besides the characteristic function which, in view of its nature, corresponds to same, which embodies the high inspection of the system and administrative function of the tribunals, of the registries and of notaries, and of the final cognizance of questions and controversies occurring in said connection, the new system established since the 1st of January, 1899, has not only caused an increase of its own functions, which is due to the institution of the present era of administrative reorganization, but new functions of great moment which ere this were not considered among the attributes of the executive corps or were in charge of the general administrative council as the consulting body of the general government. One of these new attributes is the taking cognizance of the complaints against the tribunals of justice in judicial matters, whether civil or criminal, which, although they have

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given a considerable amount of work, have in fact contributed to the improvement of the existing institutions. Of the 109 complaints which were definitely disposed of during the six months, all the civil ones were declared unjustified, as they did not show any manifest infraction of legal rulings, although some were erroneous and malicious interpretations of the law, and because the Government should not revoke judicial decisions. Of the criminal ones, those which have not been disposed of for identical motives against the complainants have been decided by pardon in their favor. But this did not prevent that the necessary investigations be made with the necessary amplitude to conscientiously and thoroughly study all the questions and to obtain also some effective benefit for the administration of justice, as although the complaints in order to conform to the rulings in force were declared unjustified, some of them, as a matter of equity, have suggested the establishment of certain reforms or the adoption of advisable measures for good administration. Another of the new attributes of this department is to take cognizance of matters which, under the heading of "Sundry matters," appear in the table of the section of jurisprudence. This class includes all important matters referred by the other departments of the central government to this department for information; and the number of them should not receive as much consideration as their importance, as the only matters referred to this department by the others are those which entail great responsibility, because the opinion of this office being generally the one which decides in these matters its responsibility is greater, and because whenever this department expresses an opinion in such matters it presents the definite resolutions already written with the scrupulousness required in order to avoid any misinterpretations and after the special labor that the preparation demands. This function formerly belonged to the general administrative council existing during Spanish rule, and the great number of matters of the greatest importance disposed of by the administrative council are not herein included, which council, although having a certain relation to this department, inasmuch as the secretary is the president of same, forms an independent department, of which the president and the fiscal of the supreme court form part as members, who for this reason are obliged to stand a considerable increase of work, generally done after business hours, which entitles said functionaries to a recompense from the government by assigning to them a gratification or extra salary in accordance with the importance of said works and services. And another important new function of this office is the preparation of all provisions of common law which the government issues, a function which, on account of the little stability of the present conditions and changes in that respect, and on account of the natural discretion required, implies more responsibility for this department than for any of the others.

From the table of proportions and general recapitulation of the section of judicial matters, you can see, first, that the daily average of matters disposed of in this section was 41.61 communications received, 27.77 forwarded, 27.61 decrees signed by me or by the subsecretary, and 13.85 issues disposed of; second, that 81 per cent of the matters referred have been disposed of by said section, and third, that during the six months the section received 6,295 communications, 4,220 were forwarded, 4,214 decrees have been signed, 710 issues remain awaiting decision, while 2,084 were disposed of.

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You will easily understand by the above facts how shortly after I took charge of this department I was obliged to ask you for an increase of the personnel. And although it be important to declare here that the work of the six months was performed by the employees whom I found here when I took charge, when I saw that said personnel, in spite of its great endeavors and of working far into the hours of the night, could dispose of but 81 per cent of the matters and that the six months were closed with 710 matters awaiting resolution, having to be carried forward, I hastened to recommend to you the creation of 12 additional positions, which you kindly granted.

A certain feeling of opposition has arisen against the administration of the undersigned secretary; but the opponents belonged rather to political factions, and a professional one, than to the general nucleus of the population of the island. On one part the spirit of partisanship has worked against the present secretary of justice, who belongs to a determined political party. On the other part, the passions excited by the competency among those engaged in the same profession must be taken into consideration whenever selfishness gets the best of fellowship. Generally said passions are more alive against a colleague who has succeeded in the strife for subsistence and attained a height which his competitors have not been able to reach. What affords a certain character to the administration of the undersigned secretary is the spirit of reform which predominates in same. Aware intimately of the peremptory necessity of renewing our antiquated juridic systems, as they are incompatible with the progress of the times and with the new condition of affairs initiated in Cuba as a consequence of its emancipation from Spain, I have upheld as secretary of justice the banner of reform which I raised when I was dean of the college of lawyers of Habana, at the end of 1898, in this old corporation of the State. The judicial policy, essentially of reform, which I then defended against the spirit of routine and party, is the one which I have sustained in the position which I at present occupy and which I endeavor to gradually implant with calm and meditation. The good of this policy is eloquently proved by the circumscribed and personal nature of the opposition raised against it. Said opposition scarcely went beyond the limits of the city of Habana, and no one can fail to see that, more than the work, what has been combated is the political representation which its author at present has, and which at random, without any foundation and to the detriment of truth, they have tried to attribute to him in the past, in colonial times. It is also just to admit that the impartial opinion of the country, that immense majority which in all countries forms the neutral bulk of society, has received with grace the policy of reform which the department of justice has been carrying out, and said policy has been treated with favor within as well as without the country, while it has even been applauded in the ex-metropolis, whether in Congress by renowned Republican deputies or in the press by such popular newspapers as El Imparcial, El Heraldo de Madrid, and El Diario de Barcelona.

On the other side one can see that the acceptation of impartial opinion of the reforms realized or recommended by the department of justice, has been favorable.

Everybody felt the necessity of gradually modifying, after careful study, the judicial institutions that we derived from the colony; not only because they did not fill the requirements of the predominating

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juridic civilization but also because, after the political reforms of the Cuban society having been so radically changed, its judical system could no longer last. The judicial structure can not be the same in countries subordinated to the metropolitan rule of another country differently organized, as in those which have broken the colonial ties which bound them. The colonial laws were based on the principal theory of dependence, and could not tally with the system which the revolution against the sovereignty of Spain has furnished to Cuba, a revolution which was terminated by the war which the United States waged to free the island from the jurisdiction of the European people which possessed it by reason of the mere fact that it discovered and conquered same. It was therefore necessary or at least a great convenience to undertake with earnestness the reformation of our judicial institutions in order that they should not be in the way of the economical and social development of the people of Cuba in the ample and intense collective life which has commenced for it since it ceased to be submitted to the dominion of Spain.

This explains, I repeat, the acceptation which the policy of reform instituted by the department of justice has generally met; from which policy positive advantages are derived, as well as indisputable benefits for the people of the island; a policy which has only been combatted by the most exaggerated representatives of the contrary parties, those who are prejudiced by same in their personal interests and a few persons who are influenced by the spirit of routine, the merciless enemy of all reformers and of all reforms. But as the mind of the people becomes more calm and reason recovers its control over the aberrations due to passion they will gradually understand that they constitute an exception, the good and disinterestedness which have prompted the purpose and the labor of the secretary of justice.

This purpose is vigorously shown in the reforms which he has already carried out, as well as in those which are still submitted to study and the approval of the military government of the island. Who has not blamed the secretary of justice for the administrative destitution of the president of the civil chamber of the audiencia of Habana? Said measure notwithstanding was indispensable, not only to obtain that in future the principles of the law be respected, which should not be applied or interpreted in such a way that it be a decided outrage to right, and finally resulting in iniquity, but also to strengthen the different systems of the government, at present too demoralized, and reestablish a discreet discipline in the judicial order. The action caused a sensation which had naturally to happen, as it was the first time that public power in Cuba civilly struck at powerful entities. This just resolution produced a certain animosity, a certain dissatisfaction among certain high social elements, but the people saw with pleasure that the corrective does not only exist for the modest classes of society. A very small minority bitterly blamed the action of necessary energy shown in said occasion, but the majority showed satisfaction.

The Government satisfied a long-felt social necessity by publishing the order in connection with protection to property. Only bad faith, associated with an unheard-of facility, could deny the iniquitous attempts that the greed of private parties and the insolence of some judicial functionaries were for a long time used in Cuba against the property owners or legitimate possessors of city and rural properties. Such abuses were nothing else but a great scandal in their rottenness,

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which vitiated our judicial atmosphere and which poisoned our juridic life. Honest citizens who by virtue of legitimate titles had properties, saw themselves, without pity or legitimate cause, perturbed in the possession of same or despoiled of their property. And it often happened that when the party disturbed or despoiled succeeded in obtaining protection and their restitution by the proper authority, the writ of protection was not complied with, because the spoiler or perturber would establish against him an appeal which was freely heard and therefore the just resolution could not be complied with for a long time, while the despoiler enjoyed the products in the meantime. It also frequently happened that the embargo of property belonging to a third who was not a party to the suit nor indebted, was requested for the purpose of placing him in the alternative of instituting a long and expensive action of intervention, or to give money to the person laying the embargo in order to induce the latter to desist from the interdiction he had requested and obtained. This great and inveterate immorality had been eradicated by the order of protection which at my request was published by the military government of the island. Some protests were made against said moralizing order. It was natural that this should happen. It was a source of illicit gains which public power stopped; and those who either in a direct or indirect manner derived a living from it had necessarily to turn against the hand which held them back in the name of right and morals.

Similar motives of morality prompted the issue of the order in regard to the inscription of commercial and industrial establishments in the mercantile registry, in order to stop another source of corrupted gains, which consisted in the misrepresentation of the true situation of some of those establishments in order to obtain credit or advances from firms of good standing, and when the latter decided to liquidate they would find that their debtors were insolvent or apparently so, because they had transferred in a deceptive manner their establishments, while they still continued shamelessly keeping said establishments as mere clerks when formerly they were the proprietors of same.

The suppression of judicial recapitulations named "memorandums," is one of the number of reforms to be appreciated which have been carried out during the six months to which I have referred. Public opinion received with great joy this reform, long anticipated. The preparation of the memorandums considerably retarded final action in law suits, which became accumulated by the dozens in the archives of the tribunals awaiting the preparation of said unnecessary document, which was of no utility to the magistrates and conscientious lawyers who always studied judicial matters of the originals from the records themselves, without having much faith in the recapitulations called "memorandums."

It will be forever a glory for the government of intervention and a great honor for me, to have published the order introducing in our legislation the immortal institution of the habeas corpus. By this institution the personality of the citizen has become settled, giving him efficacious guaranties against arbitrary arrest or imprisonment. In future, individual liberty will be more respected here, and the private party or the authority who arrests a citizen will have to bring him before the proper tribunal stating the motives or reasons that he had to do so. In a country like this where such a sacred right as

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individual liberty has always been looked at with scorn and has always been treated with contempt, the so admirable habeas corpus of the Anglo-Saxons will be a repressive measure of incalculable value.

The decree was also deserving of applause which the military government issued, at the request of the undersigned secretary, granting the judges of first instance, in places where there existed no correctional judges, and to municipal judges where there were neither of said functionaries, the jurisdiction established among us by order No. 213. As time shall elapse, the immense advantages from correctional courts will become more evident. There exists a considerable number of punishable acts which, in view of their nature and of their slightness, as they constitute slight offenses against juridic order, should not be the object of a complicated judicial instruction, and should neither be brought for cognizance and resolution before the superior tribunals, such as the audiencias are in Cuba. In order to punish the authors of such acts a rapid procedure is sufficient, of a very summary nature, before a judge assisted by a jury in cases of slight offense, when it be thus requested by the accused. It would not be possible to allow the latter to raise questions of competency or of objection, nor to appeal against the sentence of the judge, as if this were permitted they would always do so maliciously in order to delay the trial, thus putting off the passing of a final sentence and the imposition of the penalty, which would be in opposition to the rapid and executive nature of correctional justice. Against the abuses and arbitrariness of the judges there are the actions for civil responsibility, disciplinary jurisdiction of the Government and its prerogative of pardon. And I have, however, to loyally declare that the institution of said correctional tribunals would be more successful and efficacious in its resolutions if, instead of the two jurors, not lawyers, elected at random to assist the judge, they were lawyers with salaries, elected by the Government in competitive examination or according to relative merits. In this way the charge would not be onerous and it would derive the benefit of the technical fitness of those filling same.

In regard to order No. 487, series 1900, for the establishment of easy formalities for the inscription of religious marriages which had previously been granted legal force, an important reform was introduced, which consisted in modifying, in accordance with the high principles of equity and justice, article 311 of the penal code in force. This article provided punishment for falsifications by private parties of official or public documents, letters of exchange, or any other kind of commercial documents, in view of the mere fact of having done so. Said falsifications are those enumerated in article 310 of the above-mentioned legal collection. Judged in the light of juridic philosophy, same was unacceptable, as cruel, and as contrary to good moral and legal principles. The theory of being punishable merely because it was a public document, that in which the falsification was made by any citizen as a private party, without any malice, without any intention of injuring or offending; a falsification made without detriment to a third, and not even with intention of causing same; perhaps quite contrary, with a deliberate purpose of doing good, of creating a benefit in his favor. According to said reform, such falsifications will be punishable only whenever they be made to the detriment of a third, or with the intention of causing it. If a person, for instance, fails to tell the truth in stating facts, but does so without

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detriment to anybody, without intention of causing any prejudice, he shall have realized an act which falls under the jurisdiction of his conscience, but which can not fall under the jurisdiction of positive law. And if he fail to tell the truth through neglect or ignorance, or because he wishes to favor a third, instead of prejudicing him, then the act is not even censurable within the equity which stands above the law, and conscience absolves in such a case, because a criminal intention does not exist, which is an integral element of crime and of its responsibility. The same offense, when realized in a private document, did not constitute a crime, according to article 314 of said code, but in the event that it were committed to the detriment of a third, or with intention of causing it. Why, therefore, should it constitute a crime for the mere fact that it was committed by a private party in a public document? They are in the same condition as the functionaries who, having the right to hear oaths, authorize documents. Any falsification committed by them will be still punished to the full extent of the law (article 310), as otherwise the power vested in them would be violated and denaturalized, and would fail to constitute a guaranty in case of contracts.

In forensic circles and in the public in general the order of your government abolishing the stamps called "bastanteo y acceptación de poder" produced an excellent effect, said stamps representing an onerous exaction and greatly shared with the old "papel sellado," which was required in cases of notarial documents and judicial proceedings, in the deep antipathy of public opinion. In said order a great liberal reform was introduced, exempting the Cuban lawyers belonging to guilds from being compelled to join the associations existing in the college of lawyers, true remnants of those hideous corporations of the Middle Ages which prevented from working those who did not belong to them. The dissolution of colleges of lawyers as official corporations was the breaking of a heavy chain which imprisoned the liberty of professional practice, without taking into consideration that said corporations of the State had fallen under certain political influences which destroyed the ends for which they were created. This measure obtained the approval and applause of public opinion, and even those of the immense majority of lawyers; and there were colleges such as that of Matanzas which at the time of dissolving gave a vote of grace to the Government for having issued same, redeeming the lawyers of said burdensome servitude, which deprived them of the free practice of their profession in the whole island.

The government of intervention, which can justly be proud of having instituted the gratuitous administration of justice in the supreme court and in the audiencias by assigning salaries to the functionaries, has made a step in advance in this ample and beautiful road of gratuitous justice by issuing the important order reorganizing the subaltern personnel of the courts of first instance and instruction, and fixing an adequate remuneration. Not a single time has criticism or censure dared raise its voice against the long-wished-for moralizing reform which brings us nearer an ideal which seems difficult of realization in this country. Said measure avoids that the notaries and their auxiliaries and clerks lend their services gratuitously in criminal matters which was a perennial source of immorality, as those functionaries who derived a living from their work had to use illicit means in order to make up for the lack of legal remuneration to which they were condemned.

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The same moralizing character is evidenced by the order published as a consequence of the reform to which I have just referred, punishing litigants wrongfully bringing action. In few countries of the world would the necessity have been more intensely felt than in this, of putting a check on people who, conscientiously knowing that they lacked reason, instituted proceedings unjust and aggravating, with refined malice, against citizens of wealth for the purpose of extorting money. In the fight between insolvent and wealthy litigants the former had nothing to lose while the latter were compelled to pay the expenses to defend their rights boldly attacked, this without any hopes of indemnification. This will no longer take place, as any litigant declared to have wrongfully instituted action will have to choose between paying the costs to which he be condemned or to suffer subsidiary imprisonment.

In regard to the department of registers of property and notaries, the respective section has undergone a great improvement, and same has been reorganized during the last month of 1900. And in this respect I consider it of moment to insert some of the paragraphs of the report presented to me by its chief:

REGISTERS OF PROPERTY.

This important service was really abandoned to such an extent that the section lacked particulars in regard to the functionaries in charge of said offices, so much so that there was no record as to who had appointed some of them.

As to these deficiencies I can assure you of their disappearance, as at present all the registrars have their respective records, where the data appear which are indispensable to ascertain the capacity in which they perform duties and the bonds that they have furnished in accordance with the legislation governing the matter.

Nothing is of more importance than a complete knowledge of the condition of real estate and the statistics intrusted to the hands of the registrars of property, as from the accuracy of the items one can form an exact idea as to the future of real estate, as to its transfer, mortgages on same, and their redemption.

In the section there are no other statistical data complete in regard to the registers of property than those corresponding to the year 1899, which work was done by my predecessor, Mr. Cirilo Pouble, who, with zeal and intelligence not usually displayed, surmounted the difficulty due to the scarcity of data furnished.

In order to close what I have to say in regard to registers of property, I beg to say that these are mainly in charge of functionaries provisionally appointed, an evil the existence of which is due to the general confusion in the affairs of public administration and the lack of experience of those in charge of the immediate vigilance of the enforcement of the regulations in force.

But all the evils will soon disappear which still exist, with the application of the contents of Order No. 471, series 1900, which will put this section in a condition to require the most strict compliance with all the good rulings that the legislation on mortgage contains.

NOTARIES.

Requirements of a public nature induced the Government to publish Order No. 112, series 1900, with a view to filling the demands of the increase in the number of contracts, which order authorized the department of justice to create offices of notaries provided the number did not exceed the ratio of one for each 5,000 inhabitants. This order was received with bitter hostility on the part of notaries existing at the time; but time took charge of showing how proper the measure was, in such an evident manner, that you, for the same reason that this department had to issue its decree of April 28, 1900, were obliged to issue that December 26 last, allowing a further increase of the number of notaries. The items contained in the statement which I attach

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hereto show better than any further statement that I could make the immense advantages that the public has derived.

I also inclose a statement of the notaries existing in the island, as it is of great importance to know the facts. In regard to the offices of notaries I have satisfaction in affirming that they all perform their work with the greatest regularity, and with this result orders 418 and 424, series 1900, have had a great deal to do.

Only in one of the departments of this service a similar affirmation could not be made, although there has been some improvement; I refer to the general registry of wills.

The judges, deans of colleges of notaries, and notaries do not yet scrupulously perform their duties in this respect. But it is nothing but just to state that the irregularities so far detected have not been due to bad faith.

The publication of Order No. 418, series 1900, and of the circular recommending to the judges of first instance the necessary compliance with the rulings contained in the decree of April 12, 1898, have caused great improvement in this very important service, and I hope that it will soon have nothing to envy in regard to said service in other countries.

MERCANTILE REGISTRY.

After this institution was established in May, 1886, it had produced insignificant positive results, as it established the inscription as obligatory only for societies and vessels, while it did not provide any penalty for a failure to inscribe.

But the publication of Order No. 400, series 1900, making the inscription obligatory on all merchants, manufacturers with open establishments, whether wholesale or retail, has given such an impetus to the institution that even those who in the beginning considered same as severe, because they were unaware of the necessity that it filled in the relations between the small and the great merchant, now perfectly realize its importance.

CIVIL STATE REGISTRY.

The conditions of the registry of the civil state were alarming, and, in fact, it could not be declared that a complete organization has been instituted in this service of exceptional importance, although all that was possible to do has been done to regulate same; one has always met with the penury of the municipalities, with the ignorance of functionaries in charge of them, and mainly with the passive resistance which our rural population has always offered against the registration of births in view of the poverty which they suffered since the last war.

The effort has been great, and if the result obtained has not been in a measure with said efforts, notwithstanding, an appreciable increase has been attained. If a little over a year ago the only true affirmation which could have been made in regard to the registry of civil state was that they did not exist in their greater part, it would not be venturesome to affirm now that only a minority of same are in such a deplorable condition, many have been improved, and some are well kept.

The tables which I inclose, the result of constant and patient labor, will show how much good has been attained in this service. The last statement published by the section corresponds to the second six months of the year 1899. The number of deaths therein stated exceeds the births to such an extent that it inspired with awe the minds of observers, notwithstanding that said difference to the detriment of life had a well-known cause which the section explains, the registration of deaths which took place during the war.

The statement which I inclose only includes the first quarter of 1900. The figures therein contained are more logical, more consoling, although the deaths which took place during the war are still being registered. The births registered during said quarter were 9,206, and the deaths 7,856, showing a balance of 1,250 in favor of the population.

It can be taken for granted that in future the number of births will always be greater, and this without taking into consideration that all the deaths are registered in view of the legal requirements to be complied with for burial, which does not occur in connection with births, which may take place without being registered, aside from reasons of another order which induce the noninscription of the latter.

The distinct classification shown in the tables which I inclose contain data of great interest for the future of the island. Of these we specially point out here that the proportion of births between the white and the black races reach in the former 70.2 and in the second 29.8, and when the proportion shown in the census of 1899 is in the first 67.9 and in the second 32.1, which shows that the white race has obtained an advantage of 2.3 in the quarter.

In regard to deaths, the white race proportionately shows a smaller number than

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the colored race compared with the proportion that there appears in the above-mentioned census of 1899. The table which I inclose shows the truth of this statement.

In the same manner marriages performed average more in the white race than in the colored one, as well as in the births from legitimate and illegitimate unions, in which the proportion in the colored race is saddening. Seventy-five and five-tenths per cent of births among colored people are illegitimate, while in the white race only 25.2 per cent are of said nature, the total proportion being 60 per cent of legitimate ones and 90 per cent illegitimate ones. The facilities provided for the performance of marriages by Order No. 487, series of 1900, will continue to reduce these figures, ridding the family and society of the immoral conditions shown by the above-stated data.

In the book of "Matter disposed of" are found the tables and statement referred to in the above-transcribed paragraph.

The public clamored against the registry of properties, complaining against the excessive fees collected for action required in the case of very important operations in charge of same and the capricious, arbitrary, and not altogether destitute-of-malice manner in which they rated titles presented for registration, and in which they refused same.

In order to check as much as possible the excessive charge this department has enforced rulings of the mortgage law which had never previously been observed, and which compelled the registrars to do the collection by means of receipts in stubs by requiring on the stub the signature of the person who effects the payment; and it has promulgated other measures tending to the same effect, and such an improvement has been obtained in this service that public opinion itself recommends and applauds daily the favorable change that has taken place.

In order to avoid abuses in the matter of qualification which the difficult, costly, and delayed action on administrative appeals have created and developed, which the law grants against qualifications by the registrars, this department has prepared a draft of order considerably simplifying said action, which draft has not yet been submitted to the consideration and approval of the military government, awaiting the complete reorganization of the registry, which has already been initiated by the confirmation in their positions of the registrars who had obtained them by competitive examination, and which will be completed by the definite appointments to places served ad interim, for which purpose this department has already presented a proposition to the military government, substantially applying the rulings of the above-mentioned mortgage law. The stability which said measures will give to the incumbents of said positions will of itself be a guaranty of moral and exact behavior in such an important service.

The authentication of contracts before a notary did not offer the necessary protection to prevent falsifications and frauds, a guaranty which the law of notaries had intended to establish by compelling the notaries to remit within the first eight days of each month to the respective audience the index of the public documents authenticated by them during the previous month.

The measure proved deficient for the purpose in view as intended by the legislator, as it made possible the granting of public documents with a back date as far as one month previous to that in which same was really granted, provided a notary was found capable of realizing such a falsification to carry out a fraud. A debtor whose property was seized could simulate a sale of same under a previous date and thus avoid its seizure. And although the undersigned secretary was not aware of any concrete instance of such a fraud, and believing none of

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the notaries existing in the island of Cuba capable of assenting to commit same, he made up his mind to avoid the possibility of realizing it by imposing on the notaries the obligation to send daily to this department the index of public documents authenticated by them during the previous twenty-four hours.

Frequently people who married a second time granted deeds of sale or acknowledgment of mortgages in connection with real estate acquired during the first marriage, the common profits of which were not liquidated; and the number of lawsuits was not small which were instituted for said reason, asking the nullification of such public documents and contracts. Such abuse has been avoided by requiring that the notaries state the names of the successive wives in the public documents executed by married men.

The manufacturers, owners of registered trade-marks, had been the victims of fraud which, although they were essentially real falsifications, escaped the action of the penal law, which provided no special ruling including them. This fraud was perpetrated with impunity by buying empty packages of well-known marks permanently engraved or printed on same, which they filled with similar products to those that they previously contained, although of an inferior quality, and which were then sold as legitimate articles of said makes.

In order to avoid such a fraud, this department recommended, and same was approved by the military government, the order which forbids the sale or purchase of said packages, and declares said fraud as included in the provisions of the penal code.

The work realized by the bureau of judicial statistics which was created in the last quarter of 1900, and which, during that time, has prepared the book of statistical tables which I have the honor to inclose, deserves special mention. And in this respect I consider it pertinent to transcribe the following principal remarks which in the matter are contained by the report which, together with said book, has been presented to me by the chief of said bureau:

I have the honor to submit to your wise consideration the statistics of the correctional courts, those of instruction in connection with these functions and those of the municipal courts, prepared by this bureau and which comprise the quarter from October to December, 1900. This bureau having been created in October has not wished, and it would have been a hard task to have intended it, to collect data prior to its constitution. It has limited itself to collecting those corresponding to the time of its organization. You will easily see the many obstacles that the undersigned has met with; the obstacles that he has had to overcome and the efforts that he has been obliged to make in order to present, even if it be in a modest manner, the product of his labor. All new ideas entail a kind of resistance which, although it be not dependent on an open opposition without its being prompted by a criterion liable to criticism, renders its development difficult, postpones its accomplishment, increases the drawbacks that are necessary to be overcome in the critical moments of the start, just at a moment when any difficulty could destroy the plausible and useful purpose, completely rendering without effect the reform that is implanted. The total accused of offenses and misdemeanors during the quarter is distributed according to provinces in the following form:

Provinces.	Offenses.	Crimes.	Total.
Habana	5,286	693	5,979
Santa Clara	1,381	270	1,651
Santiago de Cuba	791	219	1,010
Matanzas	1,288	171	1,459
Pinar del Rio	599	92	691
Puerto Principe	201	56	257
Total	9,546	1,501	11,047

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And the population of this island being, according to the census of 1899, 1,572,797 inhabitants, the proportion existing between same and the number of persons indicted is 7.27 per 1,000 of the inhabitants, a figure which is rather consoling, but same can be still reduced. In fact the amount of 11,047 corresponds to persons indicted, but of these all were not condemned, and therefore we have to deduct those who were absolved for offenses and crimes, according to the following table:

Provinces.	For offenses.	For crimes.	Provinces.	For offenses.	For crimes.
Pinar del Rio	106	50	Santa Clara	321	117
Habana	1,574	310	Puerto Principe	21	24
Matanzas	327	86	Santiago de Cuba	247	112

Total, 3,295.

If we deduct those 3,295 from 11,047, who were indicted, we have that the guilt of 7,752 persons only was proved. If we desire to ascertain the percentage corresponding to the population of the island, we will find that it is 5.08 per thousand. And this after a devastating war, after having lost the habit of work, and when misery exists in so many homes in view of the slowness with which the reconstruction of the country is taking place. In regard to the degree of instruction, we see that of those accused for offenses 4,672 had instruction, while 4,874 did not have it, there being a difference of 202. Among those accused of crimes, 669 had instruction and 832 did not have it, a difference of 163. From which it is seen that the difference against the population not knowing how to read and write is only 365, equal to 3.03 per cent of the accused. But if we take into consideration that 63.09 of the population of the island does not know how to read we have to confess that the lack of instruction is not a cause of criminality, because the proportion which exists between the population with instruction and that which has it not, if ignorance constitutes an efficient cause of guilt, the figures relating to one and the other would not be almost equal, as can be deducted by a comparison of both; because 365 persons not knowing how to read and write, the difference in 11,047 accused is insignificant when two-thirds of the population of the island lacks instruction. In regard to the civil state of the accused it can be ascertained that 9,344 were single, 1,435 married, and 268 widowers. It is natural that the greatest number should be single, representing 66.6 per cent of the adult population, the married ones follow, who represent a sixth part—that is, 15.7 per cent—while the smallest number corresponds to the widowers, who form 8.06 per cent of the population of the island. Among the 7,614 natives accused, 3,379 were white, 2,213 black, and 2,022 half-breeds; therefore 4,235 belong to the colored class, a figure which exceeds that of the native white. Among these the majority in the rural population there are fewer accused, the greatest number of whom belong to cities, which can be perfectly understood because life in communities is more exacting, and passions are more developed in view of the greater contact in life in large cities. It can also be observed that in the greater part of the crimes committed there are no accomplices. As this omission can not be attributed to deficiency in judicial proceedings which showed as a result the nonexistence of accomplices, it is satisfactory to state that said circumstance is due to the fact there do not exist in this country those criminals who, while living as honest people, aid and serve the outlaws, and to the fact that it does not happen here, as in other places, that criminality extends its ramifications all over, to be found more rooted among the classes devoid of fortunes, which are used as a profitable factor in all kinds of punishable acts. There is another fact which calls attention, and that is the disproportion noticeable between the fines imposed and those collected. In fact fines to the amount of $39,197.91 were imposed for offenses, while $6,305.33 were imposed for crimes, together $45,403.24, and only $20,569.96 appear as collected for fines in cases of offenses, while in cases of crimes $2,842.33, aggregating a total of $23,412.29; showing a difference not collected of $21,990.95. There appear, therefore, as not collected 48.45 per cent of the fines imposed. This discrepancy is easily explained, as nobody can fail to see in what precarious condition the people remain, mainly the middle classes, since the war. The majority of them have been left in misery, and hence the difficulty experienced in collecting fines imposed, without either forgetting the lack of work in view of the slowness with which our reconstruction is taking place. This, and no other, is the origin of the disproportion to which I have referred, as I would not be capable of attributing same to negligence on the part of those in charge of the administration of justice, as there would be no Cuban who, to the detriment of his own country, might deviate from the road pointed out to him by uprightness at this time, when social and political changes

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are being realized. Among the offenses the greater number corresponds to those committed against public order, 4,599, divided into: 988 against persons; 796 against general interests and against local régime; and 318 against property. Among the crimes, the greater number refer to thefts, 845, divided into: 216 swindling; 131 gambling; 62 libels; 52 thefts; 51 wounds; 49 scandals; 41 injuries to property; 35 misdemeanors; 19 housebreaking.

Frequent complaints were received in this department against functionaries of the judicial order, mainly based on the facility with which the functionaries gave away to family and friends' influence or to their personal interests in the localities where they performed their functions. And although said complaints were ascertained to be unjust in most instances, the complaints and the reasons on which they were based, which at all events inspired suspicions, deeply affected the prestige of said functionaries and therefore that of the administration of justice. For these reasons the undersigned secretary, having observed that the majority of said functionaries performed their duties in places where they were born and where relations of family, friendship, and interests existed, while some of them had practiced there their profession as lawyers up to the moment that they were appointed to the judicial positions that they filled, which circumstances could give rise to doubts as to their impartiality, recommended to the military government a number of transfers, which, after having been approved and carried out, have reestablished and affirmed in the public opinion the respectability and impartiality of those in charge of the delicate and important mission of administering justice.

The judges of first instance and instruction attended to their business in their respective homes, frequently situated at a great distance one from the other. The notaries also had their offices in their respective residences, distributed in the distinct wards, without excluding the most distant of the city. And as there were four courts and twenty-three notaries, it was, if not impossible, very difficult and expensive for the solicitors and agents in judicial matters to daily visit all those courts and notarial offices to ascertain the conditions of said matters. For this reason the complaints received in this department were numerous, not only made by said solicitors and agents, but also by the lawyers in charge of said matters, and even by the litigants themselves.

In future such complaints will not be possible, as the reorganization of notaries and subalterns of said courts has been availed of in order to compel all of them to unite in the same building.

And for this reason a building in a central part of this city, near the offices of the government, of this department, of the supreme court, of the audiencia, of the jail, and of the penitentiary, has been leased for one year, to be extended from year to year until nine years be completed, at option of the Government, in which building within a very short time will be installed all the courts of first instance and instruction and the offices of notaries, at present numbering twenty-four, the municipal fiscals, the solicitors, the experts, the night court, and the archives of all the courts, while a large parlor is destined as a resting place and for the comfort of the lawyers who visit the building. This improvement has been the object of unanimous approval, as it not only contributes to facilitate the attention to judicial business, but also favors morality, inasmuch as it makes more efficacious the vigilance of the auxiliaries of the administration of justice, while it surrounds the latter with the greatest prestige and respect.

There is still another reform realized which has also deserved unani-

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mous eulogies—the appointment of a permanent personnel exclusively engaged in the business of the night court of the city.

This service had been in charge of all the courts of Habana and of their auxiliaries and subalterns, who daily succeeded each other in turn, and thus each rendered the service three or four times a month.

As said special service generally required that the work be done during the night, on the following day they were worn-out and unable to attend to the daily and current business of their respective courts.

And as this interfered with the march of the administration of justice, the appointment of said special personnel has been considered by all as a real improvement. But I beg slightly to state in passing, the rigidity and ungratefulness of this service, which compelled the functionaries to render same at the sacrifice of the hours of natural rest and deprive them of their home associations, at hours usually dedicated to retiring, induces one to think of the appointment of a double personnel to alternate in the rendering of such an uncomfortable service.

There exists in this city besides the municipal police, a secret police which also depends upon the mayor president of the municipality.

Said secret police is, in fact, nothing else but the judicial police, which should render service in the tribunals, courts, and functionaries of a fiscal order to aid them in their functions, and to which the law of criminal procedure refers. (Articles 282 to 298.) Therefore said police should be a technical body dependent upon the department of justice, as required by the uniformity in the services pertaining to this branch.

In consequence of this opinion and in accordance with same I have presented to the military government a draft of order which I do not doubt will be taken into consideration.

Based on analogous considerations, the undersigned secretary has prepared, with a view to recommending same to you shortly, another draft of order constituting as a dependent body of the Government, through the department of justice, that of forensic doctors who are now attached to the ayuntamientos. Said professors should only appear as auxiliaries of the administration of justice in said branch in charge of the Government.

Many have been the reforms which have also been made during said six months and which have been favorably received by public opinion, but as they are of minor importance than those which I have enumerated, and in order that I be not accused of being prolix, I omit them. And they are not few, those that this department has in preparation and is on the eve of finishing, to be presented to the military government.

Among said drafts of orders are the following:

An order relating to the constant and efficient inspection of judicial administrations, of the family councils, and of guardianship and protutorship.

An order establishing and organizing registry of personal property.

An order establishing the appeal for revision against decisions or final rulings of the supreme court and against those of other tribunals and courts against which no other ordinary appeal or revision be granted.

An order organizing the municipal courts, reducing these and assigning salaries to the judges, secretaries, and subalterns of same paid by the Government, from which they shall directly depend.

An order creating a tribunal of equity in Habana for the whole

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island, which will have cognizance of all the appeals of judicial responsibility, of disagreement of a serious nature between married couples, between partners or coowners, between minors and their guardians, protutors of family councils, as well as all matters relating to possession and subsistence of children of any kind, while it will decide and take charge of consulting functions which are at present intrusted to the administrative council, as well as those relating to the recommendation of pardons that in equity may be deemed proper in criminal as well as in civil matters, no less needed than that of a moderate power to soften the severity of the law in special cases that often occur.

An order organizing the supreme court with the establishment of two chambers, one to take charge of civil matters and the other of criminal matters, each composed of a president, four magistrates duly appointed, and two auxiliary magistrates with less salary than those duly appointed, and who, besides substituting these, shall attend to commissions intrusted to them and visit frequently the respective provincial audiencias.

An order reorganizing the provincial audiencias in Guane, San Cristobal, Guanajay, Guines, Jaruco, Isle of Pines, Union, Cardenas, Colon, Sagua, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus, Moron, Ciego de Avila, Santa Cruz del Sur, Victoria de las Tunas, Bayamo, Guantanamo, Holguin, Mayari, and Baracoa; creating besides in each provincial audiencia a movable chamber that can be periodically transferred to the towns in the province where it be required. Each chamber shall be composed of a president, four magistrates duly appointed, and two auxiliary magistrates with less salary than the duly appointed ones, who are in charge of frequently visiting the district audiencias, the courts, the registries of property, and the notaries' offices of the province, who will substitute the magistrates duly appointed in cases of vacancy, leave of absence, or sickness, and who would besides take charge of any commission intrusted to them. In this way lawyers with open offices would be prevented from meting out justice as auxiliary magistrates, this counteracting the good principle according to which functionaries of the administration of justice are forbidden to practice the profession as lawyers.

An order reorganizing the public prosecutor's office. There shall be a fiscal, two lieutenant fiscals, and two fiscal lawyers of the supreme court. The fiscal shall be the head of the whole public prosecution administration of the island. The lieutenant fiscals and lawyer fiscals shall make frequent visits of inspection to the other functionaries of the island. Each provincial audiencia shall have a fiscal, chief of the branch in the province and a lieutenant fiscal and two lawyer fiscals duly appointed and an auxiliary for each chamber that the audiencia may have. Besides substituting those duly appointed the auxiliaries shall be charged with making visits of inspection to the other functionaries of the branch of the province. Each audiencia of district shall have a fiscal, a lawyer fiscal duly appointed, and an auxiliary one, who besides substituting the lawyer fiscal whenever it be necessary, shall make visits of inspection to the other fiscals of the district. Each municipal court or tribunal shall have a fiscal and such other subalterns as may be necessary, all with salaries paid by the Government, and who besides the functions which the laws assign to them in judicial matters, shall have charge of the civil, mercantile, cattle, and personal property registries, the proceeds of which shall be deposited in the treasury of the island.

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This plan of reforms also embraces the establishment of a single category for all the functionaries of the judicial and fiscal order, all with the same salaries, so that the Government may utilize the services of each functionary in the position and in the locality that it may deem advisable, according to the aptitude and other circumstances of each case. And in substitution of the raising and category with which the services and merits of each have so far been rewarded, a system shall be established granting awards from $500 to $5,000, which shall be allotted every two years to the functionaries who shall have rendered the best services in the judgment of a qualifying commission.

These reforms of the judicial and fiscal orders will be expensive, the more so as the undersigned secretary is under the impression that a necessary condition for the betterment of said important services is a liberal increase of the salaries at present enjoyed by the functionaries who at present have them in their charge.

But the increase in the budget of the department of justice, even in the event the same reached the amount of $4,000,000, should not deter the Government from the realization of such an important reform. A good administration of justice is the best guarantee of all the rights and interests of a country and offers greater benefits than all other branches of the administration, without excluding public instruction, in which more than $4,000,000 are at present invested in Cuba. Many are the benefits, certainly, which public instruction affords to the people, but even when the latter be somewhat backward tranquillity and morality in the habits of said people can always be enjoyed. But if the administration of justice is not carried on in an easily ordained and efficacious manner; if the systems and the personnel in charge of same are deficient in view of their number; if the personnel is not encouraged by adequate remuneration liberally paid for the work they do in order that they may lead an easy life and dedicate a share as saving to insure the well-being in old age and the future of their children, there will be no justice in said people and dissatisfaction will invade all minds as well as mistrust and finally despair; and as a natural and precise consequence business will be paralyzed, contracts will be few, indolence will be encouraged, and immorality will be fostered, as all the rights and interests will be unprotected; nobody will consider himself strong if they have to rely on legal means unprotected for the strife of life, and illicit means will be resorted to as well as schemes of bad character and malice and even crime in order to acquire the bread of subsistence.

In colonial times the people of Cuba paid $10,000,000, approximately, which were invested in bayonets to tyrannize it; and as many millions for the refunding of interests on a debt that it had not contracted and which was not used for the benefit of the country, but to support the sovereignty that was crushing it. And this it supported years and years and would have continued indefinitely supporting same, if the Almighty had not blinded the metropolis in order that it should lose it and had not allowed it to clearly see the signs of the times and hear the clamors of a colony, and had she paid attention to it with good practical sense and political honesty.

It would be therefore possible to turn evil into good and dedicate fifteen or twenty of those millions which were spent for account of Cuba and without any benefit to its own interests, by spending now $4,000,000, to furnish the people of Cuba the valued benefit of justice

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in its highest grade of efficacy, comfort, and progress. Cuba being a country exceptionally wealthy is entitled to enjoy it.

I have, besides, the honor to hand you a report of the fiscal of the supreme court, from which you will see the amount of judicial and administrative matters of which said office had cognizance during the second six months of 1900, and the extraordinary activity showed by said very worthy functionary, chief of the fiscal administration of the island, which has such a great importance in the general administration of the country.

I also hand you a statistical table received from the fiscal of the audiencia of Habana comprising the business done by the department under his charge.

Yours, very respectfully, MIGUEL GENER,
Secretary of Justice.

The MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CUBA.

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REPORT OF THE FISCAL OF THE SUPREME COURT, HABANA, CUBA.

SUPREME COURT OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
FISCAL'S OFFICE,
Habana, February 28, 1901.

SIR: Under date of August of last year, 1900, I had the honor to refer to the Government a report relating to the judicial year which ended on the 30th of June last, and at that time I called your department's attention to the legal and practical reasons which recommended the preparation of such a document. Our legislation since then up to the present time has not been modified in any of the matters which had served to help the undersigned at that time to prepare said report, and for this reason it is seen that the data which pertained to the six months commencing on the 1st of July, 1900, and ending on the 31st of December of the same year, will be included in a proper place in the report that shall be prepared for the judicial year 1900–1901. When we reach such a time this office of the fiscal of the supreme court will be in a position to submit to the consideration of the Government, as it has already done in connection with the previous judicial year, many matters disposed of by said office, which entail important problems relating to our legislation; to exactly enumerate the declarations of our supreme court of justice in matters of doctrine, in view of appeals filed by the fiscal, and to point out the reforms undergone by our laws in view of measures of a legislative nature adopted by our Government. These three chapters which find place in the report of the fiscal's office, as far as their technicality is concerned, require special care and preparation, therefore, at the same time that the examination, no matter how summary, requires a great extension, more so as the period above stated—that is, that of the six months which ended on the 31st of December last—is undoubtedly distinguished by the activity shown, which will in due time be proved by the above-mentioned analysis. While we reach such time and the undersigned being aware of the purpose which you have of forwarding to the Government a report which shall include the above-mentioned lapse of time, and of the importance which you also give to the data in possession of this office, in connection with the statistics, appear in said report, I have hastened to gather same, preparing tables that serve at first sight to show the amount of general business, in conformity with models which have been used right along in the previous work intrusted to the office in my charge. I would have desired to include among them the processes commenced, but in order to realize such an aspiration a certain time would have been required, not only on account of the extension that such work requires, but because this office has recommended a collection of the data necessary to the fiscal officers of the audiencia, who have to send them annually, and after the 30th of June of each year, this being done not only because it is easier in this way for the said officers to gather the above-mentioned data, but because it is materially impossible for the office of the fiscal of the supreme court to organize in good shape a bureau of statistics, merely reckoning for that purpose with the scanty personnel assigned to same under the order creating the supreme court, No. 41 of 1899.

Notwithstanding this and with the only exception to which we have referred to above—that is, of a table showing the processes commenced—I have the pleasure to attach to this report the tables including processes terminated; that of the work done in the fiscal's office of the supreme court relating to civil and criminal matters, as well as administrative; a statement of matters in the offices of the fiscals of the audiencias, and other data besides, to which reference will be made in the course of this report and which will prove useful to enable the Government to appreciate in bulk the importance of the distinct departments under the charge of the undersigned, the general amount of matter, and the amount of work that its care demands.

Commencing with the office of the fiscal of the supreme court, you will notice in the administrative part a small diminution in the number of matters disposed of in comparison with those that appear in the six months previous to the ones this report

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RAFAEL CRUZ PEREZ, PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CUBA.

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refers to, and which are found in the appendix of the report which the undersigned prepared in August last; but it is easy to notice that said diminution mainly depends on the difference in the number of communications sent by this office, and the reason explaining this is the modification which has slowly been made in the system of the office, in view of which certain actions of pure form have been suppressed which had no importance in point of order, security, and guaranty of the transactions, and which on the other hand distracted the necessary attention from other occupations of a preferred nature.

On the other hand an increase may be noticed in the number of matters disposed which in view of their nature required greater attention and harder labor, as in the case of items referring to reports made to the Government, intervention in summary proceedings for serious offenses, and advices required from the audiencia, asked in accordance with article 644 of the law of criminal procedure, and for this reason it can be stated that the table of work of an administrative nature made in the fiscal's office of the supreme court shows an amount of labor equal to that of the first six months of the year 1900, showing an increase in the works of importance and seriousness and a decrease in those which call for more formalities. (Table No. 1.)

Appeals for annulment in criminal cases, of which the supreme court has had cognizance, show a decrease compared with those of the first six months of the year 1900 from 140 to 95. On the other hand, appeals against refusal to allow annulment have increased by 19, which amount appears marked in the table of the first six months as 34. This can be easily explained, taking into consideration that the jurisprudence of the supreme court in point of admission of appeals is, one might say, being consolidated, in view of the ratification of the doctrine applied in analogous c es, to the extent that certain principles ere this doubtful are at present considered as elemental, known by everybody, and their application by the audiencias, to which among us the admission of appeals for annulment is alloted, makes that these are rejected as soon as they are interposed, leaving only as a disposable resource to the parties the appeal that the law establishes against resolutions of said nature. A like increase is noticeable in the appeal for annulment established by the fiscal administration which were only 9 during the first six mouths of 1900, and which reached 23 during the second. Some of these are still awaiting action by the tribunal. The total recapitulation for appeals of annulment and of complaints in criminal matters is, with a small difference, equal to that of the previous six months, or in that period of six months which ended on the 31st of December, 1900, 131. (Table No. 2.)

The same remark may be made in regard to civil matters as the amount of the diminution existing between 82 appeals for annulment and complaints of said nature which received the attention of the tribunals up to the 30th of June, and 76, the corresponding number under this heading in the table attached to this report (Table No. 3) is insignificant. In this connection it is not to be expected that the same thing should happen in regard to the following periods of six months, as the recent order which establishes justice as fully gratuitous, which reform has for such a long time been needed in the administration of justice will undoubtedly facilitate the disposition of records of proceedings, many of which suffered delay in view of the parties being unable to defray the excessive expenses of the suit, and in view of this it will be strange to nobody that the legitimate interests of the parties bring before our highest tribunal of justice the points of law which have been the object of judicial controversy in previous proceedings. This will entail a considerable increase of work in this office and in those which like it are in connection with the supreme court, if the present organization of the fiscal administration is to last, calling for a great deal of attention which can at present hardly be granted to the natural exigencies of the business. When you examine the Table No. 4 of those attached to the present report, overlook that the undersigned congratulates himself on the general condition of business disposed of by the fiscal offices of the audiencias of the island. At the expiration of the year 1900 only 37 matters remained in said offices awaiting action, and all the fiscals offices remained free of delayed cases.

The office of the fiscal of the supreme court was seconded in its efforts by the offices of the fiscal administration in each province to such an extent that it has been possible to completely annul the delay which, in view of the great number of causes, existed in the offices in their respective charge. At the end of the year 1899 there were in the fiscal offices 475 cases awaiting action; they were reduced to 107 on the 31st of last year. If we take into consideration the need there is of attending to the prompt disposal of proceedings instituted and the advisability of inspecting the grave ones personally, the organization, to a certain extent complicated, which for the inspection of prisoners was established by this fiscal office on the 9th of March, 1900, and other business in charge of the fiscal administration, it will be easily under-

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stood how burdensome its task has been. It must also be considered in this respect that the modification introduced in our law relating to criminal proceedings by Order No. 181 of 1900, as long as it directs that the court refer the records to the respective fiscal, not only by abbreviating the action, imposes on the latter a more peremptory obligation in the disposal of same, but that it compels him to fill certain formalities which were until then unknown in said office, and this has increased the work in said departments to such an extent, mainly in audiencias, such as the one of Habana, which receives so many matters that it commends in a still higher degree the success obtained in avoiding all delay in the disposition made of said business intrusted to the above-mentioned offices.

The number of 9,094 decisions adopted, attendance at 1,290 oral trials, and the dispatch of over 831 cases of different nature, and generally of a governmental character, considering the reduced number of functionaries in the fiscal administration, show the activity displayed by said functionaries in the discharge of their duties, which, in view of the first reason of the success attained owed to them, induced me to recommend said personnel to your department.

I also inclose a table of cases terminated in the six months to which this report refers (No. 5). As it is not yet possible to appreciate to what extent the correctional courts of recent creation have influenced the matters in charge of the audiencias, the undersigned does not deem advisable to enumerate the advantages which might suggest themselves to him in view of said figures, but will only express his firm opinion that taking into consideration the diminution in the cognizance of criminal matters by the audiencias, which is produced by the intervention in the matter of said new judicial system, the rapidity which the law has communicated to these methods of proceedings, and while a disproportionate increase in criminality does not take place, which in fact there is no reason to expect, the administration of justice shall in future not suffer great delays, provided the difficulty in the means of communication in some of the provinces does not prevent a quick disposal of the cases.

This rapidity in the disposal of cases has constantly been recommended by the undersigned. Since it was directed that the fiscals of the audiencias periodically report as to the state of the summary proceeding that may have been under action for over one month, the office of the fiscal of the supreme court has exercised a constant inspection, which has been seconded by the fiscals of the audiencias of the island. The lack of personnel in certain courts has at times prevented the exercise of a strict vigilance, and the circumstance that the subaltern positions are not remunerative has been up to a recent date a powerful obstacle to certain recommendations that would have been made by the undersigned, which he has prudently omitted in view of said motives; as real needs always impose themselves and a good will counts for nothing when manifest and insuperable obstacles are met. Said difficulty having been removed by order No. 25 of this year, and the subaltern personnel of the courts being properly remunerative, said obstacles have disappeared, and the undersigned contemplates adopting soon measures tending to facilitate rapidity in summary proceedings by organizing a new inspection in this office, which virtually comes to generalize in the case of all summary proceedings the measures he adopted March 9, 1900, in cases when there existed prisoners.

The efficacy of this has been demonstrated in a practical way, as the number of those serving provisional imprisonment on the 31st of December, 1900, was 574, a figure which corresponds with little difference to that of 598, which, under the same conditions, existed on the 30th of June of the same year—that is, at the end of the previous six months; which shows that criminality has not undergone any important change during said period of time, so much as that the system introduced and the recommendations made in the above-mentioned circular of March 9, 1900, were not disregarded.

I shall not close this report without informing you in connection with the decision taken by the office of the fiscal of the supreme court of the 11th of August last, which, although it imposes greater work on the office, favors the administration of justice and above all helps the principal purpose of uniting into one the jurisprudence to which the supreme court of justice owes its constitution. Article 76 of order No. 92, 1899, establishes as an attribute of the fiscal administration the attending of trials for annulment in criminal matters whenever the appeals may have been interposed against sentences which imposed a severe penalty, and that it is optional with the latter to do so in cases of appeals relating to cases in which said circumstance does not concur, as well as in civil matters. The office of the fiscal so far acted accordingly; but seeing that penal matters were disposed of by the supreme court without its intervention, at least ostensibly, it directed on the above-mentioned date that in criminal

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matters it have representation, as well as in the complaints no matter what the nature of the matter be to which said appeal referred. This office has not exceeded its attributes by adopting such a measure, which in reality converts into a duty what the law specifies as a right; but said determination, which on the other hand has been well received by the auxiliary personnel of the fiscal's office and by the supreme court, the board of government of which was duly notified as to the above decision, was suggested by peremptory requirements of the service and was evidently within the attributes of the undersigned, although it imposed on the functionaries of the fiscal administration in this supreme court greater and more exacting duties.

With the numerical data hereto attached, and the considerations as enumerated, the undersigned deems that he has complied with instructions of your office, notwithstanding that it will efficaciously attend any other suggestion that you may deem proper to recommend to me. Any deficiency therein noticed will have to be attributed to the reduced propositions within which he has had to limit himself in the absence of any ruling ordering this action. The organization of the office in my charge is able to realize any works of the present nature at the expiration of the judicial year—that is, on the 30th of June—on which undoubtedly many of the data which to-day are herein submitted to your consideration will be completed.

Yours, very respectfully,

CARLOS REVILLA,
Fiscal of Supreme Court.

The SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

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REPORT OF THE FISCAL OF THE SUPREME COURT.

SIR: The supreme court of the island of Cuba, having been created by the order of the military governor of April 14, 1900 (No. 41 of the series of said year), did not commence its functions until the 2d of June following, after the appointment, on May 4, of the personnel of which it was to be composed. The said first month having been dedicated to its organization and to work relating thereto, there was not time during the same to decide any one of the matters placed within its cognizance by the said order that constituted it, other than a case of complaint which it declared to be groundless.

By a rare coincidence, with the sole exception mentioned, the matters of which the supreme court has had cognizance were initiated before it after the 1st of July of last year, thus giving an opportunity in this report to arrange all the information that it has to contain, to the exact period of one year that has elapsed between said date of July 1, 1899, and that of June 30 of the present year, the period of time within which the highest court of justice of the island of Cuba has performed its tasks, coinciding and adjusting itself with what has been generally called the judicial year, the period to which the contents of this report refer, in harmony with certain precepts of existing legislation—a circumstance which clearly shows the practical convenience and utility of this work.

The fiscal was forced to study the point before commencing this work as to whether it constituted an obligation required by law, or might perchance be only a voluntary effort, of more or less prolific results, but subject from the start to the appreciation given it for its opportuneness and effectiveness. It was not difficult for him to decide the question. To do so he had to lay aside the somewhat generalized doubt as to whether the law that compiled the organic rules of the administration of justice in the year 1891 should be considered in force at the present time; a point respecting which the fiscal of the supreme court has already rendered an opinion at what he considers an appropriate moment. Insofar as it refers to the organization, workings, and rights of the public prosecution, articles 24 and 25 of the aforesaid order establishing the tribunal set all doubt aside.

On the other hand, the first of the said articles declared to be in force "the same as if (in the decree of which they formed a part) they were reproduced," those specified with numbers from 456 to 460 of the aforesaid digest. Article 456 orders that in the first half of the month of June of each year the fiscals of the territorial audiencias must hand in a report to the fiscal of the supreme court, which must contain the reports which on their part the fiscals of the criminal audiencias shall have handed in during the first half of May preceding. On issuing the order for the reorganization of the audiencias, which was numbered 80 and dated June 15, 1899, and on referring to public prosecution in its articles 31, 32, and 33, it was declared that the provisions of articles from 24 to 27 of the organic decree establishing the supreme court were applicable to the said public prosecution, by virtue of which the duties that the digest provides become obligations of the fiscals of the audiencias, in virtue of the double reference that we have just seen and of that which we formerly gave to the said organic decree establishing the supreme court, respecting articles 456 to 460 of the digest of 1891. Further still, every proof is given of the predominating desire to firmly base, so to speak, the organization and rights of the public prosecution upon the requirements of the said law, inasmuch as article 32 of order No. 80, 1891, already mentioned, in a like manner goes so far as to declare in force Nos. 461 to 475 of the former law, the precepts of which, together with the former ones, comprise all the legal matter referring to the said particular expressed in the digest, and which is, without any doubt whatever, in force at the present time, by virtue of the reasons hereinbefore cited.

What has just been stated is convincing that it is an obligation of the fiscals of the six audiencias of the island to hand in the report to which article 456 of the digest refers, a duty of which the office of the fiscal of the supreme court sent due reminder.

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All of them have punctually complied with the said instruction, with the exception of the fiscal of the audiencia of Habana, who reported under date of July 15 that although he sent the statistical data that was necessary, in accordance with prior instructions from this office, he could not make a report in detail as he desired, by reason of the short time that had transpired since he occupied the position, which did not permit him to judge for himself of the movement of cases and matters, "believing himself, under the circumstances, to be only required to forward his personal impressions."

Therefore, when under this state of things there had to come to the fiscal's office of the supreme court by authority of the law itself, the reports furnished by the fiscals of the audiencias of the island, this office did not believe it natural, and much less proper, to hold back information of such vital public interest as the express and clear ruling that imposes upon them the duty that we have seen, which is not effective as to the fiscal of the supreme court; but a rational interpretation causes the understanding that it should be completed by the action of the latter, in order that all logical consequences may be derived and all the necessities in obedience to which the collection of the said reports at the fiscal's office of the supreme court may be complied with, and in the absence of an expressed legal precept or ruling good will can very well take the place of the silence of the law, when, as in the present case, the preparation of this report, which is now being carried out, responds to a necessity and is understood to be a positive advantage.

The present work has not been limited to referring to the reports of the fiscals of the audiencias in such matters as have been set forth by them respectively, but a large part of the same is taken up with the different questions decided by the fiscal's office of the supreme court, and to the appeals for annulment of prior decisions acted upon, for the purpose of making known, principally to the courts, tribunals, and to the representatives of public prosecution, the technical opinion of said office in the matters that have been placed under its cognizance; a purpose which the undersigned has always followed by different ways and means from the time on which, by reglamentary substitution, on January 12 of this year, he assumed charge of the direction of public prosecution in this island, for the discharge of which duties the government that at this time rules the destinies of the country deemed proper to appoint him as regular incumbent under date of April 1 last, a high honor which he has endeavored to merit by complying with the duties of his official position to the best of his ability. Should this report prove a faithful statement of his efforts in the aforesaid sense, his only aspiration will have been fully accomplished.

Habana, August, 1900.

CARLOS REVILLA,
Fiscal of the Supreme Court.

The SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

PART FIRST.—CONSULTATIONS AND REPORTS ISSUED BY THE FISCAL'S OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COURT IN MATTERS OF DIVERSE NATURE.

CRIME OF PREVARICATION THROUGH UNPARDONABLE IGNORANCE COMMITTED BY A MUNICIPAL JUDGE UNLEARNED IN THE LAW.

[Article 362 of the penal code.]

The audiencia of Pinar del Rio appealed on the 16th of January of the present year, 1900, to the office of the fiscal of the supreme court in the exercise of the right conceded to it by article 644 of the law of criminal procedure, by virtue of dissent between the said tribunal and the representative of public prosecution in connection with proceedings instituted for the crime of prevarication against a municipal judge unlearned in the law, who had rendered a sentence contrary to the legislation in force, with inexcusable ignorance. The case was a typical one in this last sense; in the sentence a divorce had been ordered at the petition of one of the parties to the marriage contract in pursuance of a like course of proceedings as that of the verbal trial.

The fiscal of the audiencia, basing his reasons principally on the fact that the judge was unlearned in the law, asked that the case be quashed in accordance with the second case cited in article 637 of the law of criminal procedure. The office of the fiscal of the supreme court, on being appealed to in the manner explained, ordered that the accusation be sustained, and, in addition to the special considerations of the case on which he was requested to pass opinion, recommended to the fiscal charged with executing the order, in a communication that he addressed him on the 25th of

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January of this year, the following reasons of general character: "It is beyond doubt that within the facts of the case, judging at least by what the records of the proceedings show up to the present time, there has been no malice in the decision rendered by the substitute municipal judge, nor in any of his rulings in his character as such, in connection with the suit instituted in the said municipal court by Don J. E. asking for a divorce from his wife, Doña C. E., but it is also true that article 362 of the penal code, applicable to the case, foresees a crime of imprudence, inasmuch as, apart from the purposes of the provisions of the preceding articles, it does not punish a judge who knowingly incurs in prevarication except when he commits the said crime through inexcusable negligence or ignorance. How far can this ignorance be understood to reach? When can it be said that the ignorance is inexcusable? It seems extremely difficult to answer these questions in a general way; the application of the rule can only be applied in each case, and it is true that the fact of the judge being learned or not learned in the law will greatly influence as to the interpretation, more or less restricted, that may have to be given to the said matter; but the said elasticity of the same, by reason of the distinction that has just been made, can not be so great as to exclude from the culpability pointed out in the aforesaid article of the code any judge unlearned in the law, because it would be equivalent to furnishing him with a safe conduct to violate all laws, invade all rights, and disregard all interests, which would be extremely dangerous if it were granted to any citizen, but which is absurd, and dangerous at the same time, if it is given to one who in fact, and by requirements of law, discharges the social function of causing strict application of the same. It might be said that it is improper, at times unjust, to confide such duties to inexpert hands; this may be ground for an argument against the system, with which public prosecution can not occupy itself, as its duty is to adjust its opinion to existing conditions, without its being permitted to theorize as to points of criticism and of little benefit with reference to the so-called prevailing rights. Therefore, within the established system, judges unlearned in the law exist, and if the general principle is laid down that they do not err through ignorance, in addition to establishing a distinction which article 362, already cited, does not authorize, the only defense that society has against those who administer justice is swept away, and impunity is proclaimed which in reality is detrimental to it, and the consequence of which without doubt would be fatal in practice. If, on the other hand, the nature of the penalty imposed by law on such crimes is studied, it will be seen that the imposing thereof is neither repugnant to reason nor to an upright and intelligent conscience, as it does not imply any corporal punishment, but simply the temporary and special deprivation of rights, which is the least that the public can agree to in its just and necessary defense against those who administer justice with inexcusable ignorance; that is, to limit their rights to exercise such functions, at least for a specified time. Therefore in the present case it would be extreme severity to cause the substitute municipal judge of ——— to suffer imprisonment, and any court of law would hesitate in doing so; but it is a very rational thing to deprive him of his office in order that he may not continue to apply the law of which he is so ignorant and to administer justice, in which delicate matter he exercises so little care. The summum jus in this case does not constitute the summa injuria, but, on the contrary, the only practical means of defending social order. Besides, the principle embodied in article 365 of the code is a proof that the distinction that you have established for the benefit of judges unlearned in the law can not be admitted. The functionaries of the Government are not exempted from a like responsibility from that of the judges. The former may or may not be learned in the law; there is no legal provision exacting said condition, but nevertheless, for them, within the special order of their functions there exists the crime of intention, that is to say, knowingly committing it, and the crime of culpability, or that is, inexcusable negligence or ignorance, which they may commit in the application of the laws. The precept of article 2 of the civil code, according to which ignorance of the law does not constitute an excuse for noncompliance therewith, although neither for its object nor its intent can it contain any direct or closely related precept to the matter under consideration, is no reason that its general scope should be set aside in any case, because if the law has to be complied with in a manner in which no one can allege ignorance, and if our laws admit the principle that persons who are in certain conditions may be punished for breaking their precepts, how can it be sustained that such persons were ignorant of the laws whose duty it was to apply them? This is the doctrine advanced by the supreme court of Spain in a sentence passed on the 9th of November, 1887, in a case of prevarication similar to the one in question.

COMPLAINTS FILED WITH THE FISCAL OF THE SUPREME COURT.

As may be proved by the statistical data contained in the statement of the business done in the office of the fiscal of the supreme court, the complaints amount to 16 in

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the first half year and to 28 in the second, that have been acted upon by this office. The comparison of the two stated amounts shows an important increase as far as the second period of time is concerned, a knowledge of which matter permits us to affirm that it is due to the complaints known as "denuncias;" and the said growing proportion is undoubtedly due to an error which would be lamentable were it to become general.

The fiscal of the supreme court, as chief of public prosecution, should not have direct intervention in the summary proceedings. Paragraph 15 of article 452 of the digest of 1891, declared to be in force by order 92 of 1899, only authorizes him to study the proceedings after they have been brought to a close. The unanimity of action of the public prosecution, which is always invoked and which is a basis of all exact practice, can not have so great a reach as would produce a complete condition of anarchy, interfering with the order of functions of each organism and confusing their respective spheres of action. To the representative of public prosecution before the supreme court pertains the fuller inspection; but he must take action through the fiscals of the audiencias, and exercise the said inspection a posteriori in the manner that is clearly set forth in article 456 of the aforesaid digest. Therefore the ideal of every act relating to the proper administration of justice should be brevity and the speedy prosecution of the case, thus promptly restoring violated rights; and from the same moment in which the fiscal of the supreme court is unable, for the reason stated, to appear before any court of instruction to directly initiate a case, and he has to transmit the complaint filed before him to the proper fiscal of the audiencia, in order that the latter may appear before the functionary to whom our laws confer the duties, further procedures are added which cause necessary delays and which are more directly detrimental to the complainants themselves than to anybody else. At the present time when legislative reforms all tend to the securing of rapid summary proceedings, the practice which is followed by the interested parties in the punishment of crimes is extremely vicious, by appealing to the office of the fiscal of the supreme court, instituting useless procedures that militate to their own detriment, and is so much the more unnecessary, inasmuch as, the case already initiated, they could appeal to the public prosecution, stating that which they might deem proper to cause the latter to determine upon a special inspection of the said case, which is rarely refused even in cases in which there exists, so to speak, the least justification for such an act.

So convinced are we of the evils that arise from this condition of corruption that we have studied with great care the method of removing it, or at least to prevent its becoming general; but after some hesitation we have arrived at the conclusion that the clear text of articles 262, 264, 266, and 269 of the law of criminal procedure absolutely prevents it; furthermore, by article 262, imposing the obligation to denounce crimes upon those who may have knowledge of the same by reason of their positions, it points out the public prosecution of the office called upon to receive the complaints. A like apparent preference is established in article 264 concerning those who might have the said knowledge from different reasons than those mentioned; but without ignoring that the public prosecution is the one most directly obligated to prosecute the crimes by exercising the penal action, which as a representative of public vengeance the law places in its hands, let us understand two things, first, that from the order followed by the said articles as to determining the functionaries before whom complainants must appear, a legal preference can not be deduced precisely and strictly; second, that for the said reason the requiring of interested parties to appear, as expressly established by articles 262 and 264, before the public prosecution, the proper tribunal, the municipal judge or judge of instruction, or before a police functionary, as the case may be, is simply the exercise of a power.

It can not be denied that the reading of the sundry precepts that are contained in title 1 of book 2 of the law of criminal procedure is liable to cause doubt, from its being, at least in our opinion, somewhat indefinite. It would have been preferable that without ignoring the nature of the respective obligations of each one of the functionaries just mentioned, and without limiting in any manner whatsoever the full right that interested parties should have in the matter under consideration, that the said right be somewhat more precisely stated, giving a course to the proceedings in the sense that before the judge of instruction called upon by law to initiate the summary proceedings, and in his default the municipal judge, the only functionaries who with inherent jurisdiction can, according to our laws, act in the investigation of the crime and secure the safe-keeping of the culpable party, by filing before them the complaints, but even admitting the ambiguity of the law of criminal procedure concerning the subject just mentioned, and as we have already stated, precisely by virtue of said ambiguity, the interested parties may practically supply that deficiency by always appearing in the first instance and producing and filing the complaints before such functionaries as we have last mentioned; by mean of which, and reserving the right to appeal before public prosecution, in necessary cases, a

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saving of steps and delays will be made, which delays might at times be detrimental to the rights in the proceeding in which action is taken. It is but just to state that in practice this method has been followed in the majority of cases, good common public sense having supplied that which the law did not provide for, and which it seems to have wished to leave in charge of the former; but even if this is true this office has nevertheless been puzzled by the frequency with which complaints have been entered before it, under a procedure which is the correct one in certain cases, such as when the complaint relates to any responsibility on the part of functionaries of the judiciary, or when they proceed from government or administrative centers, but which procedure has at times been devoid of just grounds. We have seen interested parties undertake a long trip to this capital from their places of residence for the purpose of presenting before the fiscal of the supreme court a complaint which doubtless could have been entered before the court of the place of their residence, or if not so, before the proper fiscal of audiencia; and all of this causing delay to the first summary proceedings, which perhaps could have been brought to a close within the period of time that the said trip occupied, as well as the procedure that followed the complaint, which was also delayed on account of the distance. Let it be considered how detrimental such a system can be in a country like ours, in which, unfortunately, the problem of proper communication is still an unsolved one.

If rapidity of procedure is desired as a factor in the good administration of justice, and to which task this office devotes a good part of its efforts, it is highly convenient to strenuously combat all that which may be opposed thereto, and it will be proper for the interested parties, and principally their legal advisers, to take special note of what we have just stated, which is a condensed digest of our studies in the premises, and of the experience acquired in the office which the government that at the present time rules the destinies of the country, has deemed proper to place in our charge, and all prompted by the best wishes toward compliance with our duty.

GROUNDS FOR NONADMISSION OF APPEALS FOR ANNULMENT OF DECISIONS.

[Art. 28, part 7, order No. 92 of 1899.]

During the year just ended one of the affairs that has most engaged the attention of the fiscal's office of the supreme court has been to watch over, in compliance with its duty, the observance of the legal precepts relating to the requirements of form which for the admission of appeals for annulments of decisions are established by articles 5 and 7 of order No. 92 of last year. It has endeavored to avoid exaggerating the strict spirit which the matter already has, without omitting to recognize that by reason thereof the compliance with such requirements of form constitutes an important matter, not alone from the exactions of a precept of law, but because within the prevailing system in the law relating to appeals for annulments of decisions, it was the only means whereby the supreme court was enabled to act in its own sphere as a special and technical court, which does not have cognizance in third instance of matters submitted to its decision.

The public prosecution in charge of looking after the observance of the laws and the integrity of the functions of the courts of justice, has not been indifferent to the said requirements of form, compliance with which by the parties involves a question the nature and importance of which we can not stop to consider from its being a subject of such wide scope, and besides related to so many and sundry questions that the narrow limits of a report prohibit its being treated of. We offer the following table showing the number of appeals admitted that the fiscal's office of the supreme court has offered in connection with article 28, paragraph 11, of the order which regulates such matters among us:

Civil cases.

Second half year:		First half year:	
1899, declared admissible	9	1900, declared admissible	4
1899, declared inadmissible	1	1900, declared inadmissible	0
Total	10	Total	4

Criminal cases.

Second half year:		First half year:	
1899, declared admissible	20	1900, declared admissible	14
1899, declared inadmissible	1	1900, declared inadmissible	3
Total	21	Total	17

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Naturally two points suggest themselves from the data referring to appeals by the fiscal's office that are noted above. The first is flattering to the office; as in the 52 appeals taken only 5 of them have been declared as inadmissible, a good proof that in no single case has the public prosecution acted with excessive zeal which so frequently leads to error, but on the contrary has acted in compliance with its duty with the calm justice that should prevail in all its acts. The second is the disproportion between the number of appeals taken and the number that have been declared nonadmissible, in civil and criminal cases, as a result of the said appeals.

Order No. 92 of last year has undoubtedly been less strict in the matter of admission of appeals in civil suits than our former legislation was; and to be convinced thereof it is sufficient to compare the precepts for admission established by articles 5 and 7 of said order, which we have hereinbefore cited, and which are in force both as regards civil as well as criminal matters, and those contained in article 1727 of the law of civil procedure in relation to the first clause of article 1726, which were annulled by the express declaration contained in article 101 of order No. 92 to which we are referring.

The different provisions that exist in the legislation in force regarding the matter referred to, as compared to the former, may serve in a certain manner to explain the difference in the number, in so far as they relate to the declaration of being improperly admitted, of appeals of both kinds, as applying the same principles to the admission of both civil and criminal cases by reason of the special nature of one and the other, a greater room for action is given to the first named. It is sufficient to note in proof thereof that in civil matters there exists the infringement of doctrine, which offers a broad base to the rights of the appellant, by reason of the greater scope that jurisprudence naturally has as the fountain head of law.

It is not entirely improper to state here the urgent necessity of creating a body of officially appointed lawyers, as only in this manner can it be rationally expected that the defense of the rights of indicted parties, insolvent in their immense majority, can have the scrupulous care that their management requires, and it is sufficient, after taking into consideration that in the province of Habana, where the said necessity is more severely felt, there have been initiated within the year ending on the 30th of June, 6,166 cases, to understand that the obligation of defending them on the part of the lawyers of the capital is overwhelming, as it is in this city and before the audiencia that the proceedings connected therewith will take place.

GROUNDS FOR NONADMISSION OF PARTS OF APPEALS FOR ANNULMENT OF DECISIONS.

[Paragraph 2, art. 23, order 92 of 1899.]

It frequently happens that parties appealing for annulment of decisions allege different reasons or grounds, taking advantage of the right thereto granted by clause 4 of article 5 of the order which regulates with us matters of appeal for annulment, public prosecution from the beginning abstaining from objecting partially to appeals in cases in which the said method seemed to be applicable, or that is, when the requirements of form exacted by law relating to some of the said reasons were complied with, without such exactions being applicable to the other alleged reasons, by virtue of which the latter might be objected to.

The said opinion was very quickly rectified, as in reality it was not based on solid grounds. On the contrary, it is of interest that the problems presented before the court of appeals shall come in such a manner that their terms may be perfectly defined. When this is not the case, there are no proper grounds to solve them, as the court can not, nor must not, supply anything. These are the grounds on which are based the requirements of form, and for which reason all efforts tending to simplify the terms in which the verdict of the appeal for annulment must be rendered, every act tending to take away from the proceedings in connection with the appeal that which, according to good principles, should not be retained therein, has logical and legal grounds in the case of paragraph 28 of the order relating to appeals for the annulment of decisions, and may, and should be, recommended to attain the fundamental end that we have pointed out. The public prosecution adjusted its action in accordance with this opinion, and on the partial objections to appeals for annulment of decisions as to securing from the chamber of justice of the supreme court the declaration of their having been improperly admitted, the said action has been seconded by the said court, which has not only accepted it as good and has decided various cases in accordance with the petition, but has also in recent cases objected to an appeal in its totality, declaring only a part of the appeal to be in order, and in consequence it was ordered that the proceedings relating to the appeal be continued on the other grounds produced which remain subject to such action.

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FINAL NOTIFICATION.

[Clause 1 of art. 5 of order 92 of 1899.]

The fiscal's office of the supreme court which, as has been stated in another place, has scrupulously acted, as regards compliance of the appellants, with the requirements of form exacted by articles 5 and 7 of order No. 92, it being understood nevertheless that there could and should be given to the first clause of the said articles a broader interpretation, that would, so to speak, make its precept less strict. This precept demands or exacts that the document whereby the appeal for annulment of decision is made shall state the date of "final notification" of the decision appealed against. The fiscal's office understood that in order to be able to determine the scope of the said precept it was necessary to study the reason of its existence. As to the said order, it was obligatory to compare it with other legal principles. Articles 211 and 212 of the law of criminal procedure provide that the terms within which all kinds of appeals must be made shall be counted from the time of the final notification to the parties; its provisions do nothing further than set forth something that is elementary in matters of procedure. Among such precepts we find the explanation of the requirement exacted by clause 1 of article 5 of order No. 92 of 1899. The author of this legal ruling had wished that the court appealed against or to, on deciding as to the admission of the appeal for annulment of decision, and in due time the court that would have cognizance of the latter, might be able to judge, with the document before it, of the period within which the appeal was established. This was more especially to be taken into account with regard to the second-named court, which, in case the appeal should have been taken for infringement of the law, would have to have before it, simply the certification of article 8 of the aforesaid order. As a consequence of the foregoing statement, when the appellant did not give the date of the final notification to the parties, and only of that given to him, and this latter being compared with that of the documents whereby the appeal was made, it would clearly prove that the appeal was filed within due time, even when said comparison would have to be made within the said date of the decision appealed against. The aforesaid requirement thereby remained complied with and its legal necessity should be thus understood. This theory has been repeatedly sustained by the fiscal's office before the supreme court, and the latter has always been adverse to our opinion, giving to the law at the indicated point a literal interpretation, and rendering in the said sense two decisions, both on the same day—the 25th of April of the present year, according to which the appellants must state in the documents presenting appeals the date of the final notification that may have been made respecting the decision appealed against, and without subordinating the fact to any other consideration whatsoever.

THE CASE OF AN INDIVIDUAL PARDONED DURING THE INVESTIGATION OF AN APPEAL FOR ANNULMENT OF DECISION FILED BY HIMSELF.

This question has frequently come up in practice during the first half of the present year, either through the application that audiencias made of the general pardon granted in order No. 22 of the military government of January 16 last, or by special concession by virtue of the decision of said government. In the first case the audiencias informed the supreme court of the abolishment of penal action, and at the first opportunity it was transferred to the public prosecution, which sustained the opinion adopted by the chambers of the court to the effect that no proper time existed for suspension of proceedings relating to appeals for annulments of decisions, which suspension could only take place by voluntary consent of the appellant. The reasons that sustain the decision are contained in the following paragraphs:

"The fiscal before anything else understands that in view of the terms of the decree of January 16, order No. 22, wherein no distinction whatsoever is made respecting pardon of prosecuted parties to be punished with imprisonment, the said audiencia (that of Santiago de Cuba) has acted in conformity with the law on adopting said resolution, the much more so if it is taken into account that in practice the said order of pardons is being complied with. Furthermore, the said court having acted in the manner in which it has, and having confined itself to its rights, it is necessary to start from the situation created by virtue of the said resolution to study and agree upon that which this court should decide in view thereof. Viewing the matter from this standpoint, it must be admitted that it is anomalous that a prosecuted party against whom penal action has been abolished should continue to make use of appeals against the sentence that condemned him; but it is necessary to accept this condition of things, as toward it we are carried by the principles embodied in matters of appeal for annulment of decisions. I will try to prove it. In the appeals for

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annulments of decisions there is held in view not only the interests of the party making the appeal, but a higher interest also, i. e., that of establishing correct legal principles, in consideration of which, to a certain point, the interests of the accused party are of little importance as compared to that of the latter, which is all-important. The said idea of principle may be followed by any interested party, and when he presents the problem and it is accepted as being properly stated, without detriment to deciding later on as to its grounds, it is then he alone who may hold himself aloof, requesting that the question be not decided. In the present case this does not happen. There is an appeal that the accused party has filed, which is being followed out in due legal course, and in this position the fiscal understands that it is not possible to interrupt the progress of the procedure; that the tribunal should act as long as there is any effort made by the party, without taking into consideration the pardon which affects the condition of the prosecuting party as regards the carrying out and effect of the sentence, but which in nowise relates to the infringement of law, which is the only point of which this tribunal has cognizance, and which is a matter that may be cleared up and defined with or without the pardon of the accused party. Objection might be made that penal action has been abolished as a consequence of the pardon. The fiscal understands that, strictly speaking, no criminal suit is instituted when an appeal is filed before the supreme court. The suit has ended, properly speaking, with the sentence of the court a quo, for which reason it makes final declaration as to facts, and for which reason, having declared penal action abolished, it is not possible to continue a suit nor execute a sentence; but there is not a real legal obstacle to the deciding of an appeal for annulment of decision, even when it is declared to be admissible, and giving rise to the necessity of rendering a second sentence in conformity with article 38 of our law relating to appeals for annulment of decisions and the question of pardon again coming up with importance and practical value, because already at that time the mission of the court of cassation has ceased as an exclusively technical court, and its decision may and must be considered under the aspect indicated, inasmuch as it must affect the condition of the accused part."

PROJECT OF THE FISCAL'S OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COURT REFERRING TO THE CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE EXERCISED BY THE SUPREME COURT AND APPROVED BY ITS CHAMBER OF CONTROL.

[Clause 1, art. 8, of order No. 41, 1899.]

The legal precept that we state in the heading of this chapter imposed upon the supreme court of the island of Cuba the duty of exercising due inspection and vigilance over the administration of justice, without specifying the form in which it was to be done. The digest of 1891, in chapter 14, contained general rules that might serve to determine the scope of the said inspection, but without specifying the rules to which it should be adjusted. Article 371 of the same digest, comprised in the chapter referred to, submitted the control of the matter, in so far as one of the forms of inspection was concerned, to the regulations that were to be adopted, the preparation of which was a felt necessity from that time, but was not satisfied. With the said absence of explicit precepts in the premises our supreme court of justice, created by order of April 14, 1899, entered upon its functions. Therefore, it was absolutely necessary to supply the said deficiency, and as soon as the court was instituted, and having commenced its tasks on the 1st of June, 1899, it first took up the matter of regulating its interior management, to which end there were prepared and approved the regulations that are to-day in force, and afterwards the opportunity arose of attending to and organizing the inspection and vigilance that it would have to exercise over the administration of justice, a study which could not be carried out before the courts of justice were modified and reconstructed, under the new form, by virtue of order No. 80 of the series of last year. The fiscal of the supreme court was charged with the preparation of a project for judicial inspection, which he presented at the meeting of the board of control on the 20th of April of the present year, accompanied by a statement pointing out the reasons upon which the work was based and the procedure which, in his opinion, should be followed to secure the definite approval of the project. We believe it proper to insert here the said statement, which, verbatim, says:

"To the chamber of control: The first clause of article 8 of order No. 41 of the military government of the island (last year's series), in conferring on the supreme court the right of looking after the administration of justice throughout the entire Cuban territory, has explicitly authorized the said court to adopt, without any restriction whatsoever, all measures of inspection and vigilance that may tend to make visible and practically correct such defects or abuses against which private initiative might

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prove of no avail, and which, from not constituting crimes or mere errors that can be corrected through appeals in accordance with due procedure, may, nevertheless, come within the scope of reprimand or cause a recommendation to be made to the government for the abolishment or change of the laws in force. A like liberty granted to the supreme court for the exercise of the right referred to, for the same reason that it is not restricted by articles 366 to 385 of the digest, from the moment that the decree of April 14 aforesaid has only declared in force and applicable to the highest court of Cuba the other precepts of the said digest expressly mentioned in articles 8, 12, 18, 19, 24, 25, 30, and 40 of order No. 41, allows a system of inspection to be studied and enforced which, different from those heretofore existing, may give real and practical results. To attain this end it will be sufficient, inasmuch as it is not possible to invent other procedures than those described in chapter 14 of the digest, as judicial independence will not allow vigilance, except as a result of the administration of justice, to simultaneously establish on the one hand a statistical bureau which, without interrupting the progress of the courts, shall serve to collectively make known, within the periods of time that may be determined, the work finished and pending, and at the same time to study the progress of prisoners' cases, and, on the other hand, a series of annual visits to be made by functionaries of higher rank than that of the parties visited, which will allow due appreciation to be made in all its details of the order followed in our courts of justice and of the advantages or disadvantages of our institutions. But as upon the manner of regulating the said statistical matters and visits will depend, to a great extent, the success of both services, the fiscal, accepting and making his own one part of the project which the associate justice has presented to this chamber of control, but with modifications and extensions of evident utility, presents the following bases for the purpose of complying with provisions contained in clause 1 of article 8 of order No. 41, requesting the chamber, should it deem them correct, to adopt them, and if we should consider that it did not have the right to do so, to submit them to the decision of the department of justice.—Habana, April 19, 1900.—*Carlos Revilla.*"

Recently, and after the approval of the project presented by the representative of the public prosecution who makes this report, it was forwarded to the department of justice for its sanction. The circumstance of this latter requisite being still pending prevents us from making remarks, which we otherwise would not omit, with reference to the advantages which, in our opinion, the final approval of the said project must of necessity produce, inasmuch as in general terms there need be no question as to the necessity of adopting measures of the said kind, a necessity which we have already seen is recognized in the laws themselves that have treated of this matter.

A PETITION FOR ABOLISHMENT OF PENAL ACTION BY PUBLIC PROSECUTION CAN NOT REQUIRE THAT THE FISCAL OF THE SUPREME COURT BE CONSULTED BY THE COURT THAT HAS TO DECIDE THE SAME.

[Art. 644 of the law of criminal procedure.]

The first section of the criminal chambers of the audiencia of Habana having recommended that the fiscal of the supreme court be consulted in a case in which the public prosecutor of the said audiencia had asked for the abolishment of penal action, from the fact of the accused party being comprised in a general pardon, it was decided by this fiscal's office that the consultation was not in order for the reasons contained in the communication dated May 19, of this year, which is as follows:

"To the president of the audiencia of Habana. Sir: Under date of 12th instant I had the pleasure of acknowledging receipt of your communication of the 11th inclosing case No. 23, of 1899, from the court of Guadalupe district of this city, instituted against P. S. del C. and J. B. R. for swindling. The said case has been sent to me by virtue of a decree of April 30 last, issued by the first criminal section of that audiencia, which court has cognizance of the same. The said decree is based on the provisions of article 644 of the law of criminal procedure, and therefore the suit referred to has been sent to this office in consultation, in order that it may decide as to whether the action should be sustained or not, by virtue of dissent as to the said point between the public prosecuting attorneys of that court and chambers. The latter recognizes in its decree that the case of article 644 is not the one that it is called upon to decide, and declares that it applies to said article by reason of analogy. The first point that this office has had to examine is the following one: Is it proper to apply the precepts of article 644 in the manner that the criminal chamber of the said audiencia has done? Is it authorized to present the problem that it sends in

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consultation by virtue of the right that the said legal precept grants to it? To this question of form all others are subordinated, both because it is so justified by the inherent nature of this matter, as well as because in general terms and in law all questions of legal formality shall have precedence until such times as the problem under discussion shall be presented in due form. The said question of form has been decided by the first section of the criminal chambers of the said audiencia affirmatively; that is too say, it holds that the present case may be proceeded with in accordance with what is established in article 644, already cited, on grounds of analogy. The case as presented is as follows: The fiscal of the said audiencia withdraws his action as to the accused P. S. del C. from understanding that it is comprised in order No. 22, this year's series of the military government relating to pardons. The chambers hold as improper the petition of the public prosecutor, and bring the point to the notice of this office in consultation as to whether it is proper to continue or not the charges, basing its opinion on the article of the law of procedure that has again and again been cited. The opinion of this fiscal's office of the supreme court is contrary to that of the criminal chambers in the matter under consideration whereby assertion is made that it holds the said consultation to be out of order, and as a consequence of the same that it should abstain from treating the matter on legal grounds without rendering any decision whatsoever in the premises. The reasons upon which the foregoing opinion is based are the following: It understands, in the first place, that in matters of legal procedure, inasmuch as the interpretation of the provisions of the law that cause them to embrace new cases is not completely thrown aside, the reasons that serve as a basis for applying it should be judged with a specially restrictive judgment, as the law of procedure from its inherent nature must be special, concrete, and specifically clear. Within the general laws that do not relate to matters of form, it would be proper to make groups of sundry matters by reason of analogy more or less apparent; but in matters of procedure a formula is provided for each case, and only in exceptional cases can it be made to embrace others. Narrowing still more the examination which is being made of the present case, it is seen that article 644 establishes an exceptional procedure. There is something in it that extends beyond the normal; a special case is referred to in which a consultation is authorized; and this exceptional procedure that the law gives to a special matter can not be made to cover other different ones, because by virtue thereof it might be converted into a general rule while being only a matter of exception. In the opinion of the undersigned the preceding serves to show that reasons of analogy are not sufficient to be interpreted as giving a broader reach to article 644 of the law of criminal procedure. He understands, besides, that in the present case there does not exist the reason of analogy that has been offered. In effect, in the event of the dismissal of the case, asked for by the fiscal, the latter exercises the right of penal action, maintains and continues it until the moment in which the court renders its decision, and the matter of dissent between the one and the other precisely rests upon the form and manner in which the said action that is being exercised shall be decided; it might be said that the said action was about being passed upon, by virtue of which any of the solutions pointed out in articles 637, 641, and 645 in accord therewith may be adopted. In the dissent in the premises between the fiscal and the court the highest ranking member of the former may decide in accordance with procedure established by article 644; in it is involved a question of legal grounds that is intimately related to and is derived from the assumed position of public prosecution. When the latter, by reason of a pardon or any other cause, suspends action, it holds itself aloof therefrom; after assuming this position nothing further is to be done, because the exercise of the action is a necessary condition of existence for the suit in our system of criminal procedure, and when a suspension is demanded there is a tendency to decide as to said act in a special and well-defined form; while desistence from action continues the suit ipso facto without life and ends, but not like in the case of suspension demanded by the fiscal, because the latter understands that the exercise of the action logically leads to the said legal solution; but by reasons certainly more elementary, and which are the same ones that prevent a decision being rendered in one or the other sense as to an appeal interposed from the moment in which the appellant separates himself therefrom; it might be said that in the case of suspension there is a legal problem, and in that of dissent one of pure form. Therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, it can not be pretended by the court that an action be sustained from which public prosecution has desisted, as it is likewise impossible for the highest ranking functionary of the public prosecution that may have adopted such action, to annul the acts of the latter when in form they are adjusted to law. Said acts performed under such conditions can only involve the corresponding responsibility."

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COMPILATION OF THE ORGANIC RULINGS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

[Law of January 5, 1891.]

In the statement which the fiscal's office of the supreme court forwards with the project for the organization of inspection and vigilance in the administration of justice, which has been hereinbefore transcribed, reference is made to the law which compiled the organic rulings for the administration of justice promulgated on January 5, 1891, and this office has frequently been under the necessity of referring to the same in many cases, wherewith it has had the opportunity of judging as to the prevailing doubts respecting the same being in force. The public prosecution could not but come to some conclusion in the matter, the importance of which was proved by the advent of new cases, in which the problem of its being in force was parallel with that of the resolution that might have to be rendered.

It was not very difficult to settle the said point, inasmuch as the orders themselves, which with legislative effect have been promulgated among us, have removed, in our opinion, to a very remote distance, the possibility of discussion as to whether it is in force or not. In effect, the argument employed against the affirmation of this fact is based upon the circumstance that a change having been made in the sovereignty of this island, it seems that the effects of a law which in a certain manner is only of an administrative nature should cease; and the said deduction seems to be upheld in the proclamation addressed to the people of Cuba on January 1, 1899, by Gen. John R. Brooke, the first governor of this island under the present régime, in the second paragraph of which it is stated that the civil and criminal codes shall remain in force; and even when the said declaration may have been interpreted, as in fact has been done, in the sense that all civil and criminal laws were declared to be in force, it seemed unquestionable that within the two said groups the law in question could not be placed, taking into consideration its character, to which reference has already been made. The principle is perfectly proper, considered as a general thesis, but the law of which we are now treating regulated the functions of the courts which, in fact, they continued to exercise after the ending of Spanish sovereignty in the same manner as heretofore, and it was not rationally possible to disregard its provisions as the only law governing said functions, without immediately substituting them by others having the same mission. But we have stated that it is not necessary to employ arguments of the said kind in order to arrive at the conclusion that the law of 1891 is still in force with us, and this is the fact. In clause 5 of article 8 of the order establishing the supreme court, and in those marked with numbers 12, 18, and 30 of the same order, the said law is made mention of in a sense from which it is deduced that it is in force. This fact is stated with greater precision in article 19, which speaks in general terms of the digest in force in referring to the aforesaid legal ruling. Exception may be taken to the fact, and it has already been done; how can the said circumstance be in accord with the express declaration which, with respect to articles 456 to 460 and 452 to 455 of the same law, has been made in articles 24 and 25 of the aforesaid order? Or in other terms which are more explicit: If the digest of the organic laws was in force at the time of issuing order No. 41 of 1899, of which we treat, and its article 19 thus states in referring to the digest, why, then, should its articles 456 to 460 and 452 to 455 impose upon the author of said order the necessity of declaring them specially to be in force, with such precision that upon making the said declaration the following words were used: "the same as if they were reproduced in this decree?" The entire law being in force, was not the part likewise that the articles referred to doubtlessly included? The argument presented in this manner seems to be acceptable, but its reply is had by solely specifying more fully the opinion which in this matter has been all along sustained by the fiscal's office.

Order No. 41 establishing the supreme court of the island of Cuba, the same as No. 80 reorganizing the present audiencias, is an organic decree which contains special rulings as to the functions and régime of the courts of law to which they refer. The digest of 1891 contains rulings of the same character, at the same time that it also regulates other matters not contained in the said orders, and by virtue of the latter only being the latest legal rulings posterior to the said law; their precepts are derogatory to those of the law wherever there may be antagonism between them; and in order not to incur the danger of such antagonism, which in fact the author of the orders tried to avoid, the formula we have seen was employed, containing emphatic expressions for the removal of all doubt as to what were his manifest wishes; and comprehending, without any additions or changes, all the principles of the articles of the digest already enumerated in the decree establishing the supreme court of the island of Cuba. A like declaration was made, and in the same identical form, in

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articles 30 and 32 of order No. 80. Thanks to it, the rules of general character as to points connected with the régime and functions of the courts of law were especially applied to those newly established; and such a ruling is not incompatible with the principles of validity that the said special decrees recognized in a general law at the same time that they organized the administration of justice among us. Some matters comprised in the said law were in reality abolished by the promulgation of new precepts established by the orders themselves, and we proceed to prove it. The rules comprised in title 11 of the said digest referring to the conditions for entering and advancing in the judicial profession are in the condition of those that we have just spoken of, as order No. 41 contains two sections that established the present legislation, based of course on a very different foundation from that which prevailed in the said law; this is the reason that we have always considered it absurd to allege rights that may be founded on the precepts of the digest, and especially so in the question to which we now refer. On the other hand, all matters of disciplinary jurisdiction regulated by the said law and passed over in silence by orders No. 41 and 80 we must accept as wholly valid, for which reason also, after both were promulgated, they continued in force in conformity with provisions of chapter 18, title 2, of the compilation as referring to licenses to judicial functionaries, provisions that were substituted by that contained in order 194 of last year, which expressly regulates the matter, declaring in the introductory paragraph thereof its purpose, whereby a new proof is furnished of the rational foundation upon which, without doubt, is based the opinion which we have just explained, which opinion might be synthesized in the following manner: The law of January 5, 1891, is undoubtedly in force, but the precepts contained in the orders which have regulated certain matters of which it treats have greatly modified its provisions, and inasmuch as by the said orders being special and posterior they annul the said law in matters to which they refer, such as the organization, working, and régime of the courts of law established or changed by orders No. 41 and 80 of last year, the precepts of the law not being in force except in so far as they are expressly accepted by the said orders.

EXECUTION OF FINAL DECISIONS IN PENAL MATTERS.

[Article 988 of the law of criminal procedure.]

In the matter of a complaint brought to the notice of the chamber of control of the supreme court, it was stated that in the opinion of the second section of the criminal chambers of the audiencia of Habana, article 3 of order No. 92 of last year contained a legal precept that modified article 988 of the law of criminal procedure, rendering it ineffective. The fiscal of the supreme court, being called upon to give his opinion in the matter, presented it entirely contrary to that which the said second section of criminal chambers of the audiencia had been acting upon, which, as we have already stated, had cognizance of the complaint referred to, the court stated its conformity with the opinion of the fiscal, whereby the legal possibility of acknowledging that article 988 had been rendered ineffective was not admitted, for the following reasons:

First, because the precept of the order relating to appeals for annulment of decisions, which is cited, does not contain any affirmation derogatory respecting the precept of article 988 hereinbefore cited, and such derogation is not presumed. It might happen that in practice the precepts were incompatible, in which case the most recent one would have to prevail; but this is not the case in the matter of which we now treat, because the provisions of both may be complied with without antagonisms or clashings.

Second, because order No. 92 has not established new appeals against decisions to which article 988 refers, nor has it essentially modified the effects of the same, it being possible to affirm that the same reasons that prompted the provisions of article 988 at the time of its promulgation exist to-day, and the fact has been explicitly recognized by order No. 92 of 1899 by not directly or indirectly referring to the former, leaving it de facto in force.

Third, because in all cases the words "it shall be legally final" that are contained in the aforesaid article 3 of order 92, referring to the conditions that may be established in criminal procedure when the period of filing the appeal for annulment of decision shall have passed, do not prevent the fact of such a right being declared in the form established in article 988 of the law of criminal procedure.

Fourth, because this last named precept is of practical utility, inasmuch as it states in a precise manner, by means of the same, the moment in which action must be commenced for the execution of final decisions.

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ATTACHMENTS OF PROPERTIES OF THIRD PARTIES.

[Article 1452 of law of civil procedure.]

The fiscal's office of the supreme court having under study a complicated matter, concerning which the department of justice asked for a report from the supreme court, by virtue of which its chamber of control had to have cognizance of the same, in accordance with provisions of clause 3 of article 8 of the order whereby it was established, taking up one of its points referring to the damages derived in practice from the right granted to a party to an executive suit by article 1452 of the law of civil procedure, decision was rendered by the representative of public prosecution in the following terms:

"Third question. The department of justice asks these chambers to report as to the legislative measures that may be adopted in view of the complaint of Mr. A.

"The latter affirms that in practice it happens that properties of third parties are maliciously pointed out, for the purpose of placing attachments thereon, in suits to which they are not parties, and this forces them to defend in the ordinary course of law their rights by means of a procedure of prior right as described in section 3, title 15, book 2 of the law of civil procedure. It can not be denied that this has at times happened, nor that in reality it does not seem right in equity for a person protected in his rights by a perfectly legal title to be obliged to have recourse to a slow and costly procedure, subject to all kinds of incidents, and during which he may find himself deprived of the possession of his properties, simply because the plaintiff in a suit in which the third party so injured has no reason to interfere has utilized the rights or authority which article 1452 of the law of civil procedure has placed in his hands by pointing out properties which in reality do not belong to his debtor, but are thus presumed to be his until the contrary is proven. This may happen as regards all kinds of property, but the case more and best described is the one in which the attachment is ordered on immovable property, as in accordance with the precepts in force the recording of title would seem to be sufficient guaranty of the rights of the third party, and the said guaranty is not solid or effective in practice when not even the title to the property, nor its being duly recorded in the property register, prevents the owner, by virtue of a decision of the judge ordering the attachment (based on a statement made in a suit by one of the parties thereto, more or less maliciously as the case may be), from finding himself forced to obtain the declaration that his title is perfect, by means of a suit at law establishing his prior rights. Therefore under this aspect the owner who has his title duly recorded has no advantage over those who have not complied with said conditions; one and the other must equally establish his rights by means of the same kind of suit, and will have the same rights; and for this reason and under these circumstances the guaranties of the law become illusory. In practice such absurdities have been noticed and means have been looked for whereby to escape from the strict appliance of principles. The principles of the laws of partidas (promulgated by King Alfonso XII) articles 2 to 4, title 23, section 3, have been invoked for the purpose of allowing the entrance to the executive suit of a party who may not be a party thereto except by reason of being injured therein (thus giving a legal possibility to his acts in the suit), or for whose benefit the attachment has been declared null and void or the decision modified whereby it was made; and nevertheless neither the one thing nor the other does our law of procedure authorize; that procedure which equity demanded is nothing further than a misappliance of the law, not sanctioned by any precept whatsoever, as the laws of partidas are not in force, and much less can any part thereof be applied to matters of procedure. Our mortgage law being based on the purpose of guaranteeing immovable properties, and it being, of all our constituted laws, the factor held in highest esteem, it is really painful that its precepts may be violated in the manner indicated, through the strict application of our code of civil procedure, which is not commendable for the brevity of the method that it provides, as the undersigned well understands and takes pleasure in recognizing the great importance involved in a legislative change that would place both in accord—the effectiveness of an intrinsically authentic right that the parties to the suit have to its being in every case openly and freely discussed. To be exact, it should be stated that concerning the right of Mr. A, he has not brought to the notice of the department of justice the case that just at the present time has been presented for the consideration of this chamber of control, as the attachment that was levied on his property had reference only to products; and although he might have already recorded his title to the property, the fact of the products belonging to a third party was still possible, as, furthermore, the method and form of dividing labor in properties dedicated in our country to the production or manufacture of

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sugar is well known, and how frequently lease contracts are made and executed in different manners, in accordance with the respective conveniences of the contracting parties. From all of the foregoing, the fiscal being called upon to render a decision in the matter presented by the department of justice in regard to whether it would be convenient to adopt legislative measures that would guarantee with greater effectiveness in lawsuits the rights of property owners in connection with attachments levied on their properties by indications of a third party, a plaintiff in a suit in which the said property owner is not a party, and from the nature of such matters, without exclusively limiting himself to the special case of Mr. A, decides at once in the affirmative, whereby he believes that he has complied with the duty imposed upon him by the chamber of control in referring to him the communication sent by the department of justice, of which mention has been made, even if he leaves to the appreciation of the chambers in its entirety the question of deciding as to the form in which said legislative measures should be carried out, and the scope which they must have; this latter a matter of grave importance, demanding due consideration, and which can only be rationally discussed under the supposition that the opinion of the undersigned is already accepted, in so far as it refers to this third question embraced in this opinion. The chamber, however, will resolve.—Habana, April 16, 1900."

The said opinion of the fiscal was accepted, and due to it there has been prepared a draft for the modification of the law of civil procedure that establishes a procedure different from that relating to prior rights to secure the lifting of attachments in the cases to which the paragraphs of the decision above quoted refers.

MODIFICATION OF THE ORDER THAT REGULATES THE PROCEDURE IN MATTERS OF APPEAL FOR ANNULMENT OF DECISION.

[Art. No. 71, order 92, of 1899.]

On the 2d of April of the present year the fiscal of the supreme court presented to its chamber of control a project modifying the method of trial of appeals for annulment of decisions, which recommended changes were in turn accepted with certain amendments. The reasons for the said change were stated before the chamber of control that admitted them, the statement offered by the fiscal being in consequence forwarded to the department of justice, and which statement is as follows:

"To the Secretary of Justice: Sir: This supreme court of the island of Cuba has been able to note in its practice that our law of appeals in force (order of the military governor No. 92 of last year) sanctions a principle in matters of appeal which, although adjusted in part to the precedents of our law, may at times become an obstacle (to prevent an injustice being committed) at the same time that it deprives interested parties of a guaranty which they should not be without, in view of the importance of the matter under consideration. The said principle is that contained in article 71 of the aforesaid law. According to it, when, in criminal suits, public or private accusations (no difference being made between them) should have requested that the death penalty be imposed, and provided the sentencing court should not have imposed it, the appeal for annulment of decision as to the form of filing it shall be adjusted to the general rules which the law itself establishes. Said article 71, being placed in the group of those that regulate the filing, trial, and decision of the appeal for annulment of decisions in death cases, has a significance, so to speak, of setting aside the others, which it would be useless to attempt to ignore. On the other hand, it would not be proper or even possible in practice to apply the same criterion to two different conditions, whereby it follows that the guaranties established for death cases are limited to the case in which the said penalty may have been imposed, de facto, in the sentence of the court, as when this is not the case, even if the prosecution has asked for it, and as a consequence of the appeal, the sentence would have to be finally rendered; and as we have said, the general rules issued for appeals that do not have special or privileged character shall prevail in the filing, trial, and decision of the same. The legislator therefore has considered that the special procedure must be followed in the first place, never in the second. Whereby are derived, among other consequences, the following ones, which the supreme court considers important: First, in such cases the indicted parties being without the character of appellants, may hold themselves aloof in the procedure of appeal; and there being no ruling whatsoever authorizing the court to appoint a lawyer for their defense, the appeal is tried with the sole intervention of the public or private prosecutor, who in reality requests, although indirectly, the imposing of a death penalty, concerning the decision of which in the other case of the penalty having been already imposed by the audiencia, the law demands the greatest care. Second, the rights of the court of appeals being limited to the decision respecting the concrete point of law that is

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involved in the appeal, and not having the opportunity of applying article 70 of the aforesaid order No. 92, it may find itself forced to impose the death penalty, after having declared that there were just grounds for the admission of the appeal presented by the accused, forgetting infringements of form, not declaring extenuating circumstances, perhaps very reasonable excuses, because such points were not set forth in the appeals. Reason, justice, and equity can not in reality recognize the accidental fact of a more or less severe penalty imposed by the court, a quo, that brings about such a radical change in the condition of the prosecuted parties, when there was no need for any such change of such an irreparable character that the legislator has wished to surround the cases that may give rise to such circumstances by all kinds of guaranties, precisely in consideration of the final result that through them might be reached. This court, taking advantage of the right granted to it when constituted in a chamber of control by paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 8 of order No. 41 of last year, that established it, recommends to you the propriety of adding to the law of appeals (order No. 92 of last year, dated June 12) the following rulings: [Here inserted]. As a consequence of said efforts, order No. 192 of this year was issued, which essentially made effective the change recommended by the chamber of control of the supreme court."

DISPUTED QUESTION AS TO RIGHT OF JURISDICTION BETWEEN THE AUDIENCIAS OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA, ARISING FROM PROVISIONS OF ORDER NO. 80 OF LAST YEAR.

A civil suit was being tried in first instance before the court of Sagua, the final verdict in which was appealed against, and as a consequence the audiencia of Matanzas had cognizance thereof in second instance, from the fact of said appeal being filed prior to the promulgation of order No. 80 that reorganized the audiencias of this island. As is known, up to the time of said promulgation the audiencia of Santa Clara preserved its character as a criminal court and had no jurisdiction in civil matters. The before-mentioned order established provincial audiencias with equal rights, and the court of Sagua, which preserved its original jurisdiction in criminal matters, was subordinated to the audiencia of Santa Clara, to which it was inferior in rank, the said audiencia for said reason having the right to have cognizance of appeals in civil matters against decisions of the said court. In the case to which we refer, inhibition proceedings were instituted before the audiencia of Santa Clara, which it admitted and referred to that of Matanzas, which latter in turn defended its rights; and thus a jurisdictional conflict between both was initiated, and the matter was referred for decision to the supreme court, in accordance with provisions of article 99 and fifth clause of article 100 of the law of civil procedure. The prosecuting attorney being called upon to render an opinion as to the bearings of article 173, decided in favor of the right of the audiencia of Santa Clara, in his report of April 4, which says:

"To the chamber of justice: The fiscal says that there has been referred to him, under date of 15th instant, the matter of jurisdictional right between the audiencias of Santa Clara and Matanzas, due to inhibition proceedings instituted before the first named of said audiencias by J. F. G. in relation to the suit instituted against him for the collection of money by E. M. before the court of first instance of Sagua la Grande. The inhibition proceedings referred to are based on the fact that the audiencia of Santa Clara being established by virtue of order No. 80 of the military government, under date of June 15th of last year, and there being conferred upon said audiencia by virtue of articles 2 and 17 of the same order the right of civil and criminal jurisdiction in the province in the capital town of which the said audiencia was established, having within its jurisdiction the court of first instance of Sagua la Grande, and there having been initiated before this latter court the suit referred to, it is clear that the audiencia has the right of cognizance thereof in second instance, without its being the right of the parties to the suit to extend for any further time the jurisdiction of the audiencia of Matanzas or of any other, by virtue of provisions of article 61 of the law of civil procedure. The audiencia of Matanzas on being requested to discontinue proceedings in the matter, made objections thereto on the grounds of clause 2 of article 12 of the Treaty of Paris, and those in article 186, No. 6, of the digest, wherein the parties to the suit had acquiesced, which implies a recognition that it was the superior court of the one in Sagua during the trial in first instance; that the first ruling of the transitory ones of our law of appeals in force and that the provisions of the royal decrees of the Government of Spain creating the audiencias of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba respectively justified such action. The case being brought before this supreme court, called upon to decide the question of jurisdiction that had arisen, in accordance with provisions of rule 8, article 7, of the order whereby it was authorized, dated April 14, 1899, the undersigned representative of public prosecution understands that final verdict should be rendered to the

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effect that the right of jurisdiction is possessed by the audiencia of Santa Clara. Rule 2 of article 12 of the Treaty of Paris is not applicable in the present case, because if it determines as to the right of jurisdiction in matters of civil action, it does so in consideration of the change of sovereignty that occurred, and in order to determine the right of jurisdiction as to actions instituted before the courts that previously existed, or before those outside of the territory of Cuba, and which would nevertheless have to decide judicial disputes, which, so to speak, pertain to said territory, it being a matter of indifference under an international point of view what said precept is based upon, whether one or the other audiencia shall finally render verdict in a civil suit which may be in the said condition. Should said reasons not be sufficient, the fact that the same legal precept clearly declares that civil actions shall continue in course of procedure before the court that has cognizance of the case or before the one substituting it, and the jurisdiction over the court of Sagua having pertained, under the point of view of its jurisdiction in civil matters, to the territory of the audiencia of Matanzas, and said jurisdiction afterwards transferred to that of Santa Clara, it is beyond doubt that the right of jurisdiction of the first-named audiencia has been substituted by that of the latter in so far as it relates to the cognizance of civil matters coming from the court of Sagua. Article 186 of the digest, which lays down a general principle in the matter of jurisdiction of the audencias to have cognizance in second instance of civil suits that may have been tried before judges of their territory, does not add in the premises any single data that might serve as a base to decide, either in one way or the other, the point in question. The precedent constituted by the decrees for the establishment of the audencias of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, rather than being an argument in favor of the right of jurisdiction of the audiencia of Matanzas, shows that in the said case it was understood to be necessary to uphold the right of jurisdiction of the old courts, to issue an express law granting said right; and inasmuch as in the present case there is no ruling whatsoever analogous to the one issued at that time, progress in the matter must be made by applying the general principles that gave birth to the right of jurisdiction to the court newly created, as regards all suits initiated and tried at the time of its establishment within its corresponding territory. The aforesaid reasons serve the public prosecution to maintain the opinion it has already expressed, whereby it understands that the chamber may deem proper to decide the question of right of jurisdiction in favor of the audiencia of Santa Clara, in the manner which for such a purpose is provided for in article 105 of the law of civil procedure."

The supreme court decided in accord with the opinion of the fiscal in its verdict of April 19, published in the Gaceta of the 26th of the same month, establishing a principle that was afterwards confirmed.

EXECUTION OF SENTENCE.

[Clause 1, article 12, of the treaty of Paris.]

A case having been tried for the crimes of robbery and inflicting of wounds committed at night and by a gang, and of robbery accompanied by double homicide, before the Spanish jurisdiction of war at a time when the said nation ruled the destinies of this island, one of the indicted parties was condemned to suffer the death penalty by a court-martial held in the city of Matanzas, and the sentence having been referred to the supreme court of war and marine of Spain it was confirmed by resolution of the 25th of January, 1899. Spanish sovereignty in this island having already ceased at the time, the ratification of the Treaty of Paris was still pending, which took place on the 11th of April of the same year. In virtue thereof, and the said sentence having been reported for execution by the Government of Spain through diplomatic channels to the authorities of this island, it was referred to the supreme court by the department of justice, and on being submitted to the fiscal the latter sustained in his opinion of March 12 the conclusions clearly set forth in the following paragraph: "It pertains to this court in the first place to inform itself thoroughly of the reasons whereby it should take cognizance of this matter in the condition in which it now is. Article 12 of the aforesaid treaty limits itself to pending judicial proceedings at the time of the exchange of ratifications of the same, and contains three clauses referring to different cases. The first speaks of sentences in civil and criminal matters passed by the Spanish courts prior to the date of the said diplomatic exchange, the second treats of pending civil actions, and the third of criminal actions in a like condition on the date already indicated. Which of these cases embraces the matter that has brought forth said verdict? Evidently the first one. The decision of the supreme court of war and marine of the Spanish nation against the indicted party in the case to which the fiscal is referring was rendered on the 25th of January, 1899; the ratification of the Treaty of Paris took place on the 11th of

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April of the same year at 3 o'clock p. m., as was made known in this island by order of the military governor on April 24, published in the Gaceta of the 28th of the same month and year; consequently there is a clear priority of date to the said sentence, and therefore it is comprised in the aforesaid first clause, article 12 of the Treaty of Paris, inasmuch as therein reference is made 'to sentences rendered in civil cases between private individuals or in criminal matters prior to the indicated date' (that of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty). The said sentence passed by the supreme court of war and marine of Spain confirming that which under date of August 31, 1898, was passed by an ordinary court-martial held in the city of Matanzas, must be accepted as final because its said nature may undoubtedly be declared by the court rendering the decision, and the case in question having been sent by the Government of Spain through diplomatic channels for the execution of the sentence rendered, this court can not, in the opinion of the fiscal, enter upon the consideration of such a point, much less when the said case has been tried and decided within the special jurisdiction of the Spanish law, the precepts of which can not now or ever be applied by the supreme court of this island."

Being in accord with the grounds sustained by the public prosecution, the supreme court rendered a decision on the 19th of March, but it disregarded the fiscal's petition as to the initiation of the execution of the sentence in the manner prescribed in article 72 of order No. 92 of last year; making at the same time certain remarks as to the words "competent authority" used in clause 1, article 12, of the Treaty of Paris, which the fiscal understood as equivalent to declaring the court incompetent; for which reason, forced thereto by his duty to sustain the latter, he took an appeal based on the following grounds:

"The fiscal is not in conformity with the said resolution that implies a declaration of incompetency as regards this court; and within the period stipulated by article 211 of the law of criminal procedure, he files an appeal against the resolution referred to, taking advantage of the right granted to him by article 236 of the same law. The chamber declares in its decision that the final sentence in question is comprised in the first case of article 12 of the Treaty of Paris entered into between Spain and the United States of America, from its date being prior to that of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, but it furthermore understands, as is stated, that the words "competent authority" in the territory within which final sentences must be executed, which are of the same status as that of which we now speak, can not refer to this supreme court. The Spanish military law reserved the right of cognizance of certain crimes of ordinary nature, among which is the one now being treated of. If the crime had been committed which has given rise to the case of which the Spanish military authorities had cognizance at due time, after Spanish sovereignity had ceased, it is evident that cognizance thereof would have been had by ordinary jurisdiction; therefore, as has been stated, it is not strictly a military crime which the Spanish war and marine court acted upon. The said principle having been laid down, the conclusion must be drawn that by reason of the matter of the crime itself, the ordinary courts of law at the present time are competent to have cognizance thereof in the island of Cuba. The penalty of a sentence of death having been passed, it pertains to the supreme court to initiate the proceedings for its execution in the manner prescribed by articles 953 and 989 of the law of civil procedure; therefore military jurisdiction not being competent at the present time to initiate proceedings in the case of a crime of the nature in question, neither can it execute a final sentence rendered in connection with said crime, because one thing is the consequence of the other, and if the ordinary courts of law have at the present time jurisdiction to have cognizance of said crimes, they rationally must have it also for the execution of final sentences imposing penalties upon those who may have committed them. The Treaty of Paris, on stating, in the place mentioned, that final sentences issued in Spain under the conditions also named must be executed in this island by the competent authorities, it is clear that it means to say by that, those which may so be at the time in which the execution of the aforesaid final sentences are to be carried out; therefore in this case everything must be subjected to the legislation in force at the present time in this island, and not in any manner to that which prevailed prior to the termination therein of Spanish sovereignty. If at that time military jurisdiction could and must have cognizance of a crime of ordinary nature committed by a private individual, at the present time, for all proceedings in connection with the execution of the final sentence rendered in the said case, the ordinary courts of law are and must be all sufficient, because there is not at the present time prevailing among us any precept whatsoever that might limit their faculties in the said sense. It appears from the foregoing to be absurd, in order to solve a question arising as to jurisdiction, that at the present time precepts of the Spanish military code of justice that are not in force should be invoked which can not be applied directly nor

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indirectly for the solving of any point of law alleged before the tribunals or courts of this island, because the said military legislation is not a law in force, because the courts of the island of Cuba can not make application thereof, and because with the final sentence rendered by the supreme court of war and marine of the Spanish nation the time ended for the application of military legislation by that nation; and when said final sentence has come to this island protected by article 12 of the Treaty of Paris, its execution must be adapted to the legislation in force in this island, and in view of the said final sentence it is not possible to make declarations as to lack of jurisdiction based upon Spanish laws that are not in force at the present time. Spanish law on this point has ended with the final sentence and can not now be invoked. The competent authority to which article 12 of the Treaty of Paris refers is that which our present laws designate, not that which the legislative precepts in force at the time that the Spanish Government existed here specified. It would be absolutely absurd that in treating of a matter purely military the ordinary courts of law should have cognizance, but it is not absurd for them to have cognizance of a crime of ordinary nature, which has only been brought to the notice of the military authority by virtue of a special ruling or law which is not in force. The Spanish military authorities, understanding these reasons, their sovereignty about being ended in this island, under date of November 29, 1898, issued a circular, signed by the Spanish general Jimenez Castellanos, in the second section of which the military judges of instruction who might have cases pending against volunteer citizen soldiers and members of exmobilized bodies of emergency troops were instructed to deliver them to the military authorities together with the indicted parties, which military authorities in turn would place them in charge of the judges of the ordinary courts of law. The said circular did not contain like instructions concerning cases against soldiers of the regular army, who would have to be sent to Spain, by virtue of the said circular, and the investigation of the particulars relating thereto being a matter pertaining exclusively to her army, which was practically carried out, wherein it is very possible that proceedings initiated under the same legal conditions as the case we have now under consideration, before the Spanish military courts, may have been sent to the ordinary courts of this island, in compliance with the provisions of the aforesaid circular, of which ordinary courts of law may have had cognizance since the said date that was theretofore reserved by law to the military authorities; and while this happens—and I do not believe that the right of jurisdiction of the said ordinary courts of law can be denied—this supreme court is declared to be incompetent to act in the case under consideration by reason of its having been reserved under Spanish law to the action of military tribunals. One thing is contradictory to the other, because the difference of procedure does not justify that there be applied in practice two such different criterions. The Spanish military jurisdiction respecting crimes committed by private individuals abandoned such right of jurisdiction in favor of the ordinary courts of law by virtue of the aforementioned circular, which, with the high practical and legal sense, establishes the legal status in which we find ourselves at the present time, and if by virtue of the said abandonment, and there not having been any posterior legislation restoring the privileges of special military jurisdiction as to ordinary crimes of the nature of the one being tried in this case, the ordinary courts of law throughout the island have cognizance thereof, the public prosecutor can not comprehend how the supreme court of justice of the island of Cuba can be declared incompetent to execute a final sentence, which is in reality nothing further than continuing to its end a case which the military tribunals have passed over to the civil courts as the natural result produced by the change of legislation at the termination in this island of Spanish sovereignty; although there does exist a special ruling as to the concrete point of final sentence which does not deny the right of jurisdiction of this court, but which, very much to the contrary, submits the execution of the same to the competent authority in the country in which it may have to be carried out, the said special ruling being the hereinbefore-cited article 12 of the Treaty of Paris."

In view of these arguments, the supreme court, having examined the question under a different point of view, rendered a decision on the 28th of March, one of the "whereas" clauses of which states:

"Whereas, that within the rights that the law grants to the supreme court is not included that of executing sentences of any kind, and that, on the contrary, article 986 of the law of criminal procedure expressly exempts it from the obligation, common to other courts, of causing its own sentences to be executed, and by virtue of such clear precepts it is useless to examine under other aspects the question of the right of jurisdiction, the point that has to be decided upon being reduced to the primitive fiscal petition, which was denied on appeal; or, that is, whether in the present status of the case in question it is legal or not to apply article 72 of the order in force relating to appeals for annulment of decisions."

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It is to be deplored that the grounds that the court deemed of more importance and more propriety, and in accordance with which it finally resolved the debated point, should prevent it from establishing a legal principle as to the right of jurisdiction that was denied in its first decision, as the establishment of such a principle would have resulted in true advantages for our courts of justice.

OPINION OF THE FISCAL'S OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, PRESENTED ON THE 11TH OF JUNE, 1900, TO ITS BOARD OF CONTROL IN CONNECTION WITH THE REPORT ASKED FOR BY THE MILITARY GOVERNOR RELATING TO THE PETITION FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND THE BISHOP OF HABANA, REQUESTING THAT ORDER OF 31ST OF MAY, 1899, RELATING TO CIVIL MARRIAGES, BE ANNULLED.

The fiscal states: "That case No. 18 has arisen by virtue of the report asked for by the military governor of the island of Cuba, in communication dated 24th of last month, forwarding the petitions presented by the archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, the bishop of Habana, and also subscribed to by a great number of persons, requesting that the order of May 31, 1899, referring to civil marriage, be modified.

"It pertains to the chamber of control of this supreme court to issue the said report, in accordance with clause 3, article 8, of the order establishing the court, dated April 14 of last year, and to the undersigned representative of public prosecution to prepare the matter for the cognizance of the chamber, by means of a written opinion ordered by article 313 of the compilations of organic rulings for the administration of justice in connection with article 12 of the aforesaid order establishing the court, which is numbered 41 of the series of last year. By virtue of the said rulings the matter was placed in his hands by resolution of the 30th of May last, and he proceeds to comply with the said legal rulings.

"The order of 31st of May, 1899, the annulment of which is asked for, declares verbatim that 'in future all civil marriages shall be legally valid,' grants to the contracting parties the right of complying with the precepts of the religion which they profess, in addition to being obliged to comply with the prescribed forms for civil marriage, limits the authenticity of the documents in which proof is furnished of the license or consent to its being issued or certified to by a civil functionary, and provides that the clergymen of the different religions existing in the island are not under obligations to carry out civil-marriage ceremonies, but to perform those which their respective creeds provide; but the said ceremonies to be without force to produce civil effects. In the petitions of the archbishop of Santiago de Cuba and of the bishop of Habana, different arguments are presented against the requirements of the order referred to, their petitions being presented for the purpose of obtaining a modification in the sense of adapting legislation in the premises to 'full and liberal legislation of the United States and recognizing as valid and legal all marriages performed by any minister of the gospel duly authorized.'

"The said modification is asked for by reason that the said decree is considered as 'contrary to the rights of the Catholic church, contrary to the principles of free conscience and worship, recognized by the Government of the United States and guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris, and contrary to the prevailing religion in the different States and Territories of the United States.'

"The character of this court imposes upon it in the first place the duty of studying the modification that the petitioners ask for of the order of the 31st of May, 1899, exclusively under a legal point of view, although upon rendering an opinion relating to the annulment of a legal precept in force it can not separate itself from the necessity of referring to the various aspects which the matter presents, both by reason of the intimate relations between the precepts and said aspects, as well as by the fact that all of them can and should state the grounds upon which the opinion of the chamber may be based in the matter to which the petitions relate.

"While studying this latter under a legal aspect, which has been initiated as an essential one, there arises before anything else the necessity of taking into account the two tendencies that have always shown themselves rivals in the field of philosophy of the law, principles which have sprung from the different sources from which the respective deductions have been drawn, the institution of marriage having to be either considered as a sacrament or as a contract. In order that the first consideration should prevail it is necessary to allow religious sentiment exclusively to prevail; the second is not dependent thereon, but neither is it contrary thereto, and treats the matter simply under a judicial aspect. In Spain, to which country we must of necessity refer when dealing with the precedents of our legislation, where the decided spirit of protection to the Catholic religion was evident, the first principle referred to prevailed; the rulings of the Council of Trent, which became laws of the Kingdom by virtue of the royal order of Felipe II of July 12, 1574, until the

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triumphant revolution of September, 1868, allowed the promulgation of the law of June 18, 1870, which regulated civil marriages. Thereafter marriages were contracted in accordance with Spanish legislation, and the said law, in article 2, established civil marriage as the only one legal in accordance with said order; all in consequence of the tolerance which in religious matters was established by article 21 of the constitution of 1869, and although the aforementioned law was revoked in certain parts by decree of February 9, 1875, it continued to be in force as far as non-Catholics were concerned, 'because, as the author of the said legal ruling said at the time of its promulgation, the State could not deprive such persons of the means of constituting a family.' Long before the said times, at the end of the last century, the royal order of the 16th of December of 1792 was promulgated, which established a certain form of civil marriage, together with its corresponding registry for marriages contracted within the territories of Louisiana and Florida, at that time Spanish possessions, by persons who professed the Protestant religions and between Protestants and Catholics.

"In the island of Cuba the fate of the legislation concerning marriages has been the same as in Spain. The royal decree dated March 2, 1883, extended to this island chapter 5 of the law of civil marriages, which was in force in Spain, which in a general way substituted that provided for in the royal decree of February 9, 1875, already mentioned, and that of the 12th of November of 1886, together with the regulations published for its enforcement December 21 of the same year, promulgated among us the law of June 18 of 1870 in the same manner that it was in force in Spain after having been modified by the decree of the year 1875; that is to say, in its application to non-Catholics. The civil code in force merely confirmed this eclectic principle, which has all along prevailed in our legislation, and its article 42 recognizes two forms of marriages—the religious marriage, which must be entered into by all those who profess the Catholic religion, and the civil one, to be performed in the manner that the said code provides. By adopting this the code referred to separated itself from the precedent established by that of other nations, which separation called forth expressions of regret from the illustrious commentator of the said collection of laws, known under the nom de plume of M. Scevola. The account given of the foregoing precedent might seem superfluous, inasmuch as this report should only refer to the modification asked for as to order of May 31, 1899, stating whether or not the change asked for is advisable; the more so as the chamber is perfectly well acquainted with the precedents, but the undersigned has not deemed expedient to omit them, for the reason that they constitute the base of the argument which hereinafter will be given. Marriage regulated by the civil law, considered first as a contract and then as a laical institution and performed in accordance with provisions of article 42 of our civil code, is admitted as the only one that should produce civil effects, and at the present time it is admitted by the greatest number of nations under different forms and various organizations. An official of the civil government, who is a municipal employee, is the person called upon to authorize all marriages according to the provisions of the French, Italian, and Belgian codes, as well as that of Portugal; although the latter, like our own, makes distinction between marriages of Catholics, which must be a religious one, and those between non-Catholics, which is based upon civil law and entered into before a like functionary as in France, Italy, and Belgium. In the Republic of Mexico civil marriage only is valid, and all the foregoing countries grant perfect religious freedom or tolerate other sects besides the Roman Catholic.

"In regard to the legislation of the United States, specially cited by the petitioner, we must, in the first place, state that in the said Republic the legislation alluded to is not uniform, due to the system of federal government which prevails there, according to which each State is sovereign and enacts its own civil laws; but from the study which we have briefly made of the legislation of some of those States, we infer two things: First, that marriages are considered as a simple contract; second, that therefore they do not constitute, in a legal point of view, a religious act, as is shown by the fact that marriages may be indiscriminately performed by a minister of any religious denomination or by civil functionaries such as judges, associate justices, mayors, and governors, and in some of the said States the latter-named functionaries may delegate their right to perform the ceremony to a private individual or to certain associations in accordance with the rules and regulations that govern them. It is, therefore, a contract which may be entered into in sundry ways and the validity of which only rests on the authentic proof of the mutual consent of the contracting parties. It may be readily understood that the above-mentioned customs in the matter fully conform to those of freedom of worship. Therefore, in view of this freedom of worship, and giving grounds to the principle that the church should be separated from the state, there can only be adopted one of the two following methods.

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Either all marriages must be regulated by the government as civil ones and all rules and laws relating thereto issued, apart from the religious ceremony, and the contracting parties left at complete liberty to comply with the latter according to their religious beliefs independent of such rules and laws, thus fulfilling at the same time both the legal requirements and the demands of the religious belief in the manner provided for in the order of May 31, already quoted; or the government must hold itself aloof to a certain point from regulating marriages and considering them as a contract, like any other one, without specific conditions so to speak, merely subjecting them to the proof of having been performed, without fixed requirements or special regulations, their validity being proved by the fact of their having been entered into, which would then render possible a multiplicity of forms of marriages and recognize the right of intervention therein of any minister of a known religion, while on the other hand it would be necessary to acknowledge the same right of intervention of public functionaries. It was thus acknowledged in accordance with strict logical principles in the United States, as has been stated, and the request made by the petitioners must be understood in the same manner, inasmuch as the petition to which this report refers speaks of the last-mentioned system of legislation in praiseworthy terms, even if the petition referred to merely asks that the ministers of any religious denomination whatsoever be authorized to perform legal marriages.

"With the statement just made that both systems explained are compatible under a régime in which religious freedom of worship prevails, it is clear that we have replied to one of the arguments which the petitioners present, as in the name of the said freedom or liberty, they ask that the order dated May 31, 1899, be modified or annulled. The only thing that would be incompatible with such a system would be an exclusively religious marriage, should such a solution be arrived at, as in a certain sense might be deduced from the terms of the petition subscribed to by the Bishop of Habana, if they are to be literally interpreted, because this would be a manner of depriving marriages of their contracting character; and the fact of the state proclaiming the said institution as an exclusively religious one can not be conceived, except when it in turn adopts a certain religion, in the condition of relations with the church, which, lawyers conversant with church canons call protective, and in which, as Walter says, both powers act as one body, in so far as suitable to ecclesiastical and civil society. Therefore on the 1st of January, 1899, an important date in the history of our country, the government of that time was of the opinion that canonical marriages could not subsist as a civil institution under the new order of things, that the principle of liberty of conscience and freedom of worship that was an established fact, was incompatible with a marriage exclusively Catholic; that neither in whole nor in part should the state offer protection to any special religious belief, and it deemed necessary that the laws in these matters should be changed. We shall not consider herein the matter under this last aspect, namely, whether or not the said change was or was not expedient, or to express ourselves in other words more explicit, whether the change was absolutely necessary under the new condition of things, and this for the following reasons: Because the report that we are to make must be limited to studying the change that is requested concerning the order of May 31, 1899, and the said modification does not consist in the annulment of said order and the reestablishment of the former system of our civil code with the de facto preference granted to the Catholic Church, but to its change in the sense of extending the right of intervention in marriages to ministers of all authorized creeds. This request and the fact of recommending that in connection with the matter, the legislation of the United States be copied, leads us to believe that the petitioners recognize, although it may be only under a practical point of view, the necessity that has caused the determination to not leave in force the system of our civil code. Therefore, accepting this necessity, the problem is simplified, and starting with it we will state, repeating in a certain manner that which we have already affirmed, to the effect that to the reformer of our code were presented the two systems named, and from them he chose that contained in the order of May 31; marriage regulated by the state in one single form and subject to precepts, so to speak, exclusive and solemn. After having adopted the aforesaid method he took from our code the institution and the rules of one of the two forms of marriage therein existing; he took into consideration the precedents of our legislation; of two existing forms, he accepted and adopted the manner of contracting marriages that among us had the precedents that we have already seen. Therefore it may be said that it made the least innovations possible, and if the reform appears to be great and radical, it is because the same is viewed from a religious point, as under an exclusively legal point of view, as has been seen, it has not brought into our laws any precedents that did not therein already exist, and if it disregarded and held itself aloof from certain beliefs, within the limits of the civil law, and also disregarded the implied understanding between

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the Catholic Church and the Spanish Government, which was represented in our code by canonical marriages, it was because the new political régime made such action necessary, and in good proof thereof the representative of the said church among us, adapting himself to the necessities of the new order of things, does not invoke in his favor the principles of the former system, but combats the aforesaid legislative measure from the fully liberal point of view of American jurisprudence, pretending to substitute the spirit thereof by another system in the name of, it is true, the rights of the Catholic Church which he represents, but also invoking the religious freedom introduced de facto in our country from the 1st day of January, 1899. We have shown at the beginning that civil marriage, in the form that it exists at the present time, has precedence in our legislation, and starting with this affirmation, and taking into account that the civil code in force had already provided for it, we arrive at the conclusion that it was necessary to acknowledge that, in view of the necessity of amending our old law, the order of May 31 on establishing civil marriage made its reforms reach to the least possible extent and whereby we deduced an argument in favor of the system that it established.

"Not very long ago and on the occasion of a resolution adopted by this chamber relating to a change of the rulings in force concerning appeals for annulment of decisions, it was sustained by the chair that it would be proper to change the laws in force to as little an extent as possible, with which opinion the chamber of control was in accord, and which was accepted by the department of justice by making the grounds thereof its own. The undersigned fiscal is more or less in accord with the said opinion, as the changes may refer to laws relating to methods of procedure and to those embodying legal principles; as the lesser importance that questions of form always have, their greater adaptability to political and social changes, their secondary importance as to the value and stability of private rights, and lastly, the conviction generally acknowledged that the spirit of formality that flooded our methods of procedure made it at times impossible to obtain quick final decisions sanctioning in legal form the said rights, which rather than allowing, forcibly advised the introduction of reform; in exchange, in the matter of legal principle, closely related to the grounds of private rights, a very moderate change is necessary which it is convenient to adopt because the system of our legislation constitutes a harmonic whole, and it is very possible that on changing a part thereof its essential foundations may be altered, its collectivity disintegrated, the effectiveness and merits of which, more or less related, precisely rests upon their natural cohesion. When the said reform refers to marriage, which, even more than an important contract, is an institution of such a nature that it, according to the graphic expression of some writers, affects all institutions, great moderation must of necessity be followed, inasmuch as families, which are based upon the said institution and which are the base of every social organism, may be deeply affected.

"Our country being accustomed to the forms and rituals of the Catholic Church which the order of May 31 does not prevent being complied with in every case, the citizens thereof, by compliance therewith, while obeying the requirements of their religious sentiments, can fulfill those of the civil law, the more so as, since the year 1890, it has required that a municipal judge be present and even have interference at civil marriages (art. 77 of the civil code); but it is evident that the change would be more violent and the disturbance greater, if the guaranty of the civil employee should be taken away and in exchange his functions be exercised, not only by priests of the Catholic religion, who from long traditions and their intimate relations with the government, have been at times forced to perform the duties of the former, but also ministers of religion, perhaps unknown up to the present time in the island of Cuba, or only known in theory, and the said sudden change must of necessity produce disturbances in society, as on the other hand, it would harmonize very badly with the system of our laws, which subject to given forms and special solemnizations the greater part of matters to be contracted; there having to be adopted as regards marriage so different a method.

"The said order of May 31 does not invade the rights of Catholics; they can freely contract marriage as their religion prescribes; the civil law does not prohibit them from so doing; on the contrary, as the form of marriage that has been adopted is that of our old civil code, and this latter had endeavored to harmonize both forms of marriage, civil and religious, it may be said that, as regards impediments, edicts, in one word, as regards all that which is not exclusively within the absolute and sole control of the Church, they are thoroughly consistent with each other, and may therefore harmonize with each other in practice. The framer of the civil code established these two forms of marriage, one of which is that left in force by order of 31st of May, 1899. His purpose was undoubtedly that both forms should coexist without antagonism to each other but consistent within the pale of the law, and as it

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was not possible for him to modify the rules governing canonical marriages, which have their origin in the Council of Trent, it may be said that he adapted the civil law to the requirements of the canons of the Church, having at the same time due regard to the influence of long-established traditions based on the historical precedents already mentioned, having acted furthermore in accord with the Holy Roman Catholic See in the preparation of the third base of the code aforesaid that refers to the matter under consideration.

"We can not understand how it can be stated that the rights of the Catholic Church are invaded when no prohibition is made, nor how can said rights consist in granting to all communities the right of having lawful intervention in marriage ceremonies, nor how can a civil law, which only lays down formalities of a civil nature, concerning an act to produce civil effects, independently of religion, invade rights of any special religion in a State where there is none established by law. Civil law which regulates marriages and allows religious communities to perform their rites and ceremonies, establishes a principle of independence between church and state, which, as we have already said, is in harmony with the freedom of worship; and we now affirm that it does not invade the rights of any religion. Therefore the hope conceived by the Catholics who signed the petition addressed to the military governor requesting that the Catholic Church should enjoy in this country the same liberties as in the United States as a result of the political change that has taken place, is not lost; the said freedom does not consist of the acts that the Church performs producing certain legal effects of merely civil nature, but of her practices and ceremonies not being interfered with, and in this sense the aforesaid order of May 31 grants full freedom, in a like manner to all other religious communities. The rights of all the latter should be equal, as is recognized by the petitioners; it may be said that in view of the precept that marriage is not specially subordinated to any religion in so far as it relates to the formalities of the same, there exists a wish to establish the principle of admitting all forms and all rituals, regardless of their religious origin.

"'The undersigned is of the opinion that the affirmation contained in the statement of the Bishop of Habana, where he says that the adoption of civil marriage, in the manner established by order of May 31 of last year, is contrary to social order and morality, is simply without any foundation, and its purpose not understood; as the majesty of the civil law and the regulation of marriages under it does not disturb the public peace which prevails in very Catholic nations, like France, Italy, and Belgium, nor in our country, where for one year since the change has been established we have not noticed any disturbance; on the contrary, citizens comply equally with their civil and religious duties with a punctuality which is a good proof of the opportuneness of said change. The system which the petitioners wish to introduce may therefore give good results in the United States where by reason of traditionary liberties an act which is of the greatest importance for societies and families, may be left to a great extent to private initiative. But the people of Cuba, being accustomed to the formalities of the Catholic Church in this particular, and also to the intervention of the State by means of its representative, the municipal judge, even in canonical marriages, it is apparent that only evils would arise by abandoning completely the formalities and requirements that law to-day demands through undue increase in the forms of marriage in our country; and that if it is admitted that the Catholic Church has now to deliver the trust which the State placed in its hands at a time when the latter held a very different opinion of the former, the State should receive it, regulating with entire freedom and exclusive ideas of its own all matters of marriage, surrounding them with legal formalities, the only means of preventing serious injury to our private rights and grave disturbances in society.

"Based on the foregoing grounds the fiscal submits to the judgment of the chamber the following conclusion, which must be forwarded to the honorable military governor: The supreme court of the island of Cuba is of opinion that it would not be proper, and consequently should not be acceded to, to modify the order of May 31 of last year in the manner recommended by the Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba and the Bishop of Habana in their petitions dated April 24 and May 23 of the present year, respectively, which have been submitted to this court for consideration."

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

[Instruments of the crime.]

The public prosecutor of the audiencia of Puerto Principe, in a communication dated on the 18th of June of the present year, asked for the following information from this public prosecutor of the supreme court:

"It is provided in article fourth of the aforesaid order (No. 181, 1900) that: 'The transmittal of the summary proceedings referred to in article 622, must be direct

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to the fiscal of the audiencia. The instruments of the crime shall be retained by the judge, and the order of the audiencia which confirms the closing of the proceedings shall also provide that said instruments be forwarded.' Your sound judgment will not fail to observe that the public prosecutor does not require, in many cases, that the instruments of the crime be placed before him in order to render a proper opinion concerning the nature of the crime committed, but, in a great many cases, it is absolutely necessary that he examine said instruments before expounding his views in the matter. By order 109 (which prevailed in the matter at the time of the publication of order No. 181), according to articles 626, 627, and 628, the audiencia had to receive from the court of instruction the records of the proceedings, together with the instruments of the crime, after which said audiencia was bound to direct that the records be delivered to the public prosecutor, whenever necessary during the period referred to in said article, for the proper information of said public prosecutor, the audiencia being also bound to issue proper orders, that the public prosecutor might be enabled to inspect the correspondence, books, papers, and other corpus delicti prior to the rendering of his opinion relating to the offense in consequence of which the prosecution was instituted. And by article 629 (of said order 109), which is still in force, if the public prosecutor is in accord with the order declaring the summary proceedings ended he shall ask that said order be affirmed in the petition containing said opinion; and in this case, should he deem that the oral trial should take place he shall state what crime has been committed according to his judgment, and he shall prefer all proofs whatsoever for the substantiation of the facts.

"Now, as the above-mentioned articles 626, 627, and 628 have been repealed, but No. 629 being still in force, in case that it is absolutely necessary for the public prosecutor to examine the instruments of the crime for the purpose of rendering an opinion concerning the offense, with thorough knowledge of the facts, what action must be taken?

"If the summary proceedings and the instruments of the crime should be in the hands of the judge of Puerto Principe, who is in the same city where the audiencia is situated, the public prosecutor could personally appear before said judge and examine the aforesaid instruments; but as the court in question is that of Moron, at a distance of more than 32 leagues, the roads being in a most wretched condition, and the communications by horseback extremely difficult, such personal appearance is not possible. Grounded on the above-mentioned reasons, the undersigned is of the opinion that the purpose of order 181, namely, the most speedy ending of the proceedings, would be attained if the aforesaid article 4 were amended so as to direct that the instruments of the crime should be forwarded to the public prosecutor at the same time that the records are transmitted to him; same being retained by the public prosecutor, under his responsibility, without altering them in any way, and who should forward the same to the court, together with the records and the statement containing his opinion as to the nature of the crime or the nonexistence thereof; and in case this should not be directed, the public prosecutor should be authorized, in such cases in which he requires the above-mentioned instruments to aid him to render his opinion, to confine himself in his petition to ask that the order directing the close of the summary proceedings be affirmed, but stating therein that he shall render his provisional views of the case when the corpus delicti are received at the audiencia from the judge of instruction, which fact shall be communicated to him for the purpose. Otherwise, the public prosecutor in many cases will be bound, when the oral trial takes place, to modify his provisional views of the case and to formulate, as final, very different ones as a result of the speedy examination made at the time of the said hearing, due to which haste he will be liable to have incurred in errors."

This department rendered a decision in the premises as follows:

"To the fiscal of the audiencia of Puerto Principe. Sir: In order to solve the first question concerning which you have deemed proper to ask for my advice, in your polite communication dated on the 18th of June last, I deem it absolutely necessary, in the first place, to determine the criterion upon which is based the second part of article 4 of order No. 181 of the present year, in order to thus ascertain if the said precept can give rise to the difficulties referred to by you, and if the frequency and magnitude of said difficulties demand any general measure for their prevention. From the start, and without any great effort, it may be foreseen that the above-mentioned article, on directing that the judge of instruction must retain in his possession the corpus delicti in lieu of transmitting the same to the public prosecutor together with the summary proceedings, as was done to the audiencia prior to the amendment of the law, has manifestly borne in mind: First, the necessity of not exposing the aforesaid instruments to greater risks of their being lost or to the changes that might ensue, due to the successive removals of same to the office of the public prosecutor

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and to the audiencia; second, the expediency of not depositing said instruments precisely with the party charged with making the accusation; and third, the impossibility of entrusting public prosecution, which lacks functionaries who can act as secretaries, the duty imposed upon the audiencias by the last part of article 626 of the law of criminal procedure, which, dissenting from your opinion, I consider to be still in force, and which must be complied with at the time specified in the aforesaid article 4 of order No. 181.

"To the three above-mentioned reasons, which by themselves prove that the precept referred to did not set aside the stage of the proceedings during which the public prosecutor could examine in the audencia the instruments of the crime in order to render his provisional conclusions concerning the data of the records, there must be added the more conclusive reason that article 626, before and after the amendment thereof by order No. 109 of last year, was practically disregarded and not due to lack of zeal on the part of the functionaries attached to the office of the public prosecutor, but for the reason that to fulfill said duties in the greater number, if not in all summary proceedings, they were not, in fact, under the necessity of performing the aforesaid preparatory work. It is known that the instruments of the crime, as their name indicates, consist of all those objects by means of which we are furnished with convicting evidence, for the reason that said instruments are those by which or by means of which the crime was committed, or whereby indications, vestiges, or proofs may be found to establish the commission thereof, for which reason chapter second, title fifth, book second of the Law of Criminal Procedure lays down minute rules concerning the manner of securing and keeping them or the manner of specifically describing the same, in order that they may serve at the time required, to prove the reality, the actual existence of which is known as the corpus delicti. From the study of the above-mentioned precepts and of those contained in the preceding chapter to the one cited, it is inferred that the seizure and preservation, if possible, of the arms, instruments, papers, and things of any character that may have any connection with the punishable act is sufficient, inasmuch as it is also necessary that the judge of instruction make a statement in writing of the place where, the time at which, and under what circumstances the said instruments were found, and he must make said minute description in order that it may be possible to acquire a thorough knowledge of same, as well as of the circumstances under which they were found; furthermore, the judge shall direct that same be examined and appraised by experts, that same be exhibited to the accused and to the witnesses, as provided for in articles 391 and 438, that same be copied or sketched, and that in the plan that may be made the place wherein the instruments were found be pointed out. By means of all the aforesaid judicial actions, which must be recorded in the criminal suit, and which must be taken upon the demand of the public prosecutor, who can ask that same be taken during the time that the summary proceedings are in progress under his direction, or after same have been brought to a close, our public prosecution has available an amount of data which, being the product of judicial observation, together with the depositions of the accused and the witnesses and the opinions of experts, enable the former to render a provisional opinion concerning the case with more preciseness than if he had barely examined the instruments of the crime, the inspection of which is, in fact, almost in every instance, rendered useless by the aforesaid process.

"This does not mean that there may not be presented a certain specific case wherein it may be convenient and even absolutely necessary, in order to form an opinion concerning the character of the crime and of the participation of the delinquent therein, to have some of the articles connected with the case exhibited, such as books and papers that have not been inspected by experts, or the size of which may not have permitted the same to be attached to the records; but without failing to admit that this may be the case, it may nevertheless be stated that in practice it seldom occurs that the summary proceedings do not contain descriptions, outlines, plans, photographs, appraisements, reports, or depositions that do not permit us to fully prepare the statement of conclusions which shall serve as a basis for the debates.

"The fact of the very few criminal suits which demand a direct examination of the instruments of the crime, as a necessary consequence of the compliance with the legal provisions before cited, justifies the almost total nonobservance of article 626 of the code of criminal procedure, and shows that if such action were not taken, no difficulties would occur other than in the very few cases in which same is exceptionally required, which very few cases would even be lessened if we stop to consider the means which we could resort to for the purpose of avoiding such action. In fact, and setting aside the modifications that you recommend should be made in article 4 of order No. 181, inasmuch as the forwarding of the instruments of the crime to the public prosecutor and the power of postponing the rendering of his opinion until said instruments have been received at the audiencia would be opposed to the prin-

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ciples and to the ends pursued by the legislator, upon the issuing of the precept referred to it is necessary, in the first place, to establish a distinction concerning the origin of the criminal proceedings, for when they have been instituted before the courts of the chief cities wherein there is an audiencia it is clear that all difficulties disappear, inasmuch as the public prosecutor may apply in person or by means of his subalterns to the court, and he can perfectly examine the corpus delicti before he files the petition wherein he requests that the order directing that the summary proceedings be brought to a close and wherein he renders his provisional opinion in writing concerning the acts that originated the proceedings. The contrary occurs when the proceedings have been instituted before the courts of other cities having the corpus delicti for the reason that in this case, in order to simply examine same, the functionaries of the public prosecution would not be justified in absenting themselves from the place where they reside, thus abandoning their other duties, and on certain occasions the journey can not be made as speedily as the case demands, for the reason that there are places, such as Moron, mentioned by you, the difficult means of communication between which place and Puerto Principe would produce a long and undue delay of the proceedings during the time that said examination of the instruments of the crime was being made. But even in this case we may find the manner of harmonizing obedience to the law with the demands of the case, inasmuch as one of two things must occur; the criminal prosecution instituted before a court not situated in the chief city is of such a serious nature that the public prosecutor is bound to make a careful and special inspection, in which case he would not be under the necessity, after the summary proceedings have been brought to a close, of examining the things taken possession of, of which he acquired a thorough knowledge during the course of the proceedings; or, on the contrary, the case was not of more than ordinary importance, demanding special intervention of the public prosecutor, and then, always in the hypothesis of such examination being absolutely necessary, the municipal fiscal or respective delegate could be ordered to take all necessary action in accordance with the directions given to him.

"This delegation, which is perfectly legal and which must fall upon a lawyer in order to assure success, is, after all, the only inconvenience that would be produced in practice by the second part of article 4 of order No. 181; for, in fact, the inconvenience does not arise either from the change of the place where the inspection must be made of the instruments of the crime held by the courts of chief cities where there is an audiencia, which was the one before occupied by the court, and will now be that of the court of first instance, nor much less the inspection of the summary proceedings for serious crimes committed in the other judicial districts, by means of which inspection the law is stringently enforced. And as the aforesaid inconvenience causes a delay of the proceedings, which delay will seldom take place and only when the interests of justice demand same, far from considering that the time has arrived to ask, through proper channels, for new modifications of the law, I am of the opinion that the same should exist as it stands at present, the public prosecutor endeavoring to assist everyone in order that the aims of said law be attained, in the manner which I have stated in replying to the questions asked this public prosecution."

QUESTIONS ASKED BY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—ACTION TAKEN IN A SUMMARY PROCEEDING UPON THE REQUEST OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

In the same communication to which reference has been made in the foregoing chapter the same public prosecutor of the audiencia of Puerto Principe asked the following question of this department:

"When the public prosecutor finds that the summary proceedings are not complete, may he directly return the records of the criminal proceedings to the judge of instruction, in order that the action omitted may be taken, or shall he be bound to ask the chamber of the audencia to direct that said records be returned, after revoking the order whereby the summary proceedings were brought to a close (as was formerly the case), inasmuch as in view of the fact that in accordance with article 5 of order 181, combined with the suggestion made in article 6, article 630, of order 109 continues in force, it seems that it can be inferred that the public prosecutor only has the right to make said direct return in those prosecutions wherein the facts originating same are held by the judge to be misdemeanors (faltas), which deduction is based on the fact that as the chamber (according to previous practice) could only legally revoke an order directing that the summary proceedings be brought to a close where the public prosecutor asked that it be so done (for if the public prosecutor asked that said order be affirmed the chamber forthwith directed that the summary proceedings be ended), article 630 of order No. 109 remaining in force (by order No. 181), namely, the article

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which authorizes the chamber to revoke the order mentioned, if the public prosecutor should directly send to the judge in all cases the records of the summary proceedings that the actions omitted may be taken, article 630, in said part, would be virtually revoked, when, nevertheless, it remains in force by No. 181?"

The public prosecution of the supreme court decided the foregoing inquiry in the manner set forth in the following paragraphs:

"Although the place occupied in article 5 of order No. 181 of the present year by the subdivision that authorizes the public prosecutor to demand directly from the judge of inquest that the actions omitted in the summary proceedings ended by them be taken, leads us to believe at first sight that said right can only be lawfully exercised in prosecutions that are ended in the manner provided for in article 624 of the law of criminal procedure (for although, in reality, and in order that it may be considered from the start that said right may be exercised in all prosecutions wherein incomplete action has been taken, the precept under consideration should have been, if not the only subject of the aforesaid article 5, at least the matter of its first paragraph), nevertheless, the consultation made by you in your communication dated the 18th of June can not be determined lawfully by maintaining that it is necessary, in order to supply the deficiencies of the summary inquiries, made in prosecutions wherein the act originating same is held to be a misdemeanor, to appeal to the respective chambers of the audencia requesting that the order directing the closing of the summary proceedings be reversed, inasmuch as in this manner the ends aimed at by the late reforms made in our criminal procedure would not be attained.

"It suffices to peruse articles 4 and 5 of the above mentioned order, to arrive at the conclusion that the changes to which same refer consist in suppressing the reference of the case by the audiencia to the associate justice bound to bring the matter before the court (ponente) and to the public prosecutor, according to articles 626 and 627 of the law of criminal procedure; and to exempt the latter from requesting that the orders directing that the closing of the proceedings, the deficiencies of which proceedings he may not have been enabled to correct during the inquest, notwithstanding the means granted to him for the inspection of the same by article 306 be reversed.

"It has been contemplated with both of the aforesaid changes to abbreviate the proceedings, and to make, therefore, the administration of justice more speedy, which end would not in fact be attained, if when, in accordance with article 4 of order No. 181, all the prosecutions ended have to be transmitted to the public prosecutor, the latter could only ask the judges to take action in the few cases which in every audiencia are declared to refer to misdemeanors; for precisely the same are generally of a short duration and of little importance, while the remaining ones, which are instituted by thousands, and particularly those in consequence of which the accused have been indicted and even committed to prison, generally last for a long time and demand, with greater reason, the preferent attention of the legislator in order to resolutely endeavor to eliminate therefrom all actions whatsoever causing unnecessary delay.

"For the reason given, and because it would be unlawful to sustain that the great number of prosecutions in which the changed law should be more urgently applied, are excepted from the reform described, it is absolutely necessary to admit that the aforesaid second subdivision of the above mentioned article 5 can not be construed in a restrictive sense to the manifest injury of the persons indicted, who are in many cases deprived of their liberty, limiting the power granted by said precept to our public prosecutors to only a very low number of prosecutions, which will be hereafter reduced even more by virtue of the establishment of the correctional courts, which are vested with the right of cognizance of certain offenses, which, such as those of slight wounds or injuries, disobedience to agents of the authorities, etc., are the only ones, after the determination of the gravity thereof and of the concurrence of certain specific circumstances, that should be prosecuted as crimes or as simple misdemeanors.

"Such construction is in accord with that given in practice to the provision now under my consideration by nearly all the public prosecutors and by the audiencias of the island, in my judgement very properly, for if any other objection, excepting that of place, which in the article cited constitutes its second paragraph, might be raised, it would be entirely set aside in the presence of the final provision of the same paragraph, which, upon imposing on the complainant the duty of asking the chamber to take the actions omitted in the summary proceedings, sustained in force in so far as the same relates to private accusers, article 629 of the law of criminal procedure, amended by order No. 109 of last year, and superseded in so far as the same relates to public prosecution. It establishes a difference or opposition between the means granted to the latter and to the former for the purpose of completing investigations

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defectively carried out, and comes to confirm that the power vested in the public prosecutor of making demands on the judge with said end is extended to all kinds of prosecutions wherein the public prosecutor intervenes, and the same general construction must be given to the law in so far as it relates to the other accusing parties, for the reason that the persons offended frequently make use of the penal action to which they are entitled in consequence of the commission of public crimes, while they rarely take advantage of said right in the prosecutions that are determined in accord with article 624 of the code of criminal procedure.

"The particular point of your consultation having been thus determined by the foregoing, it remains for me, in order to answer the same fully, to consider what is the true intent of the request of the fiscal, specified in article 5 of the above mentioned order No. 181, the manner of carrying out the same, and the consequences that would ensue therefrom in connection with the order directing the closing of the summary proceedings, points which I consider absolutely necessary to study well in order to prevent possible difficulties and errors.

"The first and most serious mistake in which, in my opinion, we are liable to incur, would be that of supposing that the suppression of the remedy of revocation, which was the only one that was granted by law to the public prosecutor, and to the other accusing parties concerning the orders improperly directing the closing of the summary proceedings, means that the subsistence of said order must exist to such an extent that the actions that the public prosecutor requests be taken after the closing of the proceedings (the request being granted by the judges) will not have the nature of summary actions, but a different and sui generis character, that the same will not annul the summons issued.

"To arrive at such absurd conclusions it would be necessary to set aside that now, as well as prior to the issuing of order No. 181, the oral trial can not be legally opened nor suspended without previously confirming the order directing the closing of the proceedings upon the request of the accusing parties, which fact shows that the inquiries made up to that moment are of a summary nature; and that the demand of the public prosecutor, which presupposes, justly, his nonconformity with the closing order issued, implies in an essential manner, a new appeal of the same nature as that granted for the revocation thereof, only that in lieu of same being filed before the audiencia, it is established before the judge of inquest himself, thus saving a great deal of time.

"Judging, under the aforesaid legal point of view, the power with which the public prosecutor is vested at present in substitution of that which was attributed to him by No. 1 of article 627 of the law of procedure, modified by order No. 109 of last year, it is clear that the public prosecutor, on demanding that any action whatsoever be taken, will have to request, as logic demands, that the order directing that the proceedings be closed, be reversed, which order, in addition to having been issued prior to the completion of the inquiry of the case, and when, on the contrary, the same should have been continued and completed, the said order prevents, as long as the efficiency thereof subsists, a continued investigation of the facts of the crime and the persons responsible for same; a just petition will necessarily be granted if the judge acknowledges that the summary proceedings are deficient and accedes to the demand of the public prosecutor, as a prosecution can not have a complete and an incomplete status at the same time; no legal reasons could be given to order that the action called for be taken, without previously annulling, according to law, a decision to which, in fact, all efficiency was denied.

"The aforesaid annulment does not affect the powers with which the judge is vested, inasmuch as, without taking into consideration that said judges have always been considered to have the right to declare ineffective, even in the performance of their inherent duties and not by request, the above-mentioned orders, when, after same having been issued, any person accused, who is in default, appears or is seized after the institution of the summary proceedings, the same subdivision 2 of article 5 of order No. 181 implicitly permits the adoption of the same action on the request of the public prosecutor, whose request could not be granted, if, in lieu of it being permitted to reconsider the order directing the closing of the proceedings, the same should be legally considered final.

"But, as it may occur that in the use of the power granted in article 5 of order No. 109 of last year, the judge may deny the action asked for in this case, there would arise a real conflict, which it is urgent to consider in order to find within the law the manner of deciding the same.

"It is true that articles 5 and 6 of order No. 109 of last year, in connection with No. 1 of article 629 of the law of criminal procedure, amended by the former, superseded article 311 of the code of criminal procedure, respectively granting against the refusal of actions in lieu of the appeal in only one effect, and that of "queja," if the public

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prosecutor is not in the same locality as the judge, the appeals for change or for a reconsideration of the order, and that for revocation of the decree directing the closing of the summary proceedings in order to take the actions omitted therein and not asked for; and it is also true that this last appeal has been suppressed, in so far as it relates to the public prosecutor, by subdivision 2 of article 5 of order No. 181 of the present year; but notwithstanding this fact, I am of the opinion that it would not be logical to infer from such grounds that we are in lack of lawful means in order to appeal to the audiencias against the decisions that do grant the petition filed by the public prosecutors after the inquiry has been brought to a close, in order that action may be taken.

"To admit such a deduction would be to attribute to the legislator an unjust inference, namely, that having granted to private accusers the manner of obtaining that the omission of summary actions be corrected by the judge, by virtue of order issued by the superior court, he has deprived the public prosecutor of the same recourse, said public prosecutor being called upon, in the first place, to make use of penal actions, not in a limited number of prosecutions, as is the case with the aforesaid private accusers, but in all those that refer to public crimes.

"No, it can not be assumed for a single moment that this disparity of conditions exists, for same would place the public prosecutor with regard to the judges, notwithstanding that he is arbiter of the penal action, in a worse situation than any private person whatsoever; in this manner the principle of equality before the law would be violated, as well as that which directs that, under like circumstances, the law must be applied in the same manner to all persons.

"Hence, I am of the opinion that if, as may not be expected, due to the obedience to the accusing principle on which our system of criminal procedure is grounded, any judge should refuse, after the inquiry has been brought to a close, to take action asked for by the public prosecutor, the latter shall await the remittance to him again of the summary proceedings or ask that same be sent to him in accordance with article 4 of order No. 181, and then apply to the chamber to ask for the revocation of the order in question according to No. 1 of article 629 of the law of procedure.

"I fully realize that this opinion may be criticised on the ground that the right granted to the public prosecutor to ask for the revocation of said order has been suppressed, but as it is neither possible to resort to the appeal or complaint cited in article 311, which has been abolished, of the law of criminal procedure, and nevertheless, as some recourse must be utilized by our prosecution, I have sustained that the only one which may be taken advantage of is the same one granted to all other accusers, which, on the other hand, is more speedy and the one offering less inconvenience in practice.

"If the chambers of the audiencia, when sitting for the administration of justice, should sustain a different opinion on the ground that no appeal can be filed against the order in question, it would undoubtedly have to be notified to the government for appropriate action, which notification I do not deem opportune just at this time, inasmuch as the reasonable interpretation of the law suffices, in my opinion, to supply the deficiency thereof concerning the problem which I have been considering, and which, should it be presented, you would have to decide in conformity with the opinion herein set forth."

THE INQUIRY MADE TO THE FISCAL OF THE SUPREME COURT IN REFERENCE TO THE ARTICLE 644 OF THE LAW OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE HAS NO APPLICATION TO THE CASE OF THE ARTICLE 633, AMENDED BY ORDER NO. 109, YEAR 1899.

The office of the fiscal of the supreme court, supporting the opinion above stated, abstained from deciding whether the representative of public prosecution of the audiencia of Pinar del Rio should maintain the grounds taken in certain criminal proceedings which were asked to be superseded. Said audiencia, not agreeing in opinion with the fiscal of said court, consulted the supreme court in the matter.

The subject was placed before the administrative chamber, and the undersigned explained his opinion in reference to the same on the 17th of July by the report copied further on. This opinion is included in this report, because it relates to a matter under discussion since the 24th of May preceding, when the audiencia made the inquiry in reference to said article 644. The opinion above mentioned reads as follows:

"To the administrative chamber: The fiscal states that in consequence of having proposed the confirmation of the order directing the proceedings to be brought to a close, and the superseding of the summary proceedings No. 129, of 1900, instituted at the court of Pinar del Rio for the offenses of unfaithfulness observed in guarding the arrested A. R. O., and the stealing of a horse belonging to A. F., the audiencia

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of said city decided, in accordance with the provisions of article 644 of the law of criminal procedure, to transfer the proceedings to the office of the fiscal of the supreme court to obtain a decision as to the sustaining or not of the accusation."

To render an opinion in the premises it was absolutely necessary that somebody should have been prosecuted in these proceedings, as required by article 644, which article, as to its special text, does not admit a broader interpretation, and can not, therefore, be amplified or extended to cases not included in the same—that could not be foreseen by the legislator who wrote it. This office, as it had done before on several occasions regarding other audiencias, replied to that of Pinar del Rio to the effect that, inasmuch as said proceedings had not been directed against any person, this office could not recommend the action to be taken by first making a direct request for annulment of the summary proceedings; and the lack of grounds necessary to sustain the said article 644 makes it impossible to be complied with, deciding at last in favor of the sustaining of an accusation not prepared in accordance with article 384 of the law of criminal procedure.

In consequence of the principle that he who can do the most can do the least, and that he to whom a faculty is granted is invested also with the necessary attributes to exercise said faculty, it seems evident that the fiscal of the supreme court is authorized not only to decide without further appeal the differences that may arise between the chambers and the public prosecutor referring to the superseding of a summary proceeding, but also to determine in a like manner in regard to the application of said faculty that can be used with discretion by said authority; but the audiencia of Pinar del Rio does not understand it so, and asks the supreme court (forwarding copies of different parts of the proceedings) for a decision in the dispute, supposedly arisen, on account of the omission of this office in rendering an opinion, favorable or adverse, to the support of the accusation, without which decision the said audiencia of Pinar del Rio understands it impossible to decide anything in regard to the quashing of the proceedings.

The fiscal does not understand the cause of the supposed impossibility, because if, within the limits of article 644, the chambers have to subordinate their opinion to that of this office, when they understand that the oral trial is not to be commenced; this, however, does not reduce at all the independence of action of said chambers, neither does it torture their consciences; and much less could both things happen, because it may not be believed proper to decide respecting the continuation of the accusation, a decision that, after all, hardly differs in its effects therefrom, as in reality it leaves aside the pretension in respect to the commencement of the debates, and therefore imposes the necessity of annulling the proceedings, on account of lack of representation whereby to continue the exercise of the action; nor do the courts suffer a loss of prestige, inasmuch as their duty is to judge and not to accuse.

Leaving aside for further examination the ground of this matter, it is only necessary to read the eight paragraphs of article No. 8, order dated April 14 of the preceding year, referring to the organization of the supreme court, to understand immediately that the administrative chamber is not bestowed with the necessary faculties to decide points relating to the course and ending of criminal proceedings, and neither can the chamber of justice render these decisions, only when appeals for annulment of decisions have been established and admitted, as has been explained by the decree issued in these proceedings, dated the 6th instant.

In view of the inability of the two chambers, explained in the preceding paragraph, the endeavor of the audiencia of Pinar del Rio to obtain decisions in affairs that are to be decided by itself is very irregular, because articles 6 and 364 of the civil and penal codes provide that the courts are not allowed to deny a decision in any proceeding alleging silence, confusion, or insufficiency of the laws.

It is not possible, therefore, for this chamber to render any decision in these proceedings, because in one way or another the said decision has already been given by the functionary provided by article 644, with full authority to render it; it is proper, in the same manner as the chamber of justice did on the 6th instant, that the administrative chamber decide also to the effect that it has no authority to render decision in the inquiry made by the audiencia of Pinar del Rio; and that said audiencia is to be instructed that it must immediately render the proper decision according to law, avoiding in the future anything which would produce such inquiries, even in the cases when any reasonable doubt may arise from the construction of the law, because the audiencias are compelled to apply the laws according to their text and spirit, and the duty of the supreme court is to regulate the jurisprudence by virtue of the appeals for annulment of the decisions.

But adopting these provisions in reference to this particular case, neither the administrative chamber nor the fiscal would comply in their respective spheres with the duty imposed on both to watch and attend to the proper administration of jus-

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tice, that requires the adoption of measures which would avoid in future the repetition of these consultations; inasmuch as the different audiencias of the island have frequently made the same inquiries as this one presented by the audiencia of Pinar del Rio, which inquiry rests on the mistaken idea that not being an obstacle to the commencement of the oral trial (according to the provisions of article 633, amended by the order No. 109 of the past year), the decree ordering the prosecution may not have been issued in the proceedings, the fiscal of the supreme court, when the dissent of article 644 arises, is compelled to decide in respect to the maintaining of the accusation against a certain person appearing at least as accused.

This conclusion may seem logical at first view, but after a short consideration it is observed, besides the strict interpretation that is to be given to article 644, and which is absolutely opposed in its application to a different legal situation than that for which it was published, having been in force for over eleven years after the establishment of the actual law of criminal procedure, that the different conditions observed between the prosecuted party referred to in article 384, and the accused party referred to in article 633, prevents and denies the observance of that legal principle according to which, whenever the same reason exists, the same law is to be applied.

If the rules which the law specifies in order to secure the persons of the prosecuted people, and the financial responsibilities that may be asked from them to obtain their arrest in case of disobedience and to compel them to attend the trials, are not in any way applicable to the accused to whom article 633 refers, who are considered more as defendants than as presumed guilty persons, it is necessary then to agree as to the impossibility of comparing under any aspect these two so different situations of persons subjected to criminal proceedings as guilty of offenses, and it is also necessary to infer from such important differences between both said legal situations, that the legislator when issuing article 633 did not intend to revoke in any manner the decisions that regulate criminal proceedings, trying only to amplify the system of accusation employed in our law of criminal procedure, establishing a new form of procedure that, far from appearing in conflict with the provisions of article 384, would coexist in perfect harmony with the same.

Nothing is observed in order No. 109 of the past year that in any manner may point out the idea of annulling article 384 and substituting it by article No. 633 as amended; on the contrary, the text of said order proves that the two mentioned articles are not in any way antagonistic.

It is true that the words "If the decree ordering the prosecution might not have been issued" are somewhat general and liable to produce error in referring to the connections that the above-mentioned articles may have when they are applied; but even so, these same words above mentioned explain clearly the idea of the legislator, because if in any proceedings there appears any reasonable sign of criminality against any certain person, article 384 imposes on the public prosecutor, the complainant, and on the private and public accusers the duty of asking, and on the judges the official duty of ordering, the prosecution of said person; and if against the refusal to prosecute is granted the annulment of the order directing the proceedings to be brought to a close, that would have brought about said prosecution, it is not admissible in correct legal terms to presume the existence of any criminal proceeding where there ought to be somebody prosecuted, but such person is not prosecuted unless there has been negligence or maliciousness on the part of all the officers who have acted in said proceedings; consequently it is not possible to believe that the authority granted to the accusers by article 633 can refer to the noncompliance with the provisions of article 384, because it is not admissible that the legislator could have based an order on the violation of another equally obligatory, because this fact would effect the tacit annulment of the order violated.

The fiscal understands that the only case to which can be applied the exceptional provision of article 633 is when an order for prosecution has been asked for and denied by a decree that would not admit further appeal. This is the only case, and it is so easily understood that the legislator not only granted the accusers, as an additional provision of article 384, the special right of bringing to trial as a merely accused party, whose prosecution the courts could not order by ordinary ways and means, this being clearly the true meaning of article 633; as it also places the "accused" in a better situation than the "prosecuted," inasmuch as the former is presumably more innocent than an indicted person, taking into consideration the fact of the previous denial of the court to prosecute, and whose guilt can not be inferred from the mere lack of observance of article 384.

But supposing that the previous arguments do not explain the true meaning of article 633, and that if the legislator did not intend to revoke article 384, at least his idea was to establish two different methods of procedure that could be employed at will by the accusers or by the courts, and not in the subsidiary manner before

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explained, the practice used up to the present time will continue, and therefore the audiencias will deny the annulment of the decrees ordering the summary proceedings to be brought to a close, proposed in order to establish the prosecution, under the argument of its not being necessary in compliance with that rule to commence the oral trial; and the judges also, following such doctrine, would never decree or would almost always prevent the prosecutions, presenting the deplorable situation of not holding securely the persons presumed guilty of all classes of offenses, even the most grave, and the pecuniary responsibilities of the same, infringing the definite provisions of articles 299, 309, 494, 497 to 501, 503, 504, 512, and 589 of the law of criminal procedure.

The fiscal does not deem necessary to insist any longer, in order to convince the administrative chamber of the fact that the erroneous interpretation of article 633 produces a change in the proceeding, and also produces mistakes similar to the one made by the audiencia of Pinar del Rio in the application of article 644, which contents are applicable to the cases when the chambers deem proper the commencement of the oral trial, while the contents of article 633 presupposes, on the contrary, the intention of said chambers to quash the proceedings. Therefore, if the courts do not apply article 384 because they did not find sufficient evidence of guilt to prosecute a person, it is absurd to pretend afterwards to bring said person to trial, applying article 633, that does not contain any obligations, but only confers powers on the accusers who, of course, can not be compelled to exercise them.

The serious consequences referred to in the preceding paragraphs must be, at all events, avoided; but to this effect the action of the fiscal is not sufficient, inasmuch as his opinion extends only to the officers under his authority. It is necessary, therefore, that this administrative chamber, exercising the rights conferred by paragraph 4, article 8, of order No. 109, and convinced of the effects produced by the mentioned article amending No. 633 of the law of criminal procedure, due without doubt to its editing, suggest to the department of justice the convenience that said article should be looked over and written again, stating in a clear manner that its contents refer to the establishment of an exclusive right conferred on the accusers that can only be exercised when the prosecution of a person has been denied by a decree not allowing further appeal.

APPEAL ESTABLISHED FOR ANNULMENT OF THE DECISION IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDING FOR PARRICIDE.

[Appeal filed for violation of law, when it ought to have been filed for defects of form in the procedure.]

In certain criminal proceedings instituted for parricide, the prosecuted was declared exempt from criminal responsibility, in accordance with the provisions of article 8, paragraph No. 1, of the penal code.

In the statement of facts in the decision, the audiencia of Santa Clara only expressed the opinion of the medical experts asked for when gathering evidence as to the insanity of the guilty man, on which his defense was based. This statement as to the said condition being contained in the legal grounds of said decision, the fiscal of said audiencia in filing the appeal for annulment of the decision for violation of law, according to the second paragraph of article 849, pointed out that the violation referred to paragraph 1, article 8, of the penal code, for illegal application.

The fiscal of the supreme court abandoned the appeal as soon as he commenced to act in the same, explaining to the fiscal of the audiencia who filed the appeal the reasons why it was abandoned. This information was given the 3d of November of the past year, an extract of which reads as follows:

"Inasmuch as the jurisdiction of the supreme court, when applied for in regular form by appeals for annulment of a decision for violation of law in criminal affairs, is only intended to point out and correct the legal errors committed in the final decisions, when applying the penal laws to the facts, the court understands as evidently proved, in accordance to article 741 of the law of criminal procedure, that grants them the faculty to appreciate the facts, according to their conscience; it is evident that in view of the legal and material impossibility for the court of appeal to judge without evidence that can not be furnished or by that gathered during the oral trial, of which there is no record whatever, it is necessary that the supreme court accept and admit the statements made in the decisions appealed, these being the only grounds to discuss and decide the existence or not of the violations of rights claimed."

In consequence, not only the full contents of article 849 of the law of criminal procedure, but also foreign jurisprudence, as well of that of our supreme court, by decrees of September 30 and October 25 last, establish as the most necessary circumstance in this kind of appeals, the acceptance of the facts declared as evidently

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proved, and consequently those appeals in which these facts appear denied, contradicted, or in any way changed are not admissible.

It is true that such declaration of evident facts must appear, according to article 142 of the law of criminal procedure, in the statement of facts of the decision, and when they do not so appear, the appeal can be filed for annulment of the decision for defects in the form of procedure, according to paragraph 1, article 912; but if the appeal is filed for violation of law, then it is not possible for the supreme court to discuss or correct it, for lack of authority; because said supreme court, in order to judge and decide in reference to violations of penal laws, can not put aside the statements included in the decision appealed, being compelled to refer to the same statements, no matter in what part of the proceedings they may appear, and even if they are not found in the proper place.

Insisting upon the arguments expressed in the preceding paragraph, the fiscal rendered the following opinion: That even when there may be confusion or contradiction in the statement of facts of a decision, in which the condition of insanity is not declared proved, but said condition is accepted and sustained on the grounds of the decision declaring the prosecuted exempt from criminal responsibility, the appellant can not express any doubt in regard to the condition of insanity stated, but on the contrary is compelled to recognize and accept said fact, and must ground the appeal on the same; inasmuch as the claim has not been filed for defect of form, in accordance with paragraph 1, article No. 912, of the law of criminal procedure.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE OF PROPER DEFENSE.

[No. 4, article 8, of the penal code.]

In certain criminal proceedings instituted before the court of Pinar del Rio for murder, the audiencia of that city declared the prosecuted E. E. M. exempt from criminal responsibility, for having acted in self-defense; the three cases of paragraph No. 4, article 8, being applicable in the matter.

The fact was declared clearly proven, with the following arguments:

First, that on the afternoon of July 28, M. C. B. left this city for one of the workshops then in construction at the American hospital, meeting on his arrival E. E. M., with whom he was on bad terms since a former date, because he was of the belief that E. E. M. had told the other workmen that he, M. C. B., had brought the strike to an end, holding for this reason a dispute, the terms of which are ignored, when C. attacked E. with the wooden leg of a table, made of pine, causing slight wounds that healed without need of medical attendance; during the fight E. walked backward toward the workshop, when C. tried to strike him again on the head, which attack E. avoided, pushing C. backward, and grasping the leg of the table, sprang upon him and stabbed him with a pointed knife, the wound being located in the second intercostal space, penetrating the cavity of the thorax and running through the base of the left lung, injuring the auricle and ventricle of the same side, causing death.

The fiscal of that audiencia, on the 5th of December of last year, filed appeal for annulment of the decision for violation of law, basing said appeal on paragraph 5 of article 849 of the law of criminal procedure and alleging the violation of paragraph 4, article 8, of the penal code for illegal application; inasmuch as the two circumstances of "reasonable necessity of the means employed," and "lack of sufficient provocation" had been badly set forth in the decision. The fiscal of the supreme court sustained the appeal in regard to the second point, and decided against it in regard to the first one, explaining his reason for so acting in a communication that reads as follows:

"On this date a report is presented to the chamber of justice of the supreme court by the public prosecutor in order to sustain the appeal. It is my duty to state that, in my opinion, the violation of paragraph 4, article 8, of the penal code, that you point out in the decision appealed, ought to have been limited to the illegal application of the third circumstance of said paragraph 4, because it is evident that the lack of provocation is to be justified, and it can not in any way be supposed, much less when, as in the said decision, it is stated that the cause of the fight was a dispute arisen between E. and C., the terms of which are unknown.

"The doctrine sustained in this matter by you is confirmed by the Spanish jurisprudence (decisions of October 24, 1884; April 5, 1886; March 9 and January 22, 1895, and December 17, 1896).

"Now, this second circumstance of paragraph 4, that refers 'to the reasonable necessity of the means employed,' has been duly applied, in consideration of the facts that have been declared evidently proved. The fact of E. having grasped the leg of

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the table, avoiding for the moment the attack from C., does not prevent the continuation of said attack and consequently the necessity of the defense. In a recent criminal proceeding our supreme court has declared it so in an appeal filed by the same audiencia of Pinar del Rio in a process against J. D. M. (decision November 4, 1899), which appeal was sustained by the fiscal.

"The Spanish jurisprudence is still more close, as it declares that the disarmament of the aggressor made by the defendant does not mean that the defense has become unnecessary (decision June 16, 1888).

"In the same manner the supreme court of Spain has decided that the act of using a dagger in self-defense against an attack made with a stick does not involve excess employed in the defense, notwithstanding the more injurious effects of the dagger (decisions December 10, 1875; October 5, 1887, and May 5, 1888).

"The fact of there being in the workshop other workmen that could have aided E. in the defense has not been declared by the chamber, and it seems strange that you call attention to the same. Said fact is not to be pointed out, inasmuch as the appeal is to be grounded on the facts declared evidently proved by the court."

This opinion of the fiscal of the supreme court was accepted by the court, which annulled the decision and declared legal the appeal maintained, rendering the following opinion:

"Whereas, in the statement of facts declared evidently proved in the decision appealed, it appears that C. and E. held a dispute the terms of which are unknown; therefore it can not be appreciated if there was or not lack of sufficient provocation on the part of E. M. to determine the aggression made by C.; the circumstance of former grievances of C. against E., and the action having taken place where E. was working does not authorize the presumption of lack of sufficient provocation; because it can not be deduced from these circumstances the absence of said previous act, inasmuch as it does not appear that C. went to that place looking after E., and because that circumstance, the same as the other two that complete the proper defense, in order to produce the absolute exemption from criminal responsibility, are to be positively proved, not merely supposed, as it makes an exception to the general principle contained in article No. 1 of the code."

INCOMPLETE EXEMPTION FROM CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The audiencia of Santiago de Cuba, in the month of December preceding, rendered a decision in certain criminal proceedings for discharging firearms and inflicting wounds. The facts declared as proven were described as follows:

"On the evening of the 12th of March the prosecuted, as agent of secret police, received, together with another agent, an order to arrest M. T. or A., a man of bad reputation, who had been several times in jail, and who was accused of having committed a robbery that same evening. Said agent succeeded in arresting him about midnight, and, taking possession of the revolver stolen, took him to the jail; but not being provided with the necessary order, one of the detectives went after said order, leaving V. guarding T. at the door of the jail; after a while the thief requested that the detective take him to the presence of the chief of police, to which the detective agreed, and while on their way, near the corner of Enramadas and Hospital streets, the thief ran away; the detective after calling to him to stop, and after sounding his alarm whistle to avoid his escape, when he was at a few meters distance fired his revolver at him, wounding him so that he fell down; this wound healed after ten days of medical attendance."

It was also declared proved:

"That the chief of the police had previously ordered his agents, that when necessary to avoid the escape of an arrested man, guilty of criminal offenses, having besides a bad reputation, said agents were authorized to fire at him, in order to secure the arrest."

In view of these circumstances, the audiencia qualified the offense as: "Discharge of firearm and infliction of slight wounds," naming V. V. C. as the offender, with the circumstance referred to in the first article 9, of the penal code, in connection with Nos. 12 and 13 of article 8 as in complete exemptions, applying the regulations of article 85, as to the imposition of penalty, reducing the crime two degrees by virtue of the same. The fiscal of the audiencia of Santiago de Cuba filed an appeal for annulment of the decision, before the supreme court, resting said appeal on paragraph 5 of article 849 of the law of criminal procedure; pointing out as infringed article 9 of the penal code, paragraphs 1 and 8, for not having been applied; and article 8, paragraphs 12 and 13, and article 85, all for illegal application. Because the penalty must be graduated in accordance with the provision of article No. 81, appearing in these proceedings, one mere extenuating circumstance to be considered, and not two incomplete extenuating circumstances.

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This appeal, maintained by the fiscal of the supreme court, was declared legal by decision dated December 14 of last year; and, leaving aside the arguments contained in said decision, tending to judge of the extenuating circumstance No. 8, inasmuch as they rest on the statement of facts, it is convenient to copy here the following opinion derived from said decision:

"Whereas, inasmuch as the first circumstance of article 9 of the penal code refers to the extenuating circumstances mentioned in article 8, when all the necessary circumstances to exempt from responsibility do not appear, it is evident that the only causes to be considered are those causes of exemption that are formed of different circumstances, not being applicable to others, as those of Nos. 12 and 13 of article 8; and for this reason, the chamber, when rendering decision, and considering as incomplete extenuating circumstances those mentioned in Nos. 12 and 13, article 8, and forming therefore the first extenuating circumstance of article 9, has committed the infraction alleged by the appellant."

OF CRIMES THAT ENDANGER THE PEACE OR THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE STATE.

[Article 142 of the penal code.]

The audiencia of Pinar del Rio sustained that the provisions of this article should be construed to the letter. The public prosecutor of the audiencia, in criminal proceedings instituted against a minister of the Catholic religion, incumbent of parish V——, accused of having encouraged, in the performance of his office, the nonobservance of the laws relating to civil marriages, asked that the oral hearing be held, and the aforesaid audiencia declared in its decision (dissenting from the opinion in writing preferred by the public prosecutor) that the facts on which the latter based his opinion did not come under the penal sanction of article 142 of the penal code, for the reasons expounded in the two following paragraphs:

"Whereas, in order that there may exist the crime defined and punished in article 142 of the penal code, it is essentially required that a minister of the church, in the performance of his office, shall publish or enforce bulls, briefs, dispatches, or other declarations or provisions from the Holy See contrary to the laws in force, or that may encourage the nonobservance thereof; which circumstances have not occurred in the fact originating the institution of the present criminal prosecution.

"Whereas the facts narrated by the public prosecutor can not be held to legally constitute the crime defined in the aforesaid article 142, for the reason that it is not the same thing to publish or execute provisions issued by the superior authority contrary to the laws in force, and to state, as the Catholic minister has done, in the performance of his office, in a more or less becoming manner, that he maintains an adverse opinion to civil marriages, and to make erroneous statements, as was the case, concerning the validity of said civil marriages."

The above-mentioned grounds were taken as a base on the 25th of October, 1899, in order to supersede the proceedings, as provided for in article 637 of the code of criminal procedure, subdivision second of said article. The public prosecutor filed, against the decision directing that the proceedings should be superseded, the proper appeal for the annulment of said decision, based in subdivision fifth of article 849 of the above-mentioned code, on the ground that the law had been violated in its article 142 of the penal code, for which reason he was bound in compliance with his duties to file said appeal.

The public prosecutor of the supreme court sustained the aforesaid appeal, on the ground that the construction given by the audiencia to the above-mentioned legal precept was manifestly erroneous; inasmuch as if the law punishes the minister who enforces briefs, bulls, or dispatches of the Holy See, or any other declarations or provisions that attack the peace or independence of the state, it should, with greater reason, punish the person that commits such acts of his own accord; for, in the first case, the obedience due by the minister to his superior, according to his religious beliefs, although said obedience should not and ought not to be considered as reasonable cause of exculpation—nor can the law admit such a principle—to a certain extent extenuates, morally speaking, the culpability of the agent; for the reason that his will is subordinated to the initiative of his superior; but when said initiative actions are taken of one's own accord the whole responsibility falls on the offender, to whom initiative determinations must be attributed exclusively, he being the only cause thereof. The first case is, in accordance with the letter of the law, the one that should be punished the least, and the second, which is the one that it was practically attempted to solve, is the most blamable, both in so far as delinquency is concerned as well as the culpability thereof; and therefore both cases should have been included in the same provisions intended for the punishment of the act, the commit-

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ting or which, according to said article 142, constitutes the fundamental ground for action, to wit, the opposition to the observance of the laws of the state, or the encouragement to said nonobservance by an ecclesiastical minister in the performance of his duties.

The public prosecutor also objected to the decree rendered by the chamber of the audiencia for the reason that same had admitted the facts on which his complaint was grounded, and that one of said facts consisted in that the accused, in his capacity of a minister, refused to issue a baptismal certificate for the celebration of a civil marriage; which constituted a direct act of opposition to the observance of the laws, and consequently not bare statements of the opinion of said minister contrary to civil marriages.

The principles upheld by the public prosecutor before the supreme court in consequence of the appeal to which reference has been made is in accord with the construction which the courts have always given to the legal precept that was applicable to the case in question; and for this reason the decisions rendered by the supreme court of Spain, wherein there prevails the same legal precept that is in force in this island, with the only difference that same has a different number in the two codes (for in that of Cuba the respective article has No. 142 and in that of Spain No. 144) could be cited as antecedents that corroborate the above-mentioned principles.

In fact, two decisions rendered by the supreme court of Spain, in consequence of appeals filed for the annulment of decisions rendered, had decided a similar question to that raised by the public prosecutor before the supreme court of Cuba, both of which decisions were rendered in the year 1874, on the 5th of January and 6th of October, respectively.

As may be noticed, the two aforesaid decisions were rendered at a time when civil marriages were the only ones that legally prevailed in Spain; a lawful status exactly the same as the one that obtains in Cuba since the issuing of the order dated on May 31, 1899, which order was designated by the public prosecutor as the one the observance of which the accused had opposed. (This legal status has been modified by order No. 307 of the present year.)

The supreme court of the island of Cuba sustained the opinion of the public prosecutor, and declared that the appeal taken by him was well grounded; accordingly, the decree against which the appeal was filed was superseded by the decision rendered on the 12th of January of the present year, taking the same grounds maintained by the public prosecutor upon the filing of the appeal hereinbefore referred to.

APPEAL FOR THE ANNULMENT OF A DECISION RENDERED IN A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION FOR ABDUCTION.

[Article 465 of the penal code.]

The decisions rendered by the supreme court of Spain are precedents of the greatest scope to which we could resort to apply to the laws of this country, for the reason that our laws are identical to those of the aforesaid nation, and that our penal code is the same as that which obtains in Spain, with slight changes of little importance, but were at variance and at the same time contradictory, in so far as they relate to the doctrine of article 465 of the aforesaid penal code. Taking this fact into consideration, as well as that it was expedient that the supreme court of this island of Cuba should settle said doctrine by means of its decisions as to doubtful points, the public prosecutor of the audiencia of Habana filed the proper appeal for the annulment of the decision rendered, directing that the criminal proceedings instituted against an accused for abduction should be superseded; and the public prosecutor of the supreme court having sustained the aforesaid appeal, it was declared that same was admissible, by the decision rendered on the 5th of February of the present year, wherein the following grounds, which are of paramount importance, were taken:

"Whereas in order that the crime of abduction may exist it is not necessary that the minor be willing, either of her own accord or by having been induced thereto, to conceal her whereabouts, and to remain for a long time away from the control or protection of her parents or guardians; as it is only required that a woman be abducted with unchaste designs." (Article 463 of the aforesaid penal code.)

Whatever may be the opinion formed in connection with the foregoing doctrine, in addition to same being perfectly in accord with reason, we deem it highly expedient, taking into account the matter to which the same refers; inasmuch as, for the reasons that will be given when dealing with another subject, offenses against chastity should be preferently considered in our country, due to the data that our penal statistics have always shown and continue to show at the present time.

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PROSECUTION FOR PARRICIDE.

[Aggravating circumstances, Nos. 3, 8, 21, and 26 in article 10 of the penal code.]

The audiencia of Pinar del Rio acted in a case which, due to the enormity of the crime and to the special nature thereof, deeply impressed public opinion and produced general anxiety. Before the court of Guanajay, within the jurisdiction of the aforesaid audiencia, there was instituted a criminal suit for the reason that G. G. P. killed his daughter, M. G., with whom he lived in concubinage, and subsequently to the taking of all proper legal actions in the matter a decision was rendered on the 17th of March, wherein it was decided that the following fact had been proved: "That in the night, between the 29th and the 30th of August of last year, the indicted, G. G. P., who for some time previously had lived in concubinage with his legitimate daughter, M., in consequence of having suspected that his said daughter was in love with another man, and that she was having amorous intercourse with the latter, after having quarreled upon several occasions, he made up his mind to kill her, and in fact, with a pointed knife which he had in his house and which he had purchased on the evening of the preceding day, he approached the bed where his said daughter was lying, and after having accused her, prompted by jealousy, he stabbed her with the knife in the pericardial region, the knife penetrating the thorax through the fourth intercostal space of the left side, death having ensued about two hours after she had made ante-mortem statement before the court that instituted the proceedings, the accused having wounded himself slightly with the above-mentioned knife immediately after committing the act."

The public prosecutor of the aforesaid audiencia filed an appeal for the annullment of the decision rendered, for the reason that the court had adjudged the facts mentioned as constituting the crime of parricide (article 413 of the penal code), and had not taken into consideration any circumstances affecting the responsibility incurred, notwithstanding the fact that in his opinion there should have been held as specific aggravating circumstances those set forth in Nos. 3, 8, 21, and 26 of article 10 of the penal code; therefore by means of the aforesaid appeal there was raised the question to which clause 5 of article 849 of the code of criminal procedure refers.

The public prosecutor of the supreme court sustained the appeal in so far as to that which the first point refers, and his opinion concerning the matter was briefly expounded in the communication which he addressed on the 20th of April last to the public prosecutor of Pinar del Rio, which reads as follows:

"There have been received at the office of this public prosecutor the certificate and copies relating to the appeal for annulment of the decision that you filed within the legal term against the decision rendered by that audiencia on the 17th of March of the present year, in the prosecution for parricide instituted against G. G. P., on the ground that the law had been violated. On the 21st of the present month I have appeared before this supreme court in order to sustain the aforesaid appeal, but inasmuch as on taking this action I only intend on the day of the hearing to uphold one of the arguments of the above-mentioned appeal, namely, that which relates to the act of treachery, to which you referred in your opinion in writing as being the first ground on which you base the appeal in question, as has been done in like instances, I address you the present communication in order to advise you of the grounds taken by me for such action. The facts which have been declared to have been established in the decision rendered absolutely prevent the undersigned from sustaining the second argument produced by you as grounds for the appeal in question. Laying aside other reasons that would make the case appear greatly doubtful, the opinion sustained by you might be admitted if the facts of the case were judged in the manner that they have been stated in the document whereby you filed the appeal, but this can not be the case for the reason that said facts are different, as set forth in the respective paragraphs of the decision against which the appeal was taken.

"It is stated in this decision that the crime was committed with a knife which the indicted party had purchased on the previous night, but it is not proved that the said purchase was made by him for the purpose of committing the crime; therefore, to infer that this was the case we must resort to more or less reasonable deductions, on which it is impossible to base the determination of any circumstance whatsoever, and much less with detriment to the delinquent. Concerning the omission which, according to your opinion, has been incurred by that audiencia in not having considered the aggravating circumstance No. 21 of article 10, I am not in accord with you. It is true that the crime of parricide committed by the father may refer to descendants of either sex, as is contended in the motion whereby the appeal is filed, but it does not seem proper and reasonable to make any distinction in order to aggravate the responsibility; concerning this point jurisprudence has always been contrary to the doctrine on which the appeal is based; for, when it has been a ques-

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tion between a husband and wife, it has been decided that the aggravating circumstance in question can not be legally considered in case the wife is the victim; and it may be noticed that in article 413 of the penal code both words son and spouse are used in the same general sense, and therefore the arguments produced in the appeal could be correctly applied to both. The circumstance relating to the use of a prohibited weapon is among those of the most difficult determination comprised in the penal code, due to the doubts that are involved in our legislation in consequence of same not having been clearly defined therein. At all events, I am of the opinion that some action could have been taken in the proceedings in order to establish the condition of the weapon used by the offender, and referred to in the prosecution, wherein the decision rendered has originated the filing of the appeal under consideration.

Furthermore, inasmuch as it has not been explained in the respective paragraphs of the decision for what purpose the purchase of the knife used by the indicted party for the commission of the crime was made, it seems unquestionable that it is not necessary to discuss the condition of said knife, which after all would be illegal as a weapon if it had been proved that it was deliberately purchased with a view to committing the crime, but the purchase of which would be perfectly legal if it had been made for the purpose of using it as an implement."

At the time of the preparation of this report the supreme court rendered a decision declaring that the appeal in question is groundless, and sustaining in all its integrity the decision rendered by the audiencia of Pinar del Rio.

A PROSECUTION BY VIRTUE OF WHICH THE PENALTY OF DEATH WAS IMPOSED.

[Theory in connection with the third circumstance of article 10 of the penal code.]

In a criminal suit, by virtue of which the penalty of death was imposed, instituted before the court of first instance of Santa Clara, the supreme court had the opportunity of establishing the proper legal doctrine concerning the following point, which had been previously decided by the supreme court of Spain, viz: Shall treachery consist only of acts dependent on the will of the person committing it, or can it be legally admitted that said treachery is due to other causes that do not depend on the will of said agent? Specifically applying the principle as to the point that the court was obliged to solve, we must ask, When a child of a few years of age is killed, will there exist per se the said aggravating circumstance? Before our highest court of justice the public prosecutor sustained that opinion, grounded on the fact that the aforesaid circumstance, which is aggravating, should be taken into account, not only when the means, methods, or forms employed by the offender were used solely by him or when he deliberately selected the same, but also when he availed himself of the defenseless state of the victim, whether it was accidental or permanent. This construction of the law was mainly based on a substantial reason, which in its turn is grounded on the following principle: The aggravating circumstance referred to has been expressed in our code for the reason that the concurrence of same in the commission of a crime leads us to believe that there exists greater perversity in the offender. Now, the greater the defenseless condition of the victim the greater the perversity that must be supposed in the criminal on committing the crime, for the reason that he would be able to commit the crime with greater security to himself and for the successful carrying out of the crime. When the means of his own personal safety have been prepared by the offender, although same should not have been prepared by himself, but that he should only avail himself thereof, any defense to his actions to prevent same is difficult, incidental, and limited, but possible; while in a case where a child has been wounded or put to death by an adult, there does not exist the possibility of any defense, which is always a fact; they are analogous facts, but of results—in the one case relative and conditioned on the circumstances of the moment, and in the other absolute, inasmuch as they have been imposed by natural circumstances.

The foregoing theory was sustained by the public prosecution of the supreme court at the time of the hearing of the appeal for annulment, filed in behalf of the delinquent, as provided for by the laws in force. In the decision rendered by the audiencia there had been taken into consideration the said circumstances of treachery in order to properly classify the crime as that of assassination; but the considerations set forth were not taken as a basis for the said decision; the same were only employed in connection with others concerning the place of the perpetration of the crime, and as to wounds inflicted, causing the death of the person wounded, to the lack of outside assistance, etc. The public prosecutor recommended to the supreme court the expediency of establishing a final doctrine concerning a subject so important in itself, and the petition of the public prosecutor was granted, as the court rendered a decision in accord with his petition on the 20th of March of the present year, which declared groundless the appeal filed by the defense on the following grounds: "That

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a person is guilty of a murder where he kills with treachery another, and that this last circumstance concurs when the criminal acts with safety to himself, namely, without risk to his person arising from any defense that the injured party might make, which can never occur when the victim is a child of from 3 to 5 years, for the reason that in consequence of the said age the defenseless condition in this case is absolute and can in no way be avoided, so that it can not even be assumed that there exists the possibility of a defense, and for the same reason the aforesaid circumstance of the age characterizes and stamps as treachery such acts."

HOMICIDE COMMITTED BY TWO RURAL GUARDS.

[Paragraph 2, article 1, of the penal code.]

When the rural guards J. G. and J. C. H. were conducting the arrested party, A. R., the latter, after having obtained leave from the guards to depart somewhat from the road, attempted to escape, and he was then followed by said guards, who, fearing that he would succeed, took to a thick, adjoining brush and discharged their weapons several times at the escaping party and killed him.

Criminal proceedings were then instituted before the judge of first instance of Sancti Spiritus, and same were submitted to the audiencia of Santa Clara, which rendered a decision on the 17th of May of the present year, whereby the accused (the said rural guards) were acquitted on the ground that the action taken by them did not constitute a criminal offense.

The grounds taken by the aforesaid audiencia in order to render the decision mentioned are set forth in the four paragraphs of said decision, which we copy because we deem it absolutely necessary that same be known, in order to determine the views held by the aforesaid supreme court:

"Whereas, according to paragraph second of article first of the penal code, the acts and omissions punished by law are always presumed to be voluntary, unless the contrary be established;

"Whereas in order that an act may be voluntary it is necessary that said act be free, intelligent, and intentional, and that according to the most reputable authors whenever any of the aforesaid requirements do not concur, the act is not a voluntary one, as only the three combined requirements constitute the substance of the delinquent act;

"Whereas taking into account the lack of instruction of the persons indicted, who, in addition, had not received any directions whatsoever in connection with the services which they rendered and the opinion, although erroneous, which they held concerning the conduct which they should follow on the prisoners attempting to escape who were intrusted to their custody, it must be sustained that, although they did not act legally when putting to death the hereinbefore-mentioned R., it is at least unquestionable that they could have really entertained the opinion that in the interest of the services they rendered they were under the necessity of preventing at all hazards and by all possible means, even by the use of their weapons, that the persons in their custody should escape;

"Whereas in view of the aforesaid bona fide and reasonable belief which was entertained by said guards, as shown by the facts established, without said guards having then any particular interest, there disappears, in consequence of proofs to the contrary, the assumption that the act was carried out voluntarily and with malice, for the reason that the accused did not believe that they would commit a crime, and therefore it could not be legally declared in the present case that said guards must be held responsible."

The representation of the fiscal of the audiencia of Santa Clara filed the proper appeal for the annulment of the decision, authorized by No. 2 of article 849 of the law of criminal procedure, indicating as being violated articles 1 and 416 of the penal code, for the reason that the facts admitted as being established were constitutive of a crime, which should be adjudged as homicide.

Pending the decision of the aforesaid appeal, which was sustained by the public prosecutor of the supreme court, on the 30th of June last, to which date this report refers, said appeal has been determined during the printing of the above-mentioned report, the supreme court declaring by its decision dated on the 1st of August last that the appeal was well grounded for the same reasons set forth by the public prosecutor. The grounds taken by the supreme court were explained in the following manner:

1. Whereas a law is considered to have been violated in a final decision, in accordance with No. 2 of article 849 of the code of criminal procedure, when the acts which have been declared to have been established in the decision are not adjudged to

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be misdemeanors or crimes and punished as such when the said acts are in reality misdemeanors or crimes, without there being any posterior circumstances preventing them from being punished.

2. Whereas the facts admitted to have been established in the three first paragraphs of the statement of the case in question, far from justifying the declaration of the nonculpability of the indicted parties, are precisely the same as those that must concur in the crime defined in article 416 of the penal code, for the reason that it can not be declared, under any circumstances whatsoever, that the fact of persecuting a fugitive who had not assumed an offensive attitude is a lawful act, for the guards were not exposed to any danger, notwithstanding which fact they discharged their weapons upon said fugitive, this last action being dangerous, and liable to produce fatal effects, and neither any regulation governing the public force nor any gubernative precept whatsoever, authorizes the agents of the authority to make use of their arms in any cases whatsoever other than those in which they are attacked and in which they can not find any other means of performing the duties intrusted to them in order to cause themselves to be respected and obeyed, or in the special case of legitimate self-defense.

3. Whereas outside of the fact that the ignorance of the laws and the lack of culture do not exempt from criminal responsibility the act of the indicted parties who discharged their weapons against R. when the latter tried to escape without causing any danger to them, is by its nature and for the reasons and circumstances that attended the free, intelligent, and intentional act of the rural guards G. and C. H., and it can not be admitted, without incurring in a great legal error, that the persons indicted, at that moment, did not act in a voluntary and malicious manner, which is the true ground of all offenses.

4. Whereas it can not be sustained that the indicted persons acted in compliance with their duties or in the legitimate exercise of any right of authority whatsoever, inasmuch as the duty of the agents of the authority, when seizing a delinquent, as has been decided by the supreme court, is to try to capture him without danger to another, or any other danger to the prisoner than that indispensable for his arrest, and that it does not appear that the duties and obligations of the aforesaid agents are to arrest delinquents by discharging their weapons at them, as an adequate and proper means of arrest; and even in the case in which they are required to put to death anyone who tries to escape, they are not bound to obey said order when it violates a moral precept, as well as a positive law with penal sanction.

5. Whereas in view of the foregoing arguments the said chamber of the audiencia of Santa Clara, upon departing from the line of reasoning set forth, by not finding any crime in the facts that originated the proceedings in question, has violated, by nonappliance thereof, article 1 in connection with article 416 of the penal code, and incurred in the error of law attributed to it.

FALSIFICATION OF A PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

[Articles 310 and 311 of the penal code.]

The public prosecutor (fiscal) of the audiencia of Santiago de Cuba having filed an appeal for the annulment of a decision on the ground that the law had been violated by the nonappliance of articles 310 and 311 of the penal code to the crime of falsification of a certificate issued by the office for the registration of animals, the public prosecutor of the supreme court did not sustain said appeal, basing his opinion on the facts that are narrated in the official letter addressed by him to the said official on the 9th of May last, which reads as follows:

"HABANA, *May 9, 1900.*—To the public prosecutor of the audiencia of Santiago de Cuba. Sir: Replying to your polite communication dated on the 25th of last month, I feel bound to inform you that although the certificates relating to the ownership of animals are evidently official documents, inasmuch as same are issued by public functionaries in the performance of their duties, this does not mean that the falsification thereof should be punished in conformity with articles 310 and 311 of the penal code, when the delinquent is a public functionary or a private person, inasmuch as the certificates of residence (cédulas de vecindad), passports, and certain certificates issued by physicians, public officials, and their agents belong to the same class of documents; and, nevertheless, the following articles, from 316 to 321, no doubt taking into account the specialty thereof, the minor transcendence of their alteration, and the insignificant damages that their falsification may cause, punish said falsification with less severity, thus establishing in favor of the delinquents a real exception, in which the aforesaid certificates must be included. In fact, whether the said documents may be utilized to prove the ownership of animals to which same refer, or in order to permit their being taken through different localities from that

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in which the same were registered or inscribed by their last owner, it is certain that the nature of the aforesaid documents is determined by the fact of it being assumed therein, in a positive manner, by the person in charge of the registration of animals, that a certain specified person is vested with the ownership of certain animal or animals; and as said nature does not differ reasonably from those that, only as a demonstration, are cited by article 320 of the code, no doubt can be entertained, in my opinion, that the above-mentioned certificates relating to the ownership of animals are those fully within the meaning of the words 'or of any other like nature' used by said article, and should be on a level with those of physicians, services, conduct, and especially of insolvency, to which, due to their nature, they bear similarity when their falsification is to be considered, which is punishable in accordance with the condition of the delinquent, as provided for by articles 320 and 321 of the aforesaid code. To arrive at this conclusion as reason demands, in the decisions rendered on the 2d of January and the 12th of July, 1894, passed in relation to appeals taken in the Antilles, the certificates of ownership relating to cattle that have been assimilated to those of passports, to which (as is not the case with the penal code of Spain) reference is made in articles 316, 317, and 318 of the code of Cuba and Porto Rico, no mention being made of such documents in the penal code of Spain. But as the supreme court of said nation appeared not to be satisfied with the said progress toward sanctioning as justifiable acts which, until then, were punishable with marked severity and evident illegality, it commenced to sustain, in the same year, 1894, on the 31st of December, and directly upon the request of the public prosecutor, that for the effects of article 324 (320 of our code) there should be considered on the same grounds as those relating to merits, services, and other things mentioned in said article, the fact of stating, when reference is made to a certain person, that he is the owner; on which doctrine the aforesaid Spanish supreme court has insisted in successive decisions, among others those rendered on the 15th of January, 1895, March 30, November 24, and December 4, 1897, and January 11, 1898. With this abundant data in support of the opinion, hereinbefore referred to, of this office, I determined to desist from supporting the appeal, which, with plausible zeal, was filed by you against the decision of that court, because instead of Mr. R. F. being sentenced as the author of falsification of a public document, as you deemed should have been done in accordance with the law, he was only punished as being responsible for the offense referred to in article 317 of the code, for the reason that the certificate relating to the ownership of an animal was considered to be the same as a passport; which decision I deem erroneous for the reasons herein set forth, in which sense the decision could have been appealed against in order to obtain a decision in the premises from our supreme court identical with that of the supreme court of Spain. But if this has not been possible in the present case I hope that you will hereafter in like cases that may occur uphold in the proceedings the opinion referred to, namely, that of articles 320 and 321 of the code, taking care to file due appeal if finally the audiencia should depart therefrom by insisting on applying article 317 of the same penal code."

TRESPASS ON A DWELLING HOUSE.

[Article 509 of the penal code.]

The audiencia of Santiago de Cuba had cognizance of the following case: A. R. lived in concubinage with M. C., and having arrived at that city from Habana, he went to the house of M. C. about 12 a. m. and tried to enter said house against the will of the latter, who, in order to prevent him from doing so, locked her door and went through the yard to the adjoining house; then Mr. A. R. grew angry because she did not admit him and because she had not opened the door, and broke two rods of the window, and by force entered the house, destroying the furniture, the clothing, and everything at hand belonging to Miss M. C., until he was arrested and imprisoned by a municipal guard.

It was declared that the above-mentioned facts had been established, and the aforesaid audiencia sustained the opinion that same constituted the crime of trespass on a dwelling house, referred to in article 509 of the penal code, subdivision 1, and the incidental misdemeanor of damage to the property of another. Said court expounded the reasons upon which it formed the opinion mentioned in the first paragraph of the decision dated March 15 of this year, which reads as follows:

Whereas the fact established constitutes the crime of trespass on a dwelling house, provided for and punished in paragraph 1 of article 509 of the penal code, since it appears that R. entered the house by force against the will of the owner thereof, but without it having been proved that he exercised violence or intimidation against her.

The principle sustained by the audiencia is corroborated by a decision of the supreme

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court of Spain dated on the 20th of March, 1888, and by the interpretation of article 20 of the penal code. In the first it is established very clearly that the violence must be exercised on the person of another, and the second, when defining in a general manner the crime of robbery, seems to distinguish between violence to persons and to things. This being admitted, paragraph 2 of article 509 could not be applied to the facts established, for the reason that the acts of force executed by the culprit in order to penetrate into the house against the will of the owner thereof were exercised on things; which action, by virtue of said acts, caused the idea of violence to be set aside, as demanded in said paragraph 2 of article 509, as an aggravating element which in reality characterizes the crime.

The representative of the public prosecutor of the audencia of Santiago de Cuba departed from the aforesaid opinion, as did one of the associate justices of the court who acted in accord with the public prosecutor; and the latter filed an appeal for the annulment of the decision, on the ground that both paragraphs of the aforesaid article 509 had been violated, the first for undue appliance to the case, and the second for nonappliance.

The public prosecutor of the supreme court sustained the appeal, and held that the meaning of the word violence, by reason of the lexicological value of this word, could be applied to persons as well as to things, in so far as one and the other may be the object of the action represented by said word. Against this proper meaning of the word, employed in the phraseology of the legal precept which had to be applied, there could not prevail, in the opinion of the undersigned, who personally sustained the appeal mentioned, too strict interpretation of article 520, which, on the other hand, could not be generalized in order that same could prevail in every case of the code against the natural meaning of the words used in each one of the articles forming the same. In a more concrete manner there was invoked the phrase used in a decision of the supreme court of Spain (November 5, 1876), according to which, in the case determined by that decision, a door had been forcibly opened, and the grounds were set forth in the decision of the same supreme court of Spain, dated on the 5th of April, 1870.

Our highest court of justice rendered a decision in connection with the appeal in accordance with the opinions of the public prosecutor, and a decision of June 2 of the present year declared said appeal to be well grounded, stating that, in view of the facts established, the accused had forcibly entered the house of the person injured.

FRUSTRATED HOMICIDE.

The second section of the criminal chamber of the audiencia of Habana rendered a decision on the 22d of October of last year in criminal proceedings instituted against R. M. C., in which decision it is stated that the following facts were established:

1. Whereas it has been proved that about 12 o'clock in the night, between the 21st and the 22d of January ultimo, there was being held a ball or "rumba" at the house, street C——, No. ——, in this city, organized by A. A. S., who, in view of a disturbance caused by R. M. C., violently drove the latter from the house, but who later on again came to the ball, and a quarrel ensued between him and A, which was ended by the interference of a police guard, who compelled M. C. to retire from the house and the block.

2. Whereas it has been proved that about half past 2 or 3 o'clock of the same night A. left the ball in company with two women and passed through street C. Y. toward P. A. street, and upon his arrival at the corner of the latter he was assaulted by R. M. C., armed with a sharp and pointed instrument; said C having left a group of persons stationed at said corner, and Mr. A, on seeing himself attacked, tried to defend himself with his fists and his arms, M. C. inflicting on him two wounds in the left arm of about 3 centimeters in length, which penetrated the skin, cellular tissues, and muscular fibers, one of which lasted forty days in being cured, having required medical assistance, and rendering him unable to work.

3. Whereas it has been proved that M. C. was condemned by a final sentence, prior to this decision of this court, to three months and one day imprisonment for the crime of theft in a decision dated on the 9th of December, 1893, in a suit instituted before the court of the central district, and to two months one day of the same penalty in a decision dated on the 7th of August, 1899, in a like criminal suit instituted before the court of the eastern district.

The above facts were judged by the court to constitute the crime of frustrated homicide, punishable under article 416 of the penal code, in connection with section 3, paragraph 2; taking into consideration at the same time the aggravating circumstance of its being a second offense (number 18, article 10 of the code), and there

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was imposed on the culprit the penalty of ten years and one day imprisonment and accessory penalties.

The defense having filed appeal for the annulment of the decision, based on number 3 of article 849 of the code of criminal procedure, alleging that the facts which were declared to have been established constitute only the crime of inflicting wounds comprised in case 4 of article 429, and the appeal having been admitted, the public prosecutor of the supreme court sustained the same, giving further grounds; for which purpose he presented an opinion to the chamber of justice on the 22d of January of this year, which reads as follows:

To the chamber of justice: The public prosecutor states that he has examined the present record of proceedings in connection with the appeal for the annulment of the decision rendered therein, for violation of the law, filed by the accused R. M. C. against the decision rendered by the members of the second section of the criminal chamber of the audiencia of Habana that sentenced him as the author, with the aggravating circumstance of its being the second offense, of the crime of frustrated homicide; and as the undersigned public prosecutor has determined to make use of the right granted to him in article 28, number 3 of the order number 92 issued by the military governor, he states at once to the chamber, by means of this opinion, which he files within the legal term conferred, that he sustains the said appeal, not only by virtue of the same argument presented by the appellant, namely, that the court has incurred in the error in law referred to in number 3 of article 849 of the law of criminal procedure, and infringed articles 416 and 3, paragraph 2, of the penal code, by illegal application, and 429, No. 4, of the same code, in nonappliance, when deeming that the facts declared to have been established in the decision appealed from, which characterize the crime of frustrated homicide, while in reality they constitute that of inflicting serious wounds, defined in article 429, case 4, but also for the following sole reason: "The court, upon considering in its decision the aggravating circumstance of the crime being a second offense, as the accused M. had been sentenced in the decisions rendered on the 7th of August, 1889, and December 9, 1893, for two crimes of robbery, the exact detail or amount of which is not expressed; has also incurred in the error of law referred to in No. 5 of article 849 of the code of criminal procedure by unduly applying No. 18 of article 10 of the code, inasmuch as in the case in question the said aggravating circumstance of responsibility should not be taken into consideration, in view of the different nature of the crimes of homicide and theft; the time elapsed since the latest sentence was imposed, which does not permit us to affirm any greater perversity on the part of the delinquent, and the impossibility of forming an exact opinion concerning the corresponding relations as to the greater or less severity that should exist between both penalties imposed in the former decisions and the one corresponding to the present crime when the articles of the code are not specified that apply in the aforesaid decision, nor the modifications of responsibility that might have reduced the penalty to 'arresto mayor,' notwithstanding that the one applicable to the aforesaid thefts is of a greater entity. In view of the foregoing I request of the chamber to deem proper to hold me as sustaining the appeal referred to in the present record of proceedings and to admit, as alleged, the new argument for the annulment in question; to admit the copy filed of this opinion in order that same may be delivered to the other party, and to set a day for the hearing, and after same has taken place to declare, in due time, well grounded the present appeal. Habana, January 22, 1900."

The supreme court, in its decision rendered on the 5th of March, has concurred in the opinion of the public prosecutor on the grounds set forth in the arguments contained therein, and which decision, copied literally, reads as follows:

Whereas in conformity with paragraph 2 of article 3 of the penal code, there exists a frustrated crime when the delinquent practices all acts that should produce as a result the crime, and which, notwithstanding, do not produce the same, from causes independent of the will of the agent.

Whereas the fact of Mr. M. C. having rushed on A. S. with a knife, and of his having caused the latter, who defended himself with his arms and fists, wounds in the left arm, clearly shows that there existed the intention of inflicting injury and is sufficient reason to give the character of homicide to the act; much more so when, from the events that took place at the ball on C—— street between the offender and the person offended, due to the relations between the two and in consequence of the same, and from the nature of the events that occurred a few hours later, all of them clearly show the intention of the offender in such a clear and evident manner as excludes all doubt that he intended to put to death the injured person.

Whereas it is a juridical doctrine, in sound principles of interpretation in penal matters, that when a concrete fact constitutes a real crime specifically and separately punishable, such as that of inflicting wounds, there can not be lawfully attributed

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to the delinquent any further intention than that revealed by the extent of the harm done, to qualify the act more seriously, unless very striking circumstances show without any doubt whatsoever the existence of such further intention, and in the act that has given rise to the present proceedings, in which such circumstances have not occurred, there should be taken in consideration, for the qualification of the crime, solely and exclusively, the duration of the wounds inflicted; and the same having been completely cured within forty days, the act committed constitutes the crime of inflicting serious wounds, provided for and punished in case 4 of article 429 of the penal code, the only crime for which the appellant is responsible.

Whereas concerning the aggravating circumstances of its being a second offense having been considered in the decision; in order to take into account said circumstances, there should be taken into consideration (according to paragraph second, case 18 of article 10 of the penal code) the circumstances of the delinquent and the nature and effects of the crime; and in the present case there does not exist any connection between those of theft, for which he was sentenced in 1889 and 1893, and that of homicide, for which he is now punished by the civil chamber; and it can not either be assured that it exists in fact, inasmuch as the motives are unknown, as well as the occasion and circumstances under which the former were perpetrated, and, furthermore, the great lapse of time intervening since the previous sentences does not permit it to be asserted in the present case that the culprit has shown greater perversity;

Whereas as a consequence of the foregoing the court upon judging that the crime of frustrated homicide was committed in the present case, it has incurred in the error of law referred to in case 3d of article 849 of the law of criminal procedure, and infringed article 3, paragraph 2, in connection with 416 of the penal code by undue application, and case fourth of article 329 of the same code for the reason that same was not applied; and concerning the appreciation of the aggravating circumstance of repeated offenses the sentencing court has also violated article 10 of the aforesaid code in case 18, paragraph second, cited in the opinion of the fiscal.

THEFT.

[Articles 535 and 536, Nos. 1 and 4, respectively.]

The audiencia of Habana, that had cognizance of a prosecution for the theft of a heifer, which was appraised in the amount specified in the above-mentioned articles, rendered a decision on the 6th of January ultimo, whereby the accused was acquitted on the ground that he absolutely lacked all means of maintenance whatsoever; said accused, who was compelled to come from the country and reside at Guines in consequence of the decrees issued by Gen. Valeriano Weyler, having seen that his family was liable to die of hunger, seized the animal mentioned, and slaughtered it for himself and his family. This fact was in itself sufficient to cause the criminal chamber of the audiencia of Habana to absolve the accused, J. H., who committed the said crime, said criminal chamber being of the opinion that said crime did not exist for the reason that it "should judge the facts constituting crimes, by dwelling not on the external forms of said facts, but on the agent himself in his personal conditions, and on the reasons that moved him to carry out the deed done by him." In the third paragraph relating to the legal grounds of the decision mentioned, it was demonstrated that the court could not legally hold that J. H., upon seizing the animal in question, had acted in order to derive any profit whatsoever."

The public prosecutor filed the appeal for the annulment of the decision provided for, and pleaded that article 1 of the penal code, as well as article 535, subdivision first, and No. 4 of article 536 should have been applied to the case in question, and adduced that the appeal filed by him was provided for in subdivision second of article 849 of the law of criminal procedure, for the reason that, in accordance with his opinion, the fact prosecuted constituted the crime of theft defined in both of the last articles just cited.

The supreme court in the final decision rendered maintained the opinion of the public prosecutor, and the decision of the audiencia was reversed on the 5th of May of the present year. This last decision of the supreme court contains the following consideration:

Whereas at no time whatsoever have the laws judged any crime by setting aside the personality of the agent and the reasons that prompted him to the commitment thereof, as is shown by the principle, long prevalent and laid down in the Institutes of Justinian: "It is the intention that constitutes the crime and not the act committed"—a principle which has been always followed in the penal code in force, carefully observed in the circumstances that aggravate, lessen, or extenuate the responsibility, and applied even more clearly in connection with the crime referred

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to in this prosecution, inasmuch as in number first of article 539 said crime is defined, and it is therein declared that a person shall be guilty of theft "when with intent of gain and without violence or intimidation to persons or employment of force on things, he should appropriate to himself any movable property belonging to another, against the will of the owner thereof."

Whereas the criminal chamber that rendered the decision on the facts that it declared had been established has described the crime with all the elements and circumstances thereof: That J. H., being in extreme want, and knowing that in a yard of a house of the city there was a calf belonging to another person, he awaited the hours of the night in order to carry out his designs, and entering the yard he seized the calf, slaughtered the same, immediately cooked it and ate part of the meat in company with his family, having salted the rest in order to eat the same later on.

Whereas the chamber incurred in a manifest error on maintaining that the provisions of article 535 were not applicable to H., for the reason that the latter only intended to satisfy his hunger and that of his children, and therefore the chamber could not have sustained that H. acted in order to obtain any gain; a manifest error for the reason that the gain was manifest, namely, the benefit that he received, no matter how worthy he was of compassion due to the situation in which he was placed, inasmuch as the gain referred to consists not only of a pecuniary profit but of any benefit whatsoever; and in this sense there have always been considered as thefts all acts whatsoever by means of which "any personal property is taken that belongs to another without the consent of the owner thereof, with the purpose of obtaining the control or the possession of the same or the use thereof."

Whereas in consequence of the appeal for annulment filed this supreme court is bound to render a decision in support of the strict observance of the law.

The culprit, upon the rendering of the second decision that the supreme court was bound to render, in conformity with article 36 of order No. 92, was declared to be included in the pardon referred to in the order dated on the 16th of January ultimo, which until that date could not be legally applied to him, for, as has been stated before, he had been acquitted in the decision rendered by the audiencia prior to the aforesaid date.

APPEAL FILED IN THE INTEREST OF JURISPRUDENCE AGAINST SENTENCE TO DEATH.

In a case which produced quite a notoriety, and of which the audiencia of Matanzas had cognizance, that tribunal passed a sentence on the 3d of February of the present year, in which sentence the facts declared were admitted as proving the perpetration of two offenses, that of theft and that of murder, respectively, the former having been the cause necessary to produce the latter, evident premeditation attending the first, as shown by circumstances, and both being included in articles 414 and 520 of the penal code. In view of said decision and two of the parties indicted having been accused as the criminals in the case, and the third party as an accomplice, the former were sentenced to death, and the latter to 14 years 8 months and 1 day, to temporary chain-gang, and corresponding accessory penalties. After all the facts were minutely enumerated under the fourteen headings of said sentence the following statement, marked No. 4, was made, after averring that the murdered man and the three murderers had agreed upon a picnic in which the four were to take part: "Whereas it has been proved that, in connection with this project of a picnic in the country, and before it was carried into effect, the three indicted parties, D., M. S., and R., had agreed to take the life of D. L. during the outing, for the set purpose of getting possession afterward of the money and jewelry that he might have; and to that effect, adjusting their criminal intent to the natural requirements of the picnic and breakfast, as agreed, etc."

It was afterwards declared, as proven by the court, that the two first-mentioned indicted parties proceeded to murder the man they had previously chosen as their victim, both using criminal weapons, one a dagger and the other a knife, and in order to commit the crime they retired to a lonely place with the particular pretexts that the sentence enumerates, and they afterwards took possession of the watch and chain carried by D. L., no other theft being proved.

After the case was referred to the supreme tribunal of justice, not only in view of the various appeals presented by the parties, who alleged different reasons for annulment, but also according to law and to article 65 of order No. 92, governing the matter of appeals for annulments, said tribunal granted, in accordance with article 68 of said order, the time that this legal ruling establishes for reviewal of the case. The fiscal was not in conformity with the opinion as to the nature of the crime which had prompted the decision involved in the sentence as mentioned above. In

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his opinion, the facts, as they had been stated, only proved the complex crime of theft with homicide, and therefore the audiencia of Matanzas suffered an error of law when it decided as above; but notwithstanding the study and decision as to whether it was proper for him to ask that the sentence be annulled was submitted to his consideration, inasmuch as such appeal would not benefit the culprits, and as the appeal had not been filed by the fiscal's office, as its representative before said audiencia had not interposed it, for the reason that the fiscal of the supreme court thought it his duty to file the same in compliance with article 3 of the above-mentioned order relative to appeals for annulment. It therefore appeared at first sight that anything not alleged for the benefit of the criminals could not be considered, as the above-mentioned article No. 65 calls for an appeal for revision only in their favor. Supposing that consideration of two aggravating circumstances had been admitted by the audiencia, and which the fiscal of the supreme tribunal intended to sustain, under the belief that the sentencing court, in rendering decision, had acted in conformity with law, the repeal of the decision, should the opinion of the fiscal finally prevail concerning the nature of the crime, was of little moment to the culprits in so far as it might be of any advantage to them. The doubts were, however, promptly dissipated, as the nature of the supreme court could not longer be overlooked, as it was principally called upon to establish the jurisprudence in civil and criminal matters whenever in these two matters the judicial decisions should differ, it being in this respect the duty entailed upon the fiscal to see to the jurisprudence in both matters, an interest and duty of the public prosecution, by the fact that it is a party to the case, in accordance with article 76 of the order relative to appeal for revocation of sentences, in the proceedings relative to appeals interposed in civil suits, in which the fiscal's intervention is necessary for the purpose of safeguarding the principle just mentioned. The fiscal of the supreme court had already rendered an opinion in this connection, in the decision he presented to the chambers of justice in regard to the effects that pardon could produce in cases of persons indicted who might have interposed appeals for annulment of sentence.

Under this impression, he was able to see a precedent of marked importance in the sentence passed on the 1st of March, 1880, by the supreme tribunal of Spain, in which, although the appeal for annulment did not benefit the culprit, the error in law committed by the tribunal a quo was recorded for the purpose of protecting the interest of jurisprudence, consecrating the good principle. Having adopted said criterion and considering the value of such precedent, the fiscal's office submitted an opinion to the chambers of justice on the 20th of March of this year, in connection with this case, which, literally copied, reads: "The fiscal, in the case No. 4 of the present year, instituted on account of the appeal for annulment, filed by the indicted parties R. D., J. M. S., and J. K., against the sentence of the audiencia of Matanzas passed against the said parties for murder and theft, states that the two first named having been sentenced to the death penalty, it is a fact that, without prejudicing the appeal for annulment that their lawyers interposed, the same is in conformity with law and benefits them according to article 65 of the law relative to appeals for annulment of sentence at present in force (order No. 92, issued last year, 1899, by the military governor). The period at present allowed for instruction is in conformity with the provisions of article 68 of said law, and in conformity with same it is the duty of the fiscal's office to point out the reasons why the sentence passed by the superior court should be annulled, which he has really done in this case, also observing that the said annulment does not benefit the culprits sentenced to death in all events, the criterion which prompted the sentence of the audiencia of Matanzas in said case on the 3d of February of this year having been adopted. On the grounds on which the fiscal's office based its opinion, in order to judge the facts declared by said decision to have been proved, we meet the logical consequence, in conformity with our penal laws, that the infliction of the death penalty must be imposed. The fiscal's office, therefore, adduces in this case a reason for annulment in the interest of jurisprudence and sound principles which it is called upon to guard. An error of law has been committed in judging the facts declared, as proved by the sentence, as constituting two crimes—murder and theft, the former having been employed as the necessary means to commit the latter—in view of which error (which may be questioned by means of an appeal for annulment, according to No. 3 of article 849 of the law of criminal proceedure) articles Nos. 521, 1, 414, and 88 of the penal code have been infringed, as follows: Article 521, No. 1, of the penal code, not having been applied as required, jointly with 520, as the sentence declares that the cause of the crime was theft, and to this sole purpose it is necessary to attribute the two criminal deeds committed—that is, murder and theft, while it has been impossible to separate them, regardless of the spirit of the law, which has been to establish and punish in such cases a complex, definite, and special crime. Article 414 has been misapplied,

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inasmuch as the facts having to be judged in conformity with article 521, first case relating to No. 520, could not have been referred to in article 414, judging the fact that murder was committed by the concurrence of circumstance 4th of said article, as same implies the perpetration of two crimes, while, according to the law, only one exists; and it can not be admitted that the concurrence of a circumstance can compel a segregation of facts which naturally are connected with each other by a unity of purpose, and, according to law and penal legislation, by constituting a complex crime, specially punishable. Article 88 of the penal code, the infraction of which is implied by the ones previously enumerated, as in the preceding number, the existence of two different crimes is questioned, as well as the application of the ruling of said article, supposes the existence of such a case, wherein the perpetration of one was necessary to commit the other. While article 521, No. 1, should be applied, the declaration of only one crime prevents the application of article 88. Let the court consider the instruction as disposed of and the reasons established justifying the appeal, as enumerated, in order to opportunely annul the said sentence in accordance with the law, acknowledging at the same time receipt of three copies of this opinion for legal purposes."

On the 18th of May the supreme court passed a sentence which annulled that of the audiencia of Matanzas, by declaring an infringement of form, which had been alleged as just grounds for the appeal by the representative of one of the indicted parties; and due to this two important points remained undecided; that of principle, relative to the qualification of crime as already explained, and that of form; or, in other words, whether the sentence of the audiencia could be legally annulled simply in the interest of jurisprudence.

THIRD PART.—REVISION OF SEVERAL REFORMS OF THE LAW OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

CORRECTIONAL COURTS.

The need that has prompted the establishment of these institutions, unknown in the history of our courts of justice, is obvious. The order issued by the military governor, No. 213 of this year, has introduced their organization, a radical reform, and therefore it becomes necessary to applaud the object which originally prompted the measure. It was really a great absurdity that matters of minor importance had to be brought before the audiencia, which at the same time were troublesome, as the attention they required was detrimental to that required by others, the greater importance of which demanded, naturally, study and settlement by the tribunals which, according to the law, had to have cognizance of the former as well as of the latter. This was not the only regrettable circumstance. In view of the fact that all these matters were referred to the audiencias, and of their great number and the difficulties that the oral trial in itself entailed, it was too difficult to obtain a speedy settlement in harmony with a good administration of justice, with the advantage it involves of disposing of each matter with the attention and carefulness a just decision demands. The correctional courts recently established have come to fill a vacancy severely felt, and to remove drawbacks that have been practically experienced for a long time. This establishes, by reason of the authority granted to each court of justice, the distinction which French legislation makes between crime and misdemeanor, although the said distinction is not made by our substantive penal law. Regardless of the opinion that may be held of the said triple classification of punishable acts under a critical point of view, its perfect adaptability to obtain through it an equitable, rational, and above all a practical distribution in matters calling for special cognizance of the tribunals, can not, in our opinion, be well denied.

As this has been the purpose of order No. 213 of this year, we believe, as we have already stated, that action in criminal cases has been expedited, and however scanty be the aid contributed by the functionaries to forward the action of the government, our administration of justice will get rid of the old cases, which entailed great injustice, and which did not always constitute a proof of the carelessness and apathy of the judges, but was the result of difficulties imposed by a legislation confining itself too closely to prescribed forms, and of the organization of courts which were too prone to centralize their functions.

We do not intend and are not able to undertake now an analysis of the provisions which order No. 213 contains. Practice will show whether its application is liable to cause doubts and difficulties; but no matter what these may be, we can not deny that its promulgation has filled a vacuum and essentially established a principle of justice, and as soon as its application be a fact, its practical consequences in accelerating the action in trials will not be long awaited.

Among the data which in this connection has been received in this office of the

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fiscal of the supreme court, that which the fiscal of Santiago de Cuba inserts in his report of the present year deserves special mention, and of which the following is a copy:

"The establishment of the correctional courts throughout the province means a reduction of about six hundred cases in the general report, of which said courts should have cognizance; while, if they are only established in this city, as it happens now, the reduction will be about three hundred."

The only thing to be now desired is that the institution of correctional courts, at present limited to the most populated cities of this island, be extended over the whole territory, as it is contemplated; as the advantages derived from said institution, and the impartiality that should inspire the administration of justice in regard to all the inhabitants of the country, seem to demand.[1]

JUDICIAL POLICE.

Police functionaries of courts of justice.

Title 3, book 2, of the law of criminal procedure, is intended to deal with "judicial police;" does this imply, as it appears from the title, that all the police organized at the time that said law was promulgated were not of this nature? Was there then a "judicial police" in existence in addition to another of a different character? No, by no means; article 283, under said heading, fully proves this assertion, as its eight subdivisions comprise, in fact, all kinds of employees who perform duties in the government or municipal police forces. It is therefore to be surmised that the whole police force was then "judicial," as it now is, in spite of all modifications introduced in our system of government, and as it has always to be, by reason of the character of said institution and the purpose for which it was organized. We consider that this admits of no doubt.

However, the title of "judicial" is used in law, because it cooperates with the courts of justice in furthering the purpose for which these were instituted; not, however, because it is dependent upon them. The police has always been an institution independent of the judicial power, having free scope, and only connected with the latter in so far as it helps in the prosecution and punishment of crime. Its independence is fully defined in the said title of the law of criminal procedure to which we have just referred. We therefore find that, although article 287 imposes upon the police the duty of performing any commission which may be intrusted to it by the functionaries of the fiscal administration with a view to prove any crime or ascertain its author, said ruling is subject to that of No. 288, according to which, whenever the service required should admit of any delay, the judges and functionaries of public prosecution should apply to the highest ranking official of the judicial police. Article 290, which specifically relates to disciplinary corrections for negligence in the service, also confirms what we have just stated.

We believe that the said independence of the functionaries of police is, in a certain measure, detrimental to the action of the courts. However willing they may be, they have to obey orders emanating from authorities other than the courts of law, and in order to obtain a full idea of the duties required, which is of great utility, it is necessary to establish between both authorities some kind of relationship.

We have already stated somewhere that the natural tendency of reforms in cases of criminal matters should be to contribute to make all accusations public eclectically accepted in our law of criminal procedure. This has so far been the case, and in view of this and of the provisions of article 452 of the digest of organic regulations for the administration of justice, which in its subdivision 8 places in charge of the fiscal direct the prosecution of criminal action, it is clearly seen that if the police should depend on the courts, by reason of practical convenience, the public prosecution would be most interested in said reform, as the responsibility daily increases which the latter is called upon to assume in the prosecution of criminal cases, and therefore a certain share of the functions of the police should be under its control as a logical consequence of the duties imposed upon it, as it seems but natural that whenever anyone is required to perform certain duties he should also be placed in condition to easily and satisfactorily perform the same. Thereby, at least, public interest is benefited.

In the report of the fiscal of Matanzas this year the advisability of said reform is pointed out. The necessity had previously been expressed to us verbally by the

[1] During the time that this report was in the hands of the printers order No. 342 was published, which confers the necessary authority on the judges of instruction of cities where there are no correctional judges to take cognizance of cases provided for in order No. 213, in accordance with the rulings that the same establishes.

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chief of public prosecution of the province of Habana, as in this city the fact being that the greater population increases, in proportion to the increase of criminality, the difficulty of detecting and punishing same, and therefore it is here where the need is felt in the highest degree and where it requires the greatest attention.

It is not possible to pretend, and noboby could entertain the idea, that the whole organization of the police force should be dependent on public prosecution. This would be absurd and impracticable at the same time, but it could aspire to have a special body of police under its control, which should depend directly on the chief of the public prosecution in each province in the territory of the respective audiencias.

The preliminary proceedings in each case being personally examined by said chief whenever it is thus required, in direct communication in other cases with the court of instruction, and both almost always being in accord, all would constitute bodies intimately related, with a common tendency, and practically working together as elements completely identified in having a single aim in view. Obedience, which would be the duty of the police if under the control of the public prosecution, would undoubtedly make it more efficacious, in cases where the said prosecution should have influence, than the mission of aiding, which is that which the law now imposes on it, and this is fully evident in the organization it has adopted. It would also prove a practical advantage by forming real expert functionaries who, under a constant practice, would acquire, not only in fact the ability and tact that are necessary in such delicate duties, as the same may be acquired in the constant performance of their duties even under the system now in force, but also the amount of technical knowledge that it is necessary to employ in each case, of the means really indispensable in order to judge, in every respect, the crime in relation to the principles that our penal laws have established.

The constant inspection of the proceedings in the cases of the six audiencias of the island having been already organized, this office being in communication also with the fiscals of same, the means of investigation could be closely studied, whenever it be required, and, in this way, a gradual and constant reduction of the provisional suspension of article 641 of the law of criminal procedure might be obtained, the great number of cases under which has often made us discuss the means to be adopted to bring us nearer to the ideal that we have just spoken of.

EXTINCTION OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The fiscal of the audiencia of Matanzas has suggested to this office the advisability of including in article 637 all cases of extinction of criminal responsibility and "besides, in the case where it appears from the summary proceedings that a crime has been committed, and the indications of culpability may have disappeared which existed against a certain person, this office thinks that the law should order the final supersedence in regard to the person, and provisionally in reference to the crime." In our opinion this reform would not be proper. The cases of articles 637 all relate to suspension, which are only referred to once in the law of criminal procedure in the said article. The extinction of responsibility may be granted at any stage of the case in which it should become necessary, and by the tribunal called upon to make declarations of such a nature, according to the law of procedure. There is not, therefore, anything in common between such dissenting opinions, and hence they should not belong to the same group.

The second part of the proposed reform is due to high considerations of equity adapted, undoubtedly, to public interest, and it might be accepted were it not that, in our opinion, the object of the reform as proposed, has been obtained, according to No. 13 of order No. 181 of this year, when it was directed that while ordering the provisional suspension, the writ of indictment be annulled. Even in the event that the summary proceedings should be continued in view of new evidence, the person against whom culpability shall have vanished will not be any longer connected with the case; the indictment having been annulled, only new charges would justify the institution of new proceedings. The true reform which order No. 181 has introduced in the matter is that the deficiencies in the investigation, or any other cause preventing a definite decision in the case, should not be used to the detriment of the party indicted, who has an indisputable right to have his status declared, whether in one or the other way, in a definite and permanent manner.

PETITION OF THE FISCAL TO THE JUDGE OF INSTRUCTION, ASKING THAT ACTION BE TAKEN IN CASE OF SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the report sent to this office of the fiscal of the supreme court by the fiscal of the audiencia of Santa Clara, and which corresponds to the year which closed on the 30th of June last, a paragraph appears reading as follows.

"I am of the opinion that when the fiscal in view of the summary proceedings

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deems that proceedings should be instituted against a certain person, instead of addressing the judge to that effect, he should address the chamber direct and the latter should decide in the case of said petition, as should same be presented to the judge and the latter deny it, and reform be requested, and in view of the denial, the appeal against the decision be properly acted upon, and finally, if the chamber should have to decide that proceedings be established, or otherwise, a great deal of time would be saved by asking the chamber at the start."

It undoubtedly refers to the reform which on the 30th of April last (order No. 181, 1900) has been introduced in our law of criminal procedure, which, in its 5th paragraph, reads as follows:

"The submittal of the closing of the records, referred to in article 624, shall always be effected by forwarding the case to the fiscal, who will examine the summary, and upon finding it complete, will transmit it to the court, with whatever request in writing he may deem proper. If he asks for the opening of the trial he will issue his statement. The complainant shall have the original records as long as the fiscal, and if he does not act within said period, he shall forfeit his right. If the fiscal should not find the summary complete, he shall directly require the judge returning the case to him to take whatever steps may have been omitted in the premises. If the complainant asks for further measures, the sala shall render decision, without further appeal therefrom, and if it agree to the above, it shall direct the judge to take proper action, returning to him the summary proceedings."

We are not in conformity with the proposal of the fiscal of Santa Clara, for two reasons, first, because, among the great many changes which have lately been made in our law of criminal procedure, the one we have just pointed out, in order No. 181, is the one most in conformity with the fundamental principles on which our system of criminal procedure is based. Said system is strictly accusatory, although the legislator of the law of criminal procedure did not venture to implant same to its full extent, and preferred to adopt an eclecticism which has proved confusing, and at times has originated conflicts in its application; and for this reason we always consider as advisable anything with a tendency to relieve, within the limits of legislation, the supremacy of the principles on which the accusatory system is based; and it appears beyond doubt that the fiscal, by dealing direct with the judge of instruction, in calling for action on the proceedings, prefers this course to that of asking, to that effect, the resolution of the sala of the audiencia. Perhaps, considering the rulings of the law of criminal procedure, and studying those that are in any way related to the one we have just mentioned, it might be more logical to repair to the course suggested by the fiscal of Santa Clara; but, as we have stated, all reforms should be based on the ideal we have just pointed out, which consists in segregating from criminal proceedings all that may prove a drawback to the implanting of the accusatory system in its full purity. The second reason which we bear in mind consists in our denial of the assertion made in the report of the fiscal of Santa Clara. In his opinion, delay in the proceedings would be the result were the course that order No. 187 outlines followed. This is not really exact, at least in the majority of cases. The case anticipated in said report is that in which the judge of instruction denies the action requested with the devolution of the summary proceedings by the audiencia, and it must be admitted that it constitutes an exception, as only compelled by the most essential reasons should such decision be adopted. In that single instance the supreme court should be appealed to, but we do not believe that the exception should overrule the general principle and set the principle that the fiscal remit the proceedings to the court as at present established, by which the action consisting in submitting the summary proceedings to the sala for a resolution, returning same to the judge, which action is now unnecessary, is avoided.

There is no doubt that for the purpose of overcoming the inconvenience which for a prompt disposal of summary proceedings may appear from such special situation, in which the judge refuses to act, the fiscal of Matanzas also recommends in his report of the present year that article 311 of the law of criminal procedure be modified so that the judge of instruction be compelled to act upon the summary proceedings as required by the public administration under the ruling of No. 5, Paragraph II, of order No. 181, of this year, and although the limitation which in this case is imposed on the criterion of the fiscal, in what same refers to summary proceedings, adapts itself to the principles of the accusatory system, it proves detrimental in connection with our system of criminal proceedings, which really constitutes the judge as arbiter and responsible for the instruction, although same be examined by the fiscal administration. We, at the start, opportunely expressed our opinion, but we fear the consequence that may be derived from only referring to same when partial modifications of the law are advisable, as, to do this, it should be mainly taken into consideration that said law constitutes a system, which makes it highly difficult to partially change same without affecting the whole.

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We also beg to call your attention to the fact that said article 311 has already been modified to such an extent as to be equivalent to its annulment by virtue of provisions of clauses 5 and 6 of order 109 of last year, in relation to clause 1 of article 629 of the law of criminal procedure, also modified by said order, as we have hereinbefore stated.[1]

ORDER OF APRIL 30, 1900.

A prompt action on summary proceedings, which has been the principal point aimed at by the Government in the reforms it has introduced in our law of criminal procedure, has had a proper interpretation in the order published under the heading of this chapter. No matter what difficulties may arise in practically applying some of the provisions it contains (and there is no legal ruling exempt from this danger), it is a fact that important modifications, of which many had previously been demanded by the people, have thereby been introduced. The sending of the summary proceedings direct to the fiscal at the termination of same instead of being referred to the audiencia, in order that the latter in turn may refer the case, has entailed upon the public administrstion more duties than the many it already had, but on the other hand it has come to practically annul useless proceedings, and at the same time tallies with the accusatory principle, which is partially included in our criminal procedure, and the increasing influence of which, in connection with the latter, is to be desired as the final result of our legal reforms in the matter.

We have previously stated that the measure has been far from being rejected, the undersigned having been informed as to the advisability that in no case should a judge, in receipt of a requisatorial letter from the fiscal, refuse his action on summary proceedings.

Said order has also eliminated an injustice arising from the old procedure, viz, the injury caused to the person indicted by the nonappearance of the absent ones, as their common fate, so far as the proceedings were concerned, was, one might say, the same. The modification of No. 3 of said order, contained in paragraph 2 of Article VII, and those referring to subdivisions 4 and 5 of article 746 of the law of procedure in No. 12 of the said order, in as far as they contribute to prevent that the absence of an indicted person should delay the action in the case of his accomplice, shows the truth of this assertion, as, when logically thinking and in accordance with good principles of justice, the interest of any presumed culprit should rest on a prompt disposal of the case established against him.

Order No. 181 has in some parts eliminated the formalities imposed by the law of criminal procedure in cases evidently useless, as the reckoning of costs, and proceedings for their collection, according to articles 242, 243, and 244 of said law, and the omission of the requisite of article 142 for the sentence, in the event the accused does not object. And by tending to limit the number of witnesses, or at least by subjecting this factor to the prior demonstration of its peremptory necessity, the delays due to the summoning of same are often avoided, as well as the difficulty of their appearing at oral trials, by reason of the great distances which they have often to go for that purpose; taking also into consideration the nature of the means of communication in some districts of the island.

Among the reforms that have been enumerated as advisable in connection with the provisions of said order, it is proper to refer to that mentioned by the fiscal of Santiago de Cuba in his report of this year, suggesting that what is provided in No. 10 of said order No. 181, directing that the declarations made in foreign countries be read as documentary proof, be applied to the declarations of witnesses that may have died prior to the sessions of the oral trial. Although we believe that said special declaration is not absolutely useless we deem that it could be substituted by applying to the case of the deceased witness within the time already stipulated the provisions of article 730 of the law of criminal procedure. This, in fact, is the practice adopted, and we are of the opinion that no principle is thereby violated or any ruling of law infringed.

DECLARATION OF THE INDICTED PARTY.

[Article 486 of the law of criminal procedure.]

There is a relative importance in the question that the fiscal of the audiencia of Matanzas has suggested to this office as to the advisability of modifying article 486 of the law of criminal procedure, requesting that it be therein clearly stated that whenever the person accused of any punishable act be called upon to declare it should be done without taking his oath and only with the exhortation required in the instruc-

[1] Advice asked by the fiscal of Puerto Principe, page 71.

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tion. In many cases this has been practically done; but as it has not been done as generally as it should be, and besides, as it is advisable not to leave to practice the question of saving certain principles, we consider that a modification of said article, as requested, would be advisable.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED AGAINST AN ACCUSED PARTY WHO IS ABSENT.

[Article 633 of the law of criminal procedure amended by order No. 109 of 1899.]

In the report forwarded to the office of the prosecuting attorney of the supreme court by the deputy fiscal of the audiencia of Puerto Principe, in charge of the office of the prosecuting attorney of that audiencia, in accordance with the rules governing the matter, there is a paragraph which says:

"Article 633 of the law of criminal procedure, amended by the last paragraph of the 13th rule of General Order, No. 109, of last year, provides that as long as there is a complainant who will sustain the criminal action, the nonissue of the writ of indictment will not be an obstacle to the opening of the oral trial, and in my opinion this measure will prevent delays in the practice originated by the revocation of the summary proceedings which causes difficulties in cases in which the accused party has been warned by the court to obtain in the unextended term of ten days legal representation and defense; failing to do so, counsel will then be officially assigned and the proceedings will continue in accordance with articles 652 and the following ones of the indictment law. How will an accused party, who, availing himself of his perfect right to leave the locality, inasmuch as he has not been indicted, know that proceedings are being instituted against him?

"Can such a person be declared in default if only such as may have been indicted can be declared in default? It also seems impossible that the oral trial can continue in his absence, as in that case greater consideration would be shown to a person indicted and supposed to be guilty than to one who is simply accused of having participated in the execution of a punishable act. In this court the matter in question has not risen, because as soon as an accused person of unknown residence was notified by the official newspaper the pardon contained in the third ruling of order No. 22 of the current year was granted whereby the case was closed. Regarding this matter, in my opinion the accused parties might be treated in the same manner as those indicted persons declared in default."

It seems to us that a very important question and of a real practical aspect is presented to us in the paragraph herein copied. The amendment of our law of criminal procedure, as it appears in order No. 109 of last year, has in practice caused some doubt. Among them should be mentioned the one referred to by the deputy fiscal of Puerto Principe.

Before anything else we should reject a certain idea that is apparent in the paragraph in question, the ambiguity of which it is most important should be made clear. It has not been the object of the amendment of article 633 to shorten the proceedings, although in some cases that result might be attained, but to cause to prevail the principle of our penal procedure whereby the prosecuted must be publicly accused, and which constitutes an exclusive right of persons filing complaints in so far as relates to the exercise of the penal action; therefore, even refusing an indictment and a revocation of the summary proceedings, to that effect and in its case the former may be acted upon at the holding of the oral trial. Therefore the procedure of the amended article 633 is an exception which can not and should not be accepted indiscriminately in order that, whenever it is possible to issue a writ of indictment as a prior action to the institution of the proceedings, inasmuch as it is provided in article 348 and the general provisions established by the law, arising from the legal condition established by said article, it can not be changed by any other form of procedure.

Supposing, as is assumed in the matter in question, the proceedings provided for by article 633 should have been instituted. If the accused is absent, that is, if the summons issued in order that he may appear in the case can not be practically made to him, we are of the opinion that no legal ground can be taken in order to prosecute, and we deem it proper to adopt in part the provisions of our law in so far as it relates to indicted persons in default; that is, all those provisions that will permit that exceptional form of procedure, taking into consideration the place that the accused holds in the proceedings.

In our opinion the difficulty arises from the fact that amended article 633 provides that a summons be served, and this action in reality is unknown in our law of criminal procedure. Title seven, book first, of said code only treats of notification, subpœnas, and summons, while section third, title sixth, book first, of the law of criminal procedure, which contains provisions which are to a certain extent correla-

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tive to the former, expressly refers to notifications, subpœnas, and summons. In a question of such nature this technical principle can not be set aside, and the doubt increases, inasmuch as the amendment does not refer to the manner in which the matter in question is to be acted upon. It might be said that the summons issued is not a formality of such a nature, considering it with the criterion used on this point by the law of criminal procedure, but it would always result fruitless, inasmuch as there is no ruling on the matter, and in what relates to the effects of the same, and in its place the methods used for the notifications, subpœnas, and summons will perhaps be employed discretionally, as seems to have happened in the case of Puerto Principe, mentioned in the paragraph which we have copied here. In reality there seems to be no other practical manner of adjusting the proceeding to the order in question, but in case the accused does not appear by means of a subpœna, it does not seem logical to us to summon him through the newspapers, as this means, which is merely supplementary, does not appear in the aforementioned amended article 633, to which we have been referring, nor does it seem proper to use those methods in a summons of the nature of the one in question, and much less so if it is borne in mind that in the said summons the accused is warned that he should appear, for it would practically follow that the accused would be placed in a worse position than the one indicted, in so far as their defense refers. This last principle would be extremely dangerous, and the reformer of our code of criminal procedure could not have intended that said principle be sustained when he worded article 633 exactly as same appears in order No. 109 of last year.

We understand, therefore, that the institution of criminal proceedings should be avoided, unless the party accused has knowledge thereof, and that if our code of criminal procedure has intended to suspend proceedings against the indicted in default, it can not intend that they be instituted against the accused in his absence, when he has not directly and personally been informed of the accusation made against him, and in no case should the summons be made through the official newspapers, inasmuch as the warning which accompanies said summons, as expressly provided for by law, if effective, will bring matters to the condition previously set forth by us.

The civil law may employ the aforesaid supplementary manner of serving summons, inasmuch as in said proceedings it is designed to declare rights between parties whom the law assumes are acquainted with the respective situation in which each one is placed by virtue of the previous stage of the suit.

And even in this case the person in default may be permitted to appear and produce arguments against the final decisions in the cases of article 772 and subsequent ones of the law of criminal procedure. In criminal matters it would be an injustice to continue proceedings against an accused whose whereabouts are not known, who might in certain cases be ignorant of even the existence of the summary proceedings, and it can not be said that his defense is guaranteed by the lawyer and solicitor officially assigned, because without there being any direct intercourse between the latter and the interested party, in the majority of the cases there would not be reasonable or at least complete grounds for a defense, in many cases with only the data of the summary proceedings, in which the accused may not have been duly represented, and therefore he could not have produced any arguments in his behalf at the said stage of the proceedings, and bring to the case the data required to prove that he was not guilty.

RIGHT GRANTED TO THE COURT TO FORM AN OPINION CONCERNING THE EVIDENCE OF THE CASE.

[Article 741 of the law of criminal procedure.]

In consequence of a certain criminal suit, wherein a decision was rendered by the audiencia of Santa Clara, the public prosecutor of said city recommends to this public prosecutor of the supreme court, in his report of the present year, the expediency of giving an explanation relating to article 741 of the law of criminal procedure to the effect that the words "to form an opinion concerning the evidence, in accordance with his conscience," used in the aforesaid article, exclusively refer to the certainty of the delinquent act and to the participation of the person indicted in the commission thereof—namely, to that which is called conviction of culpability, with a view that in no case whatsoever the sentencing court may have the right to make a technical declaration in connection with a scientific point which the members of said court are not authorized to solve, for the reason that they lack special knowledge, absolutely necessary in the premises.

Without failing to acknowledge that the forming of a right opinion concerning the evidence of experts is one of the points that demand the greatest tact and prudence in the courts of justice, in consequence of which errors are very frequently made, nevertheless, we are not of the opinion that the explanation referred to by the public

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prosecutor of Santa Clara is absolutely necessary, inasmuch as, according to our views, the wording itself of the article hereinbefore cited by us is sufficiently clear in order that a correct construction may determine, with all preciseness, the exact meaning and effects thereof. In no case whatsoever, as the proposer reasonably suggests, can the court make a scientific declaration; said court can only do so where it admits very precise and clear conclusions of the evidence of experts, made in accordance with all legal formalities. The court may in certain specified cases depart from the criterion on which said conclusions are grounded in those cases in which, even if same have been submitted to experts, they can be determined by the judgment of persons not specially familiar with the matter, without being under the necessity, in order to accept a contrary opinion, to resort to a scientific demonstration, opposed to that which has been the result of the proved evidence furnished by the prosecution.

There exist demonstrations, which although, at most, demand a previous scientific process, can, nevertheless, be judged by those who are not experts without any other rules than those that generally guide human opinions. It happens, for instance, that to fix the age of an accused, for the purpose of applying the extenuating circumstance of No. 2, article 9, of the penal code, the evidence of experts is carried out as provided for in article 375 of the law of criminal procedure, in case the opinion of the experts in writing refers the age of the accused cited to a period immediate to that which the legislator has set as being the commencement of the period during which a full criminal responsibility can be exacted, we do not find any great inconvenience in that the court, judging by the anatomical and physiological features of the culprit, depart from the opinion of the experts, with greater reason, if this is done for the benefit of the delinquent; but it can not be sustained that, when it is asserted in a medical report that it is scientifically impossible for such and such toxic substances to have produced certain specified effects, the court can insist in maintaining a contrary opinion based on grounds also scientific.

From the foregoing a practical rule is inferred—namely, that in questions exclusively scientific the decision should also be left exclusively to the result of the evidence of the experts; it may be stated that in this case the experts represent the part of the juries with regard to the facts to which their verdict must refer.

This has been the constant construction of article 741 in the matter now especially under our consideration, and any departure whatsoever from said practice is not sufficient in our opinion to justify the explanation of a legal precept which has been applied generally in a proper manner.

REPORTS OF EXPERTS IN ORAL TRIALS.

The fiscals of the audiencia of Matanzas and Santa Clara have recommended in their respective reports of the present year, as a modification that might be a subject of legislative action, that of the seventh chapter, title fifth, second book of the law of criminal procedure, in the sense that the experts make their reports in writing, ratifying before the judge, instead of making a declaration as has been done heretofore. The reason of the reform in question would have to be based on the advantage of dispensing, in the majority of cases, with the presence of said experts in oral trials, great loss being caused to them by reason of long trips, which at times they are obliged to make from their places of residence to the capital of the province where the respective audiencias are situated, at times reached by difficult and costly means of travel.

Heretofore that practice was found necessary, and another not very laudable one, though legal, came to supply the deficiency of the law, or, better still, to remove the detriments and obstacles to the exact compliance therewith. The report of the experts having been reduced by the court of instruction, and recorded in compliance with the legal precept, was produced as documentary proof by the parties and read during the trial.

This being accepted by all the parties interested, the practical form prevailed over the strictly legal one, which in reality if it should be now sanctioned, the form proposed as a modification would, to a certain extent, differ from the fundamental system of our law of procedure, according to which all proofs practiced in that manner should be oral.

At times the practice of something useful is prevented merely for the sake of principles, and in harmonizing one thing with another is where the secret of legislative work lies. We agree, after all, that in the present case it would be, as it has been already stated to this office by the fiscal of the audiencia of Santa Clara, a transaction between both tendencies, to order that the experts testify in writing before the court to be offered as documentary proof at the sessions of the oral trial, but allowing the court to decide for itself, or at the request of any of the parties, when the experts should appear to testify.

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STATISTICS.

The reports forwarded to the office of the fiscal of the supreme court by the fiscals of the audiencias of the six provinces into which the island of Cuba is divided have enabled said office to possess certain statistical data which may be sufficient to form a complete report of this nature, as this can not be obtained in offices having a limited number of employees and with duties more exacting of another nature, more directly related to the inherent purposes of its mission; at least it serves to form a general idea as to what proportion crime has grown throughout the island during the year that ended in June last, by the study of which two fundamental objects shall have been attained: First, to know the number of crimes that have been the origin of indictments, since the total committed could not be shown in any statistics, and point out from the total amount the proportion of each kind, and to note the most prominent consequences that from the increase of such factors may be deduced; and, second, to estimate how far the administration of justice has succeeded in repressing crime in its various forms, pointing out the causes of all failures that may be observed, at the same time showing the success obtained in the order we have just indicated. A matter which is more interesting at the present moment, when such observations have to be reported, and which coincides with the date of the reorganization of our courts of justice, as a consequence of the political change which took place in this country on the 1st of January, 1899; and the importance which the latter aspect lends to this work, and the advantage to profit by the experience acquired in so short a time, now that the desire to improve the administration of justice prevails, abolishing the obstacles imposed by antiquated principles, justifying at times that credit should be given to some particulars, the nature of which, perhaps, requires for their study a more opportune time, but which we did not wish to pass without mentioning, taking into consideration that, as Ferri said, "in the moral and social phenomena, contrary to what happens in the physical and biological ones, experiment is very difficult and at times impossible; the observation, on the contrary, is the means mostly adopted for scientific observations, and the most useful means for this observation are based upon statistics."

A fault may be noticed in this study, and that is the lack of complete statistics of former years, which might constitute a point of comparison very useful in order to judge of the data now shown by the one in question, but it has been impossible to obtain them; still this does not constitute a charge against the administration of justice then in existence, inasmuch as the reorganization of our courts at the time, already indicated by us, and the establishment of new organism of that kind, have made certain requirements necessary which were unknown until then, thus justifying the lack of certain elements which we have regretted.

It should also be considered in this respect that the judicial year has always been counted, among us, from July 1 to June 30, and the time that transpired between both dates corresponding to the years 1898–99 was not the most propitious one in which to accomplish certain works, which required greater attention than could be bestowed upon them at a time when a complete change in our political régime was being realized, and a transformation of our courts as a logical consequence of said change. Notwithstanding this, the supreme court of the island of Cuba having been established by order No. 41 of the year 1899, and having commenced to fill its high mission on the 2d of June of the same year, the fiscal's office of said court directed the fiscals of the audiencias, known as territorial and criminal, to forward to the fiscal's office a report "explanatory of the condition of the administration of justice in the jurisdiction of each audiencia, pointing out the evils that they might observe in what referred to public prosecution, suggesting the measures that might be necessary, but that they were powerless to adopt by themselves, recommending the reforms which they deemed necessary, and in a word, to make whatever observation their good zeal might suggest in favor of the public interests specially intrusted to our established law."

It is only just to declare that the officials then intrusted with that mission fulfilled it with all the earnestness which an improvised study would permit, the nature of which demanded proper preparation; and their suggestions and the data obtained at that time will be referred to in this report whenever it may be necessary, the writer being animated by the desire that, from the comparison of figures and deduction, a useful and practical end may be reached by virtue of the conclusions that may be derived therefrom.

We have already stated that it is always impossible to know the exact number of crimes that may have been committed, and this is evident, inasmuch as no publicity is given but to those of which the courts have cognizance, and hence is followed an affirmation that has been frequently made, that the number of cases insti-

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tuted, rather than showing an exact statement of the crimes of a country, constitute the proof that more or less activity has been shown in their correction by the different organisms to which the state intrusts such an important mission. The deduction, therefore, that is obtained in this manner, which is not very foreign to the subject, is without doubt of less practical result, but will nevertheless permit us to form an approximate, if not a complete, idea of that social phenomenon, of such great importance and of such direct influence in every respect.

Having made the foregoing statement, we now shall refer to the cases that have been instituted in the different courts of the island during the judicial year to which this report refers, which we shall commence by noting the following data:

Audiencia of—		Audiencia of—	
Habana	6,166	Pinar del Rio	798
Santiago de Cuba	1.944	Puerto Principe	418
Santa Clara	1,876		
Matanzas	1,330	Total	12,527

The cases that have been brought to a close in the same period of time by virtue of decisions of different nature are:

Audiencia of—		Audiencia of—	
Habana	5,904	Puerto Principe	413
Santa Clara	2,892		
Matanzas	1,179	Total	13,721
Pinar del Rio	857		

The foregoing figures which refer to the total number of cases instituted and brought to a close, the details of which in regard to the kind of crimes that caused the proceedings to be instituted, in so far as relates to the former, and the different nature of the decisions which brought them to a close, in so far as relates to the latter, may be seen in the statistical statement which appears in the appendix of this report, show a number of criminal suits, which represent 12,527 cases instituted and 13,721 brought to a close. The comparison of both figures shows two things, which are deduced from one only, the difference being in favor of the number of cases brought to an end, those two being the following: First, the delay that existed in the disposal of business prior to the reorganization of the courts in the island, due to various causes, among others the war, which at times made it impossible to take proper judicial action; second, the efforts made by the different officials of judicial capacity in the courts and audiencias, in bringing to a close a greater number of suits than those instituted, diminishes, if it does not completely do away with, the former delay, which shows that it is in condition to do the duties imposed by the disposal of the suits instituted, in view of its present number. In what refers to public prosecution, called upon to intervene in all suits, and having besides to dispose of government matters and those of civil nature in which the law imposes upon him its representation, it will be easily seen that his labor has been arduous, if it is considered that the professional personnel distributed among the six audiencias of the island is composed of only twenty officials of different category.

In order to form an idea of the difficulties encountered in the hearing of the oral trials, and which consist principally in the subpœna and examination of the witnesses, it will be sufficient to peruse the following statement which represents the number of witnesses which have been offered as proof in each audiencia by the public prosecution, as well as by the other parties:

Audiencia of—		Audiencia of—	
Habana	4,199	Matanzas	1,185
Santiago de Cuba	982	Pinar del Rio	591
Puerto Principe	588		
Santa Clara	888	Total	8,433

In the 13,721 cases brought to a close there were 7,474 persons indicted. The writ of indictment establishes a provisional status within the case, which causes damages to arise, which can only be admitted as a passing necessity, which imposes the adoption of measures to secure the person supposed guilty and the consequent responsibilities. In this respect there should be shown the success that without doubt has been attained, deciding definitely the status of so great a number of indicted persons, as shown by the above-mentioned figures, and much more so, if, as we have done, it is compared with the total number of cases brought to a close. Our legislation having been amended concerning the order directing that the proceedings be provisionally superseded by order No. 181 of this year, that condition has disappeared, which in our estimation was unjust, which permitted that an indicted person whose case had in reality been brought to a close, even if it could again be continued if new

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charges appeared, should continue subjected to the legal effects of a writ of indictment, at times indefinitely, and now, owing to the aforementioned legislative reform, all cases brought to a close, with the exception of those so closed through writ of default, mean a final decision for the provisional status, and to a certain extent of the person who has been subject to the same by virtue of an indictment.

That the summary proceedings are being rapidly disposed of is a fact, and in this sense a true success has been achieved, by the combined action of the legislative reforms, among which order No. 181 should be mentioned in the first place, and the efforts of the officials of judicial capacity throughout the island. Greater success will be attained, when in the order named may be noticed the advantages derived by the establishment of the correctional judges, as, whatever may be the opinion formed in regard to said institution, it is certain that it will free the judges of instruction and the audiencias from having cognizance of various matters which up to the present they have had cognizance of with marked impropriety. Punishable acts are the more numerous in proportion as the acts are less criminal, and statistics show that they increase constantly, while those which profoundly effect social order, decrease. And as Tarde has said, "It would happen to crime, as with the Alps or Pyrenees, the summits of which seem to diminish with the course of the ages, while, owing to their continued decomposition, the earth around their base rises—therefore, those forests gain in extension what they lose in height; or perhaps we should say with an ingenious author that in that respect crime has the characteristics of animals whose inferior grades are shown by a force of superior reproduction."[1]

It is owing to this, that, yielding to a necessity fully felt, there exists a marked tendency to what is called "to correct the crimes," and if such tendency is to be encouraged by us (and we shall not stop to argue in favor or against the matter) it must then be supposed that the action of the Supreme Court will each day be less hindered, where we have frequently seen, in accordance with article 746 of the law of criminal procedure, three, four, and five postponements of suits that had been instituted to investigate the facts in connection with the theft of articles of small value.

Regarding the number of indictments which we have already mentioned, the reduced number (197) of women, who, compared with the men, have been subject to that judicial measure, is worthy of mention.

The criminal statistics of all countries show the same disparity, not only in so far as to the indictments, but in the penalties as well, which shows that there is less crime among women. The same author whom we have just cited estimates that crime is four times greater among the masculine sex. Among us the disparity is even greater, a fact that will not surprise those acquainted with Cuban society. Regarding the data shown in the judicial year to which this report refers, the number of women who received final sentence amounted to 36, while the men amounted to 1,492.

Of still greater importance than the aforementioned data, as it lends itself to practical consideration of immediate advantage, is the delinquency of minors less than 18 years of age, in which, as is known, our penal law, differing from the civil precept which governs the matter, places 18 years as the age in which criminal responsibility is assumed. It is not necessary to stop to consider the gravity of this matter, we firmly believing that of all the problems referring to crime that may be presented none offer greater interest if practically viewed, and this assertion is proven by the earnestness with which the governments have always attended to a matter of such vital interest. The houses of correction, the industrial asylums, and the agricultural colonies have been the object of theoretical and practical study, and, as an author has said, if opinions are divided as to which is the most advantageous system, it is unanimously conceded that special measures must be adopted concerning delinquent youths.

Although the fiscal's office of the supreme court has been unable to obtain the exact data in this respect, the reports received at this department referring to the city of Habana show that the crimes committed by minors in said city were notable.

The condition that we had established in this respect was not very flattering. Although it was an established rule to separate the minors from the other prisoners, and to that effect they were confined in a separate building, it must be confessed that this measure was insufficient. Public opinion had for a long time been against the confinement of minors in the asylum, in which, among other defects, the most glaring one was the common life led by those under indictment and those serving sentence, which should always be avoided in all prisons and much more so in those where minors are confined, who, owing to their youth, have not acquired the habit of crime, which is so difficult to eradicate from the habitual criminals.

[1] Tarde, "Crime compared," Chapter, "The criminal statistics."

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Of course this was not the only charge, but the fact is that the author of this report can affirm that while acting in the capacity of deputy fiscal of the audiencia of Habana in the years 1892–1893 he took part in a notorious case which came up before the now abolished court of Pilar, in which he had the opportunity to see a sad reality in regard to the system of imprisonment of minor delinquents. That is why, as soon as the Government deemed proper to assign him to the position he now holds, in his circular of March 9 he tried to attend to that necessity, so far as it was in his power to do so.

Instruction number 13 of that circular reads as follows: "It having been practically observed the frequency with which the imprisonment of indicted minors less than 18 years of age is decreed, when as a matter of fact the committal of serious crimes by minors is not of frequent occurrence, and when, taking into consideration the provisions contained in article 84 of the penal code, they shall rarely be the object of the penalties which our code establishes in the highest grade of penalties, special care, therefore, should be taken in judging the causes that are to serve as basis for ordering said imprisonments."

Of course such recommendation was not sufficient to fill the requirements of the matter, which claims greater intervention on the part of the state, but it was preferable to choose provisional liberty, except in specified cases, rather than to place the supposed delinquent in contact with those whose guilt had been demonstrated, and, worse still, with those whose criminal habits placed them in condition to spoil the spirit and character not fully formed of minors who were provisionally imprisoned. The resolution contained in the instruction before mentioned was worthy of adoption, inasmuch as it was perfectly adjusted to the spirit of our legislation. As it establishes a great reduction of penalty to minors under 18 years of age, it could not exact an imprisonment that would only be justified in cases of exceptional gravity.

A recent réform accomplished by the Government has completely changed the condition until then established. Order No. 270 of the present year, dated July 7, regulating charitable affairs, has established for minor delinquents correctional schools and rapid proceedings for admittance therein. The date of their establishment is too recent to point out any practical results obtained therefrom, matter which time alone can show; it can only be considered as a positive effort to obtain a result that the science and experience of other countries fully advised. "Many causes of crime would disappear," according to Ferri,[1] "by taking care of abandoned infancy, by means of schools for destitute children, protectories, the agricultural colonies, the allotment of a certain amount to the colonists, etc." Lombroso, on the other hand, has noticed that criminal instinct is common among children, but that they may be easily changed by the influence of a good education. That same intervention of public charity, called upon to substitute the repressive means of crime among the children, is precisely what some authors claim to prevent delinquency among adults. "Affirming, therefore," writes a French author, "the efficacy and necessity of a display of charity to repel the wave of recurring criminality, I do not believe I am affirming anything that is groundless, as experience seems to confirm that fact." "The show of protection," he adds, "which is called patronage, is not seriously organized among us, only in so far as relates to minor delinquents. What effect has it produced? The report of 1879 shows it. Concerning minors, the recidivist who, after being released, formerly amounted to more than 20 per cent, has now diminished to 14 per cent for males and 7 per cent for minors."

In this order of consideration, and even if the time does not seem proper to refer to the matter, which, perhaps, would have an appropriate place in the third part of this report, we shall refer to a matter which, inasmuch as it is in close relation to everything referring to the prevention of growth of crime among children can and should be discussed here, article 462 of our penal code, which defines the crime of corruption of minors, and which is written with an indulgence that does not conform with the strictness which the legislator has reserved for other places in the mentioned code. Acts which are considered very reproachable can not be comprised within the precept of said article; the law places restriction in this respect, which has long since been impugned by illustrious commentators on the code, and for that reason we shall not waver in making ours the phrases contained in the Jurist's Book, written by Jose Garcia Romero, in connection with the crime under discussion. "It is to be regretted," he says, "that the penal law should treat with ambiguity and timidity so important a question as this grave charge. We understood that it required a more lengthy work; it seemed to us that it demanded greater tact in a matter like this that must be treated so delicately to even prevent, as at times occurs, that in the presence of acts of scandalous corruption which with just grounds excite public con-

[1] Ferri, The New Horizon of the Law and of the Penal Proceedings.

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science, the latter, far from being willing to apply the severe penalty that such acts demand, finds itself under the painful deception that the said acts, the relating of which causes us to blush from shame and holy indignation at the same time, from their not coming within the scope of the law and so going without punishment, due to the lamentable ambiguity of its terms."

Until now we have made statements of a general character, in so far as refers to the number of cases and those indicted in the same, showing at the same time a proportion of those which have been brought to a close, which is a posteriori a corroborative proof of the efforts made by the administration of justice of the country in order to repress crime. We shall now refer to the statistical data, which are specified in another place in this report, in relation to the different kinds of crimes.

The exaggerated proportion in the number representing crimes against property is the first and most important observation which arises from the examination of the aforementioned data. With the exception of the audiencia of Pinar del Rio, the statistics of which show 47.11 per cent in so far as the aforementioned crimes are concerned in the other audiencias, the proportion exceeds half of the total number of cases. Referring to the province of Habana, which is the most populous of the island, it shows that of the kind of crimes we are referring to 67.66 per cent of the total committed during the judicial year, which ended on the 30th of June last, were of that class. Still, in some provinces a decrease in those crimes has been noticed in comparison with last year, although this has not been the general rule.

The disparity noticed in the kind of crimes we have been discussing, in our opinion, is due to the poor financial condition of the country, as a consequence of the last war, which caused the destruction of the agricultural wealth, the concentration of the rural towns, and the suspension of all kinds of work, which has not yet been fully reestablished. On this point all the annual reports which have been furnished to the fiscal's office of the supreme court by the chiefs of the public prosecution in the six audiencias of the island agree. And there is no reason to doubt this; the pecuniary status is generally one of the social factors which mainly cause the commission of offenses.

"The endemic form of some of the offenses and their rapid growth in certain special conditions of time and place, Carelli has said,[1] "are unquestionable facts showing that crime is a real social phenomenon."

"Persons who, through inherited instincts are predisposed to crime," adds the same author, "when they face said condition in fact or desire, choose the same path to go through the ordeal." And further on: "The great criminals are not susceptible within themselves to the development of altruistic principles, while the same may find prolific ground among honest persons. But there are individuals in whom the development of said principle is backward, and the persons in whom development is being completed furnish the contingent of occasional delinquents, or of those who are susceptible of reform; these constitute doubtful honesty or latent faults, and are the ones mostly influenced by the social factors."

We do not agree with the full meaning of the foregoing statement; but we are in accord with what Brusa has said: "The frequent occurrence of certain crimes at certain periods of social life are often the product of accidental causes." Taking into consideration the certainty of this statement and the condition in which the island of Cuba was at the beginning of the judicial year which ended on the 30th of June, no one should be surprised at the increase in crime, a fact which, on the other hand, had already been formed, and that at the very moment in which a great social crisis was taking place, due to a violent and complete political change, there should also occur an increase in crime, especially in those which have been the object of our study. A well-known author has said:[2] "The morality of the people is as intimately joined to the constancy of its habits and customs as is generally that of a person to the regularity of his habits, so that it is not strange to see the times disturbed by great crises, or nations perturbed by the strifes of two religious sects or of two political parties, or the contest between two armies, distinguish itself by its exceptional criminality."

The crimes against persons do not show a large proportion in the total of the crimes in our country. Deducting the number of suicides, which improperly appear in the penal statistics, and which in the general statement of instituted cases is 133, we have a total of 1,553 for the different crimes aforementioned, which only represents 12.44 per cent of the total number of crimes. It should also be noticed that, even within that reduced limit, the crime of physical injury occupies the first place in its various category of gravity, which reaches the number of 1,165, and which therefore repre-

[1] The Condition of the Penal Problem.
[2] Tarde, Crimes Compared.

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sents more than two-thirds of the total number of crimes against persons. The most serious cases of the kind in question are represented by a small number; the parricides amounted to 9 and the murders to 51, and homicides not qualified to 201.

The province of Habana, having a population of 424,804 inhabitants, shows only 36 homicides and 10 murders during the year.

In Santiago de Cuba and Santa Clara the proportion is not so small, as the former, with a population of 327,715 inhabitants, much smaller than Habana, has had 36 homicides and 8 murders, and Santa Clara shows 78 homicides, 13 murders, and 2 parricides during the year to which this report refers, with a population of 356,536 inhabitants.

As may be noticed, the latter province has had a greater number of crimes against persons, although it is far from being of serious proportion; still we are unable to give a plausible reason for the disparity shown in the statistics against said province. In regard to the other provinces, it may be known that the offenses against persons can not show a large proportion when the total amount of those we have mentioned is taken into consideration, as well as the total number of cases which have been instituted during the judicial year, and the total population of the island of Cuba as well, which, according to the last census, taken in October, 1899, amounted to 1,572,845. If in referring to the crimes against property we pointed out the large proportion in the total number of crimes committed—and we attribute the fact to the economic conditions of the country principally—it is but just to now demonstrate that this economic condition and the profound perturbation caused by the late war have not been sufficient causes to increase what are generally known as crimes de sangre (personal injury), and it is pleasing to so mention it as a perfectly demonstrated fact of the moral condition of the people, much more so when it has been shown that the number of serious cases which have been the object of indictments are comparatively small.

The same small number of crimes against persons shown in the last statistical report is noticed in the one presented last year, judging at least by some data which were obtained at the time the supreme court was constituted, by means of reports furnished by the fiscals of the audiencias in the form and manner aforementioned. Both demonstrations, it seems, are destined to contradict the general observation that it is the sad privilege of tropical and southern countries to show a greater number of delinquents in crimes against persons than those who do not participate in the same atmospheric condition. But be that as it may, and putting aside the question whether it should be admitted or not, the existence of that law which Tarde calls pseudo law, the same author considers as a complete demonstration of the culture of a country the minimum proportion of crimes of personal injury, the progressive diminution of which, in his estimation, marches parallel with the advancement of civilization. On the other hand, and without denying the aforementioned statement, the truth of which is evident, we desire to give our opinion in this respect, which, after all, is based on a fact long since acknowledged. This is the influence which intoxicating drinks exercise in all kinds of crimes, especially in those which may properly be called violent crimes; and inasmuch as the Cuban people can not certainly be accused of the excessive use of intoxicant liquors, but, on the contrary, among its virtues that of temperance should be counted, it is not to be wondered at that the said small proportion of aggressive delinquency which we have just proved by means of figures should be also observed in said country.

Crimes against chastity reach the total sum of 1,071. Strictly speaking, it can not be stated that this is an excessive number; but in a certain manner this may be said to be the case when we take into account the disproportion that exists among the different classes that are included in said general term. In this connection it may be noticed that rapes amount to 891; that is, to almost the total sum of the crimes referred to at first. Nevertheless, we must notice here that under the general name of rape there is included in our code that committed by means of violence as well as by seduction, and that although in the statistical statement attached to this report said distinction has not been made, the number in the said report that relates to that crime may be assigned to the one named in the second place, namely, to rape by seduction.

To be just, we must state that said distinction has not been made in our statistics, nor do we recollect that same has been specified in any previously made among us, for the reason that rape by violence, although provided for by the penal law, is a delinquent form unknown in our country; at least, in our practice we have not had cognizance of one single case, and we make this statement with pleasure in order to prevent anyone from incurring the error which he would make if he were to take the word "rape" in the general sense thereof, much more so for the reason that, taking into account the lexicological meaning of said word, it seems to be more applicable to rape committed by means of violence than by seduction.

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In our turn we attribute the comparative high number of rapes by seduction to two reasons: First, that our laws require that the woman be under 23 years in order to be a victim of the crime in question, when, generally, foreign legislations require that she be of less age (the French, Belgian, and Italian codes require 16 years—articles 356, 370, and 495, respectively, and that of Brazil 17 years—article 227); second, the requirements demanded at all times whatsoever by our laws in order to contract marriage.

It is clear that by diminishing the limit of the age of the woman, specifying that under which rape may be committed upon her, in the meaning of the law, the probabilities or occasions of the crime are also diminished, which probabilities will be greater when the woman must be older; much more so, taking into consideration that, as is the case in many legislations, if the sixteen years were fixed there would necessarily have to be deducted from the sphere of action of the crime the period of time during which the woman is perhaps more exposed to the seduction which is an element of such a crime.

The difficulties that may be encountered to contract marriage may also be the cause of the defect which we have noted, for the obedience to the laws does not always prevail in the acts of the persons moved by passion, and it seems easier to evade same, bringing about a situation to which it is necessary to apply afterwards the laws in force, for the reason that there exist means for the purpose.

In its turn, the crime of public scandal is so rare in our country that there only appear six prosecutions instituted in consequence of the commission thereof, and this fact must be noted, for it is impossible to attribute this result to lack of zeal on the part of those charged with the prosecution thereof.

It must be admitted that such a small number of prosecutions of this nature is equivalent to a full demonstration that same are of no importance as a factor of delinquency in the general criminality of our country; and it must not be held that we are speaking of facts of realization in themselves very unfrequent or difficult, for in order to comprehend that this is not the case it suffices to call to mind the context of articles 456, 457, and 458 of the penal code in force, and, even more, to take into consideration that the frequency of such punishable acts caused one of our most prominent jurisconsults (in Spain), Mr. Eduardo Martinez de Campo, to issue from the office of the public prosecution of the supreme court of said nation, at the time in charge of such an illustrious functionary, the circular dated on the 28th of January, 1893, intended to move the zeal of the public prosecutors for the prosecution of one of the crimes of the class mentioned—that provided for in article 458 of the penal code: All those who should set forth or proclaim publicly with scandal principles contrary to public morals shall incur a fine of 325 to 3,250 pesetas. And as we have made reference to crimes relating to the abuse of chastity, we must point out a deficiency which we have not been able to avoid, in view of the difficulties of the matter and of the few means at our disposal to make said statistics. Two crimes have been grouped which, although same have been included in one chapter of the code, the special nature thereof and their different gravity separate same—violation and lewdness. Simply referring to the first, we must state that the attention of the public prosecution has been called to the fact that the frequency of said crime has increased in some places, and in this respect the province of Pinar del Rio is worthy of being cited. In this place only one case of violation was recorded during the preceding judicial year, but during the present year ten cases have been registered, this being a disproportional increase—in reality menacing, taking into account the special nature of said crime. Some of said crimes were committed in the country, and one of them under hideous circumstances, for which reason such a phenomenon is worthy of being studied, inasmuch as same may contribute, if such a grave evil is developed, to prevent families from living in the country, the permanent residence of said families therein being a guaranty for the increase of the agricultural riches which constitute in our country the fundamental base of public wealth.

After having made the foregoing brief remarks concerning the main crimes provided for in our code, a demonstration only remains to be made; this demonstration is almost a remark that must be previously made against an argument which may be produced to refute said considerations, which argument we answer in advance. It is more usual in statistical penal matters to base all comparisons and deductions on the number of persons sentenced, and not, as we have done, on the number of prosecutions instituted. We have acted thus, based on two reasons (one of a general nature and another peculiar to our work)—first, because, even supposing, as we must admit, that many prosecutions are instituted in consequence of facts held to constitute crimes, said prosecutions being afterwards entirely superseded, represent amounts of crimes which in reality do not exist, and with the system of basing the remarks only on sentences wherein penalties have been imposed the prosecutions provision-

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ally set aside are included, same representing, in the greater number of cases, crimes committed, but the perpetrators of which are not known; and inasmuch as this is the most frequent status of prosecutions (I make this confession for what it may be worth), an important demonstrative factor of criminality would be the elimination of said prosecutions thus deducted. The second reason, which we have already stated, is particular, we believe to be indeed conclusive. The war which during more than three years deeply disturbed this country caused, as is logical, a great paralyzation of the administration of justice in consequence of the impossibility of taking judicial actions outside the cities and of the difficulty of seizing persons at large, etc.; and the period of peace that was initiated on the 1st of January of last year has served to terminate a great many delayed prosecutions, for which reason the sentences imposing penalties and those acquitting have been rendered in a great many cases in consequence of crimes committed a long time ago. Said factor, therefore, could not in reality serve as a representative element of our actual criminality, which demonstration may rather be furnished to us by the status of the prosecutions instituted, almost always relating to recent facts.

With the statements just made we have complied with the duties which we imposed upon ourselves of making remarks which we deem convenient regarding statistics, which with great trouble have been gathered in the office under our charge; all others and remarks that may occur to us and which have not been stated, and the statements that, from the appendix attached to this report, will furnish an appropriate base for the purpose, for we have specified therein the most essential data that we have been able to secure, in order that an opinion may be formed concerning our administration of justice in the penal branch during the period of time to which this report refers.

CIRCULAR NO. II.

SUPREME COURT OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR,
Habana, March 9, 1900.

To the public prosecutor of the audiencia of ——— ———:

The government that at present rules the destinies of this country, with the desire (this being, indeed, highly commendable) of attaining the result, by all means whatsoever, that persons subject to criminal prosecutions be not unreasonably confined for a long time in prison, with detriment and injury to the individual rights sanctioned by the laws of all countries democratically governed, and in the meanwhile that in our laws of procedure the appropriate reforms for the most complete attainment of the end stated are made, facilitating the most speedy pursuance of the proceedings until the final determination thereof, it is the unquestionable duty of the public prosecution to control the strict appliance of the guaranties established by the laws at present in force, wherein a great many provisions are contained in connection with said purpose, but which at times have become useless, due to ancient and corrupt practice. To obtain such a result you will follow the following instructions:

1. When the judges, at the time specified in article 501 of the law of criminal procedure, bring to the notice of the public prosecutor the order wherein the provisional imprisonment is decreed, you shall examine very minutely the matter, in order to see if the formalities of the law have been carried out.

2. To this last effect it will not be sufficient in those cases in which the judge of instruction makes use of the powers with which he is vested by article 503 of the law of criminal procedure, in subdivision second of paragraph second, amended by article 10 of order No. 109 of last year, that he set forth as a base for the issuing of the order directing the imprisonment that he deems same necessary as long as bail is not furnished (taking into account the circumstances of the fact and the antecedents of the accused), as no doubt, in order to save time, it has been customary to do in practice, but, on the contrary, the ground taken to arrive at the aforesaid conclusion should be stated therein, and when this is not done you shall file against said order the recourse of reform authorized by articles 216 and 217 of the aforesaid law of criminal procedure, in order to obtain by this method that the grounds taken to direct the imprisonment be set forth in said order, and thereafter you shall utilize or not the other recourses provided for by the law whenever you are in accord or not with the above-mentioned grounds, as the case may be.

3. In order to adopt the resolution that may correspond in this last respect, it shall be borne in mind that the provisional imprisonment only represents a compromise between the principles of justice, that demand that no penalty whatsoever be imposed, if same has not been decreed, and certain necessities of practice, it being therefore

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necessary to admit said provisional imprisonment as an evil the extension of which should be diminished as much as possible, the public prosecution acting with all solicitude, in order to obtain that said rational tendency be in practice a fact.

4. When finally the actions of the public prosecution have been useless in order to obtain the liberty of the assumed culprit, which liberty he deems may be directed according to law, after having made use of all legal recourses, you will deem proper to communicate the fact to me with a brief statement of the facts and of the grounds taken by you to sustain your recourses against the judicial resolution.

5. In case that, due to special circumstances, you should deem that you are not bound to utilize the recourse of reform indicated in paragraph second against the order worded in a manner no doubt defective, referred to in the proper place, after failing to file said recourse you shall communicate the fact to me.

6. It will also be your duty to forward to me an analogous report to the one referred to in paragraph fourth in those cases in which the case is finally set aside in consequence of the appliance of cases first and second of article 637 of the law of criminal procedure, if there exist any persons indicted that may have been confined to prison during the course of the proceedings, whatever the time of said imprisonment may be.

7. Whenever you may notice that the grounds taken to direct the imprisonment modifying the course of the proceedings have been changed, said modification being favorable to the indicted, you shall cause the proper proceedings for the release of the prisoner to be instituted, and if, after you have made use of all recourses, said release be denied, you shall forward to the office of this public prosecutor the statement to which paragraph fourth of this circular refers.

8. Concerning the prosecutions wherein actions are taken before the audiencia, and wherein there may be prisoners concerned, you shall hold a monthly review in the offices under your care, with a view to ascertaining the data existing therein, without detriment to the general ones held in practice, and of said special review of prosecutions wherein prisoners are concerned, you shall make the appropriate record, which you shall file, forwarding to me a copy thereof.

9. As a result of the above-mentioned reviews you shall take all action that you may deem appropriate for the purpose of obtaining the greatest possible brevity in the prosecutions, and you shall specially request that the chamber, by means of a decision in writing, set the day for the oral trial with the least possible delay, in the prosecutions to which reference has been made in the foregoing paragraph, taking into account the preference which, even among those of said class, is established by article 797 of the law of criminal procedure concerning flagrant crimes.

10. To ask that those actions which can be demanded at the oral trial be taken during the course of the summary proceedings is always to be censured, when same are based on the aforesaid petition in order to request that the order directing the close of the summary proceedings be revoked, at the time referred to by article 629, as same has been worded in order number 109 of last year, and it also gives rise to deplorable results when said action is taken in those prosecutions in consequence of which persons have been imprisoned and indicted, and therefore this conduct should be avoided in the latter more than in any others, with the exception of those cases in which said conduct may be justified in view of well-grounded reasons.

11. Whenever the time of the preventive or provisional imprisonment, which in proper time will have to be deducted from that of the penalty imposed, is sufficient to do away with the penalty that may correspond in consequence of the accusation, when this is noticed, you shall cause the proper proceedings for delivery from jail to be initiated, and in case that the legal time may not have arrived to formulate the provisional conclusions, but the time of the preventive imprisonment appears to be manifestly longer than that of the penalty that might be imposed in consequence of the crime committed, and which at the proper time may be qualified, you shall proceed to take the same action. In case a final contrary decision is rendered after having alleged one motive or the other of those referred to in this paragraph, you will deem proper to forward the statement mentioned in paragraph fourth of this circular.

12. You will deem proper to forward to the office of the prosecutor a nominal statement of the releases from jail that you may have requested, stating the date and character of the resolution finally taken, said remission to be made by means of monthly statements.

13. The frequency with which the imprisonment of indicted persons under 18 years of age has been observed, when in reality the commission by these minors of grave crimes is not frequent, and when taken into consideration the provisions of article 84 of the penal code, same will very rarely have to be the object of the penalties established by our code in the first places of the general scale, it is proper to be excessively scrupulous in appreciating the motives which may have to serve as a base in order to direct the aforesaid imprisonments.

14. Whenever the public prosecutor is acquainted with the fact that a crime of a

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flagrant character has been committed he shall take proper steps in order that the actions that may be taken after the institution of the proceedings in connection therewith be adjusted to the exceptional formalities which, for said class of crimes, are established to title third, book fourth, of the law of criminal procedure.

15. As soon as it has been directed that the oral trial be opened in each prosecution (article 633 of the law of criminal procedure, modified by article 631 of the aforesaid order number 109), and without awaiting the action provided for in article 644 of said law, you shall request from the respective chamber that same direct that the indicted be transferred to the jail of the city wherein the trial is to take place, in those cases in which said prisoner may have been confined in a different jail from the one mentioned, and when, in consequence of causes which you may not deem reasonably grounded, the aforesaid request may be denied, you will communicate the fact to this public prosecutor.

16. Every month, at least once, and without detriment to the weekly visits to prisoners provided for by article 526 of the law of criminal procedure, you shall appear in person or through your delegates, after giving notice, at the jail of said city wherein the audiencia is situated, and you shall hear the verbal claims of the prisoners concerning the status of their prosecutions, communicating to me any point you may deem appropriate and taking such action as may be expedient in the presence of such claims.

The assistant public prosecutor of the supreme court. Substitute fiscal.—(*Carlos Revilla.*)

Recapitulation of matters acted upon by the fiscal's office.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.

	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1899.			Jan. 1 to June 30, 1900.		
	Acted upon—		Total.	Acted upon—		Total.
	By the fiscal.	By the deputy fiscals.		By the fiscal.	By the deputy fiscals.	
Reports to the government	6	.....	6	7	.....	7
Administrative records of the administrative chamber	11	.....	11	12	.....	12
Consultations regarding article 644	11	.....	11	5	.....	5
Formal complaints and complaints	16	.....	16	28	.....	28
Serious cases of crimes in which instructions have been given to the fiscals of the audiencias	5	.....	5	4	.....	4
Inspection of the fiscal's office of the supreme court in serious matters	12	.....	12	21	.....	21
Consultations of the fiscals	13	.....	13	5	.....	5
Reports from the fiscals of the audiencias	12	.....	12	9	.....	9
Circulars	17	.....	17	3	.....	3
Different matters not classified	23	.....	23	34	.....	34
Communications:						
Received	1,123	.....	1,123	787	.....	787
Forwarded	331	.....	331	423	.....	423
Total	1,580	.....	1,580	1,438	.....	1,438

CIVIL.

	July 31 to December 31, 1899.			January 1 to June 30, 1900.		
	Acted upon—		Total.	Acted upon—		Total.
	By the fiscal.	By the deputy fiscals.		By the fiscal.	By the deputy fiscals.	
Appeals for annulment of decision filed:						
By the public prosecutor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By the other parties	.....	42	42	.....	45	45
Appeals in complaint for denial of appeal for annulment of decision:						
By the public prosecutor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By the other parties	.....	27	27	.....	33	33
Questions of jurisdiction	2	1	3	.....	4	4
Total	2	70	72	.....	82	82

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Recapitulation of matters acted upon by the fiscal's office—Continued.

CRIMINAL.

	July 1 to December 31, 1899.			January 1 to June 30, 1900.		
	Acted upon—			Acted upon—		
	By the fiscal.	By the deputy fiscals.	Total.	By the fiscal.	By the deputy fiscals.	Total.
Appeals for annulment of decision filed:						
By the public prosecutor	1	14	15	2	7	9
By the other parties	.....	70	70	1	95	96
Appeals in complaint for denial of appeal for annulment of decision:						
By the public prosecutor	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
By the other parties	.....	10	10	.....	19	19
Questions of jurisdiction	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Appeals for annulment of sentence in murder cases	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Total	2	97	99	4	123	127

Detailed statement of the prisoners confined in the jails of the island of Cuba.

	December 31, 1899.			June 30, 1900.		
	Serving sentence.	Awaiting trial.	Total.	Serving sentence.	Awaiting trial.	Total.
Province of—						
Habana	115	646	761	39	222	261
Santa Clara	34	397	431	26	46	72
Santiago de Cuba	43	183	226	28	107	135
Matanzas	24	193	217	20	178	198
Pinar del Rio	13	92	105	11	31	42
Puerto Principe	29	37	66	12	14	26
Total	258	1,548	1,806	136	598	834

Recapitulation of matters acted upon by the offices of the fiscals of the audiencias, including those pending.

JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Audiencias.	Written opinion rendered.					Present at oral trials.					Various matters acted upon.					Meetings held by the fiscales	Matters pending in the fiscal's office.
	Fiscal.	Assistant fiscal.	Deputy fiscal.	Substitute.	Total.	Fiscal.	Assistant fiscal.	Deputy fiscal.	Substitute.	Total.	Fiscal.	Assistant fiscal.	Deputy fiscal.	Substitute.	Total.		
Habana	10	685	3,692	568	4,955	...	6	273	126	405	108	39	1	...	148	17	29
Pinar del Rio	353	265	.....	4	622	7	37	.....	.....	44	44	5	.....	.....	49	15	.....
Matanzas	15	617	596	123	1,351	1	82	121	9	213	44	.....	.....	.....	44	18	7
Santa Clara	224	70	72	.....	366	4	30	34	.....	68	291	119	45	.....	455	18	427
Puerto Principe	180	397	.....	1	578	...	60	.....	.....	60	38	.....	.....	.....	38	44	.....
Santiago de Cuba	73	1,031	532	144	1,780	5	51	87	7	100	19	.....	.....	.....	19	21	21
Total	855	3,065	4,892	840	9,652	17	266	465	142	890	544	163	46	...	753	133	475

JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1900.

Habana	11	581	3,997	519	5,108	...	12	269	57	338	93	21	3	...	117	21	1
Pinar del Rio	447	223	.....	12	682	19	39	.....	2	60	76	10	.....	.....	86	27	3
Matanzas	42	648	641	503	1,834	2	130	70	19	221	67	.....	.....	.....	67	26	.....
Santa Clara	105	76	46	10	237	6	63	74	...	143	1,221	631	429	24	2,305	26	79
Puerto Principe	73	295	.....	.....	368	...	38	.....	...	38	68	6	.....	.....	74	32	.....
Santiago de Cuba	181	1,105	711	5	2,002	9	66	41	4	120	67	15	.....	.....	82	26	24
Total	859	2,928	5,395	1,049	10,231	36	348	454	82	920	1,592	683	432	24	2,731	161	107

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Classification by crimes and audiencias of the cases instituted from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Audiencias.	Violation of the postal laws.	Seditions.	Calumny and libels.	Violation of printing laws.	Electoral offenses.	Against public order.						Conspiracy against the use of individual rights.	Incitement to rebellion and conspiracy.	Crimes that endanger the peace or independence of the State.
						Public disorders.	Libel against authorities.	Insults, disrespects, and threats against authorities and their agents.	Disrespect and insults to the authorities.	Assault against the authorities and their agents.	Disobedience to the authorities and their agents.			
Habana	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	50	67	9	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	25	.....	26	.....	2	1	.....
Matanzas	.....	.....	5	.....	20	2	.....	14	.....	24	.....	6	.....	.....
Santa Clara	10	3	7	.....	16	.....	.....	8	5	22	3	2	1	.....
Pinar del Rio	3	.....	.....	.....	4	2	5	2	4	10	7	4	.....	1
Puerto Principe	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	7	3	7	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	13	3	14	2	44	11	5	56	62	156	22	14	2	1

Audiencias.	Falsifications.									Gambling, raffles, and unauthorized lotteries.	Of public officials in the performance of their office.						
	Sale of counterfeit money.	Unlawful use of names and dress.	False testimony and false accusations.	Falsification (not specified).	Falsification of certificates.	Falsification of private documents.	Falsification of public documents, as well as official and electoral.	Falsification of postage stamps, trade-marks, and stamped papers.	Counterfeitings.		Infidelity in the custody—		Disobedience and refusal of cooperation.	Usurpation of prerogatives.	Bribery.	Misappropriation of public funds.	Frauds and illegal exactions.
											Of documents.	Of prisoners.					
Habana	.....	14	15	.....	.....	13	81	6	16	107	8	16	1	6	20	10	20
Santiago de Cuba	.....	.....	3	14	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	13	6	2	4	4	1	1	6
Matanzas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	9	5	23	6	2	2	5	4	6	.....
Santa Clara	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	7	.....	5	21	.....	2	4	5	11	1	.....
Pinar del Rio	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	13	.....	4	3	2	2	1	1
Puerto Principe	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	1	18	22	14	1	26	103	15	26	178	20	27	14	22	38	20	28

Audiencias.	Against persons.									Against the civil status of persons.		
	Suicides.	Duels.	Discharge of firearms.	Wounds inflicted by violence.	Abortions.	Infanticides.	Homicides.	Assassinations.	Parricides.	Performance of illegal marriages.	Usurpation of civil status.	Fictitious representation of childbirth.
Habana	78	.....	45	558	4	.....	36	10	2	1	1	.....
Santiago de Cuba	34	1	29	172	.....	1	36	8	1	.....	.....	.....
Matanzas	.....	.....	14	117	1	.....	21	10	1	1	.....	1
Santa Clara	.....	.....	15	173	.....	1	78	13	2	.....	.....	.....
Pinar del Rio	12	.....	11	106	.....	.....	20	6	2	1	.....	.....
Puerto Principe	9	.....	5	39	.....	.....	10	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	133	1	119	1,165	5	2	201	51	9	3	1	1

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Classification by crimes and audiencias of the cases instituted, etc.—Continued.

Audiencias.	Offenses against chastity.					Offenses against public health.	Violation of the laws relating to interments.	Against personal liberty and safety.				
	Abductions.	Seduction and corruption of minors.	Public scandal.	Rape and abuses of chastity.	Adultery.			Illegal arrest.	Abduction of infants.	Abandonment of children.	Forcible entrance of dwellings.	Threats and acts of compulsion.
Habana	283	25	3	54	.....	14	.....	26	3	4	8	88
Santiago de Cuba	222	1	.....	25	.....	7	2	7	5	.....	11	35
Matanzas	72	6	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	13
Santa Clara	201	5	.....	21	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	11	23
Pinar del Rio	88	.....	.....	11	.....	2	2	2	3	.....	2	23
Puerto Principe	25	1	2	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	19
Total	891	38	6	134	2	29	4	39	19	4	35	209

Audiencias.	Against the property.									Violation of sentence.	Willful negligence.	Poisoning.	Deaths and other facts not constituting crimes.	Instituted by the Spanish war authority, and submitted to the judiciary.	Various nonpunishable acts.	Total number of cases.
	Damage to property.	Arsons and other malicious destruction of property.	Pawn-broking establishments.	Plots to alter the price of things.	Swindlings.	Absconding.	Usurpation.	Thefts.	Robbery.							
Habana	44	142	1	2	984	.....	.....	2,313	689	7	36	...	162	77	....	6,186
Santiago de Cuba	16	22	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	797	159	2	.....	...	90	.....	13	1,944
Matanzas	13	33	.....	.....	81	1	...	584	169	1	7	...	.....	.....	....	1,339
Santa Clara	13	29	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	779	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,576
Pinar del Rio	11	15	.....	.....	59	...	3	226	65	.....	.....	5	42	4	....	798
Puerto Principe	10	2	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	144	24	....	8	...	15	27	....	413
Total	107	284	1	2	1,420	1	3	4,843	1,341	10	51	5	309	108	13	12,527

Cases ended from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Audiencias.	Through extinction of the criminal action.	For having ceased to take cognizance, and reduction to misdemeanors.	Because the accused were declared in default.	Orders of suspension.		Through decisions in accord with the conclusions of the fiscal.			Through sentences not in accord with the conclusions of the fiscal.		Total.
				Final.	Provisional.	Because the accusation was withdrawn.	Condemning through the conformity of the accused with the fiscal.	Condemning the accused not being in accord with the public prosecutor.	Acquitting.	Condemning.	
Habana	486	232	582	757	2,608	166	388	303	264	168	5,904
Santiago de Cuba	1,023	81	132	555	776	65	97	105	21	37	2,892
Matanzas	186	31	87	182	498	43	29	60	34	29	1,179
Santa Clara	1,024	4	113	110	834	38	59	105	34	33	2,354
Pinar del Rio	281	23	40	113	273	14	13	26	43	31	857
Puerto Principe	87	20	36	81	99	30	92	48	31	11	535
Total	3,087	391	940	1,798	5,088	356	678	647	427	309	13,721

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Detailed statement of prisoners confined in the jails of the island of Cuba, serving sentences imposed by the audiencias as well as by the correctional courts, and those awaiting trial, on December 31, 1900.

Audiencias.	Serving sentence.	Awaiting trial.	Total.
Habana	240	222	462
Santa Clara	48	184	232
Matanzas	54	63	117
Pinar del Rio	47	37	84
Santiago de Cuba	77	60	137
Puerto Principe	42	8	50
Total	467	574	.....
Grand total	.....	.....	1,082

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REPORT OF CIVIL AFFAIRS CONSIDERED IN OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE OF THE DEPARTMENT, CALENDAR YEAR 1900—SUBMITTED BY MAJ. EDGAR S. DUDLEY, JUDGE-ADVOCATE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF JUDGE-ADVOCATE,
Habana, February 21, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a brief report of civil affairs which have been considered in the office of the judge-advocate during the calendar year 1900.

A full statement of civil work for the first six months of the year, to June 30, 1900, is contained in my annual report for the fiscal year ending that date, made July 3, 1900, and brief extracts therefrom will appear herein.

Several matters which were under consideration at that time have since come to a satisfactory conclusion, and reference thereto will be briefly made.

The abolishment of the Division of Cuba, and consequent consolidation of all its former departments into the Department of Cuba, November 16, 1900, tended to increase largely not only the military work, but the civil work of this office, inasmuch as many matters were formerly settled at the different department headquarters which now come to this department. These, however, are principally appeals, claims, etc. The examination of decrees, questions of application and construction of laws, amendments thereto, etc., are, as before, necessarily considered by the military governor.

Among some of the most important matters referred to this office are those relating to grants and concessions made by Spanish authorities, and especially those incomplete at the date the United States came into control of the island of Cuba.

GRANTS AND CONCESSIONS.

There can be no question as to the rights of parties whose concessions had been completely granted prior to the signing of the protocol of August 12, 1898, but at that date there were, in some instances, necessary formalities lacking to complete those rights and make the concession entirely valid, while during the period between the signing of the protocol and the formal delivering over of the government by the representatives of Spain to the United States, January 1, 1899, some acts were done and rights claimed thereunder which are open to question.

After due consideration of the matter, it has appeared to this office:

First, that all completed concessions prior to August 12, 1898, were in full force and effect at that date, and owners thereof must be protected in their rights.

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Second, that all acts of the Spanish military commander after August 12, 1898, approving and granting concessions which had prior to that date been in process of being secured, but not completed, are of questionable validity, subject to examination by this Government, and to be effective his action in granting the same should be ratified.

Third, that all concessions in process of being secured in which legal operations to that effect had begun prior to August 12, 1898, and which were not approved by the Spanish governor-general between that date and January 1, 1899, come under the prohibition of the "Foraker amendment," and remain in statu quo with acquired rights until the restrictions of that law are repealed or modified.

Fourth, that all concessions asked for after August 12, 1898, and granted by the Spanish military commander are invalid.

Under Article IV of the protocol, signed August 12, 1898, Spain agreed to immediately evacuate Cuba. A commission to carry out the details of that evacuation was appointed in accordance with the terms of this protocol.

The agreement to transfer the territory by evacuation was the result of conquest, and took effect August 12, 1898, and evacuation began as promptly thereafter as arrangements could be made by the United States to dispose of the Spanish troops and to replace them with American soldiers and was completed January 1, 1899, by the formal act of transfer.

It seems evident that the powers of governor-general conferred by Spain upon its representative in Cuba ceased from the date of the signing of the protocol, and there remained to said representative only his powers as captain-general commanding the Spanish forces in Cuba and holding control, not as governor-general, but as a military commander, solely in trust for the United States, and without power to grant, except by its authority, any concession which would be binding upon that Government or Cuba.

The evacuation of Habana, January 1, 1899, was a mere matter of formality. The political control of the island had been with the United States from the date of signing the protocol.

That this view is correct, and that the United States was the dominant political power in Cuba during the period from August 12, 1898, to January 1, 1899, as well as after the latter date, is indicated by the issuance of orders and proclamations by the President of the United States affecting the island; the installment of collectors of customs; the occupation of the island by United States troops; the establishment of a military division, and other acts of power during this period and prior to January 1, 1899. This fact was also recognized by the Spanish captain-general when on December 14, 1898, under instructions emanating from the United States, he suspended the carrying into effect of all concessions recently granted.

THE FORAKER AMENDMENT.

The provision of the act of Congress of the United States approved March 3, 1899, in section 3 of that act, generally known as the "Foraker amendment," was intended to prevent the granting of any concessions during the occupation of the island of Cuba by the United States. Its terms are very comprehensive:

SEC. 3. That no property, franchises, or concessions of any kind whatever shall be granted by the United States, or by any military or other authority whatever, in the island of Cuba during the occupation thereof by the United States.

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Many attempts have been made by interested parties to avoid or evade the restriction of this law, but its requirements have been strictly adhered to by this office.

While those rights already acquired are protected, and legally existing concessions may be improved or developed, a strict construction of this law places the limit there, and prevents the granting of new concessions. The prohibitive order of the President of the United States, published in General Orders, No. 188, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1898, indicates very clearly those public or quasi public works which are to be construed as under the head of "grants or concessions."

But the time has come, with the establishment of municipal government by the people, when this law ought to be modified, so as to give some latitude to the municipal corporations in the matter of municipal franchises. The growth of the cities and their pressing needs demand it. While the authorities of military occupation, being temporarily in power, have been very properly withheld from binding any future government by granting concessions that would endure under it, yet if it is to continue long in control, the necessary development of the interests of the people of the entire island demands the revocation or modification of this law. The power to grant concessions for railroads and their extension, for telegraph and telephone lines, electric-light systems, and other improvements that will conduce to the general welfare of the people and public interests, should be given with as little delay as possible, under such restrictions thereon as will prevent speculation, insure honest dealing, and limit such grants to honest investors, after due competition.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

The condition of the prisons throughout the island, and especially in Habana, has been continually improved during the year, and in this city they will stand well in comparison with the best prisons of like character in the United States.

Under civil order 22, 1900, a number of prisoners who had seen service in the Cuban army, and whose conduct had been good since they were mustered out; and those who had been convicted for minor offenses, or suffering "subsidiary imprisonment" for money liability, were released.

A board of pardons, of which the judge-advocate was president, was convened October 13, 1900, by civil order 426 of that date, which up to December 31, 1900, had acted upon 173 petitions for pardon, of which number 54 were recommended for pardon, 43 to have sentences partially remitted; in 3 cases penal action pending, to be ended, and in 73 cases pardon was denied.

Many of those pardoned had been tried by a Spanish military court, or had been imprisoned for some time before being brought to trial, which fact was taken into consideration.

THE POSTAL CODE.

The postal code of the island, prepared by the post-office authorities, and promulgated July 31, 1899, gave "control and management of the department of posts" to the director-general of posts of the island,

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"appointed by the Postmaster-General of the United States, and subject to his authority."

The powers of the director-general were very extensive; the department appointed its own officials and employees, and had its own auditor of accounts; and it was not until information came to the knowledge of the military governor, demanding his attention, that examination of the accounts and methods of transaction of business of this department was ordered by him; and it was found as a result that such an extent of independent authority as had been taken for granted by that department was unfortunate. More immediate and direct supervision of it has since been exercised.

SOVEREIGNTY.

The question of sovereignty has been one of the most important arising, and in my report made to the military governor July 3 last, it was said regarding it:

> The United States through its commissioners at Paris distinctly declined to accept the sovereignty of the island relinquished by Spain, and the United States commissioners, while acknowledging that the United States would take possession of the island for purposes of pacification, declared that it would not accept the titular sovereignty thereof; Cuba has no organized government of its own, but is under military occupation of the United States; the military government is that of the United States; it is not an independent sovereign power; it does not hold the sovereignty of the island of Cuba.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> The situation, briefly stated, is this: Spain has relinquished sovereignty over the island of Cuba; the United States has positively refused to accept it; the military government is that of the United States, not of the people of Cuba; none of these, therefore, possess the sovereignty of the island.
>
> In my opinion it rests neither in the United States nor in Spain, but in the people of Cuba, and now lies dormant because they have no recognized representation organized by themselves.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that Cuba is a country foreign to the United States, seems to sustain the above view.

It is true, nevertheless, that certain powers of sovereignty may be used by the present governing power in the exercise of its authority as such, should emergency or necessity require it.

> There are possible emergencies where the exigencies of the case and the necessity of government may clearly demand it, when the military government may be compelled to exercise some one or more of the powers belonging to a sovereignty which has no visible representation of its own; for the process of administration of government can not be stopped, or the objects of good government defeated, by lack of power to perform a duty required therefor, even though it be a power which is not an inherent right of the de facto government, but is solely an attribute of sovereignty; this government assuming thereby to represent such sovereignty though without its direct authorization.

Upon the determination of the question of sovereignty rested the decision of many other questions, such as those relating to extradition, right of eminent domain, citizenship, electoral rights, and relations to foreign countries.

EXTRADITION.

The question of extradition as between Cuba and the United States has been solved by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Neely case. The act of Congress of June 6, 1900, roviding for the extradition of those charged with crime from the

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United States to Cuba, has been declared constitutional, and Cuba held to be a foreign country, held in trust by the United States until a stable government of its own shall have been established.

Extradition of fugitives from justice from Cuba to foreign countries other than the United States has been secured through the mediation of the United States authorities, Cuba having no treaty with any nation.

FOREIGN RELATIONS, ETC.

Cuba having as yet no government of its own, all communications with foreign countries have necessarily been carried on by the United States military government through the State Department at Washington.

EMINENT DOMAIN, CITIZENSHIP, ETC.

Various questions relating to eminent domain, citizenship, etc., have arisen during the year, and have been resolved in accordance with the principles stated above under the head of sovereignty.

COURTS.

Among the greatest problems to solve have been those of the purification of the courts and modification of the laws of procedure, especially in criminal cases.

The military governor has given much attention to this work throughout the entire year, and something has been accomplished. In the personnel of the courts and the employees thereof important changes have been made. One of the most needed was that which has been provided in civil order 523, series of 1900, by which the escribanos of the courts, who heretofore have lived upon fees received and were consequently open to corruption, have been replaced by salaried recorders and assistants.

POLICE COURT.

The police court established in Habana by the military governor of that city in 1899, as a military necessity, while not recognized as having an existence authorized under the laws of Cuba, has finally been developed into the system of correctional courts established throughout the island during the past year, the order for which went into effect July 1, 1900. A full history of this court is given in my report of July 3 last.

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS, NOTARIES, ETC.

The requirements for authentication of documents drawn in the United States and foreign countries, for use in this island, have not yet been satisfactorily determined.

Papers coming from foreign countries, not through the Department of State of the United States, are sometimes authenticated here by the consuls of those countries.

All legal documents coming from the United States, or from a foreign country, authenticated by the American consul in that country, are required to be authenticated by the Secretary of State of the United States.

Applications for extradition, letters rogatory and other important

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documents prepared in Cuba for use in foreign countries are authenticated by the secretary of state and government of the island, with final authentication by the signature of the military governor.

NOTARIES.

The notaries of Cuba are appointed for life, and their functions prescribed by the notarial law. The qualifications and duties of these officials are vastly different from those of notaries in the United States.

Original documents drawn by them are kept on record in the notary's office, copies being furnished the parties. The notary is responsible that papers are correctly drawn according to law, and is bound for faithful and correct execution of the duties of his office. The records of the notary are immediately bound at the completion of each year's work; and at his death, or at the end of thirty years, are sent to the "archivo general de protocolos."

Many acts which are common duties of notaries in the United States have been unknown to them here, and it has been difficult to find any notary who understood or would act in taking acknowledgment of deeds or other instruments drawn in foreign countries for record there, or who would administer oaths, take affidavits, take and authenticate depositions, and authenticate and certify copies of documents. Though there is no direct authority for any of these acts, some few notaries have performed these functions, understanding that these documents are not valid for use in Cuba, though accepted in other countries.

A decree extending authority of notaries to the performance of these functions was proposed May 11, 1900, and has since been in the hands of the secretary of justice, but not published.

AMERICAN CONSULAR FUNCTIONS.

The notarial acts authorized to be performed by consular representatives of the United States, by section 1750 Revised Statutes, are still unprovided for. There is no provision of law recognizing the right or duty of any person to perform these functions, other than duly accredited consular representatives.

In March, 1899, the Judge-Advocate General of the Army held that "No provision of the War Department can be made for administering oaths in Cuba and Porto Rico to be used in the United States under United States laws. Congress must make such a provision, because it must be United States law, operative and of force and effect here in the United States."

Congress, however, has not yet acted, and these matters not being satisfactorily settled, are being acted upon in the provisional manner indicated; the signatures of notaries being authenticated by the certificate of the adjutant-general of the department, and such documents are being generally accepted in the States.

CHANGES IN LAWS.

Among the most important changes have been the replacing of escribanos in courts by salaried recorders, and the introduction of the writ of habeas corpus into the existing legal system; the modification and simplification of the law of criminal procedure, expediting trials in criminal cases; the establishment of correctional courts, and legalization of the religious marriage ceremony.

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HABEAS CORPUS.

The writ of habeas corpus, provision for which had been withheld for many months because of different objections thereto, has at last been ingrafted upon the Spanish laws by civil order 427, October 15, 1900. A proposed order, embracing substantially the provisions of American laws on the subject, submitted from this office September 17, 1899, was opposed by the then secretary of justice. His objections were met December 14, 1899, by statement that his criticisms were no more than "an enlargement" of facts briefly stated in the remarks accompanying the decree proposed, and the suggestion repeated, that while it was not supposed to be perfectly adapted to the Spanish law, yet due consideration might suggest changes or provisions whereby it could be accepted, and give the Cuban people the benefit of this important writ. The matter apparently lay dormant in the office of the secretary of justice until his successor submitted, May 5, 1900, a decree on the subject, which, upon examination, lacked some of the important characteristics of the writ under American law on the subject. It failed to provide for the production of the body of the detained person forthwith, and retained something of the character of the former remedy under Spanish law, which was by appeal, admitting of proceedings in delay of the issue of the order, by notification to parties and trial of the question before issuing the writ. This was, therefore, returned from this office May 8, 1900, with proposed changes to make it effective and summary.

Since that date, by civil order No. 427, October 15, 1900, this writ is provided for, being placed into effect December 20, 1900, the delay being to enable judges and lawyers to become familiar with the provisions of the order, and it is now in force.

There are other changes yet to be made, which will be accomplished as time goes on and the courts and people become accustomed to the beneficial effects of those already made.

One of the most important matters to be considered will be the present system of procuring evidence for indictment in criminal cases.

At present the investigation is made by a judge of instruction, who examines witnesses day by day, their evidence being taken down in longhand by an escribano, with consequent delay, and frequently hardship and annoyance to witnesses; so much so that people fear the ordeal, and will use any available method to avoid being called upon to testify.

The opening of the constitutional convention and its possible conclusion in the adoption of a constitution and establishment of relations with the United States which will insure the safety and welfare of the Cuban people and protection to life and property of foreign residents under a stable government will, it is hoped, soon close the necessity for continuance of the military government and enable the people of Cuba to govern themselves.

In all matters wherein Spanish laws have been in question I have received most valuable assistance from Mr. Fernando M. Vidal, who, since the beginning of military occupation, has been my assistant in the judge-advocate's office of the division and department.

Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR S. DUDLEY,
Major, Judge-Advocate, U. S. V.,
Judge-Advocate, Department of Cuba.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA.

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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

WAR DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

PART 11.

REPORT OF THE

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CUBA ON CIVIL AFFAIRS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I—IN FOUR PARTS.

Part 4.

DIVISION OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1901.

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ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

VOLUME I. Parts 1–13.—Report of the Secretary of War and all other reports except those of the Chief of Engineers and the Chief of Ordnance.

VOLUME II. Parts 1–8.—Report of the Chief of Engineers.

VOLUME III. Report of the Chief of Ordnance.

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Part 1.—Reports, as follows:

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Board of Ordnance and Fortification.
Commissioners of National Military Parks:
- Chickamauga and Chattanooga.
- Gettysburg.
- Shiloh.
- Vicksburg.

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.:
- Board of Visitors.
- Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia:
- Board of Commissioners.
- Inspector-General, United States Army.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Part 2.—Reports of Bureau Chiefs:

Adjutant-General.
Inspector-General.
Judge-Advocate-General.
Quartermaster-General.
Acting Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Surgeon-General.
Paymaster-General.
Chief Signal Officer.
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Department of the Missouri.
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Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara.
Department of Western Cuba.
Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.
Department of Porto Rico.
Infantry and Cavalry School.
Cavalry and Light Artillery School.

Part 4.—Report of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army and Department Commanders—Continued.

Department of Habana and military governor city of Habana.
Division of the Philippines (Major-General Otis).

Part 5.—Report of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army and Department Commanders—Continued.

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Part 6.—Report of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army—Continued.

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Military operations in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Part 8.—Report of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army—Continued.

Military operations in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Part 9.—Report of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army—Continued.

Military operations in China.

Part 10.—Report of the Military Governor of the Philippine Islands, on civil affairs.

Part 11.—Report of the Military Governor of Cuba, on civil affairs.

Part 12.—Report of the Military Governor of Cuba, on civil affairs—Continued.

Part 13. Report of the Military Governor of Porto Rico, on civil affairs.

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REPORT OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CUBA ON CIVIL AFFAIRS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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Report of First Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, aide-de-camp, on financial affairs.
Civil orders and circulars issued from Headquarters Division of Cuba during the year.

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Report of Señor Guillermo Dolz, civil governor of the province of Pinar del Rio.
Report of Señor Emilio Nuñez, civil governor of the province of Habana.
Report of Señor P. G. Betancourt, civil governor of the province of Matanzas.
Report of Señor José Miguel Gomez, civil governor of the province of Santa Clara.
Report of Señor Lope Recio Loynaz, civil governor of the province of Puerto Principe.
Report of Señor Demetrio Castillo, civil governor of the province of Santiago de Cuba.
Report of Maj. William C. Gorgas, surgeon, U. S. A., chief sanitary officer of the city of Habana.
Report of Maj. Valery Havard, surgeon, U. S. A., chief surgeon, Division of Cuba.
Report of Maj. Edwin St. J. Greble, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. V., superintendent of the department of charities of the island of Cuba.

PART 3.

Report of Señor Leopoldo Cancio, secretary of finance of the island of Cuba.
Report of Maj. Eugene F. Ladd, quartermaster, U. S. V., treasurer of the island of Cuba.
Report of Maj. Edward C. Brooks, quartermaster, U. S. V., auditor for the island of Cuba.
Report of Maj. Tasker H. Bliss, commissary, U. S. A., collector of customs for the island of Cuba.
Report of Mr. M. C. Fosnes, director-general of posts for the island of Cuba.
Report of Señor Miguel Gener y Rincon, secretary of justice of the island of Cuba.
Report of Señor Carlos Revilla, fiscal of the supreme court of the island of Cuba.
Report of Maj. Edgar S. Dudley, judge-advocate, U. S. V., judge-advocate of the Division of Cuba.

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Report of Señor Perfecto Lacoste, secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries of the island of Cuba.
Report of Señor Enrique José Varona, secretary of public instruction of the island of Cuba.
Report of First Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, Second U. S. Cavalry, acting commissioner of public schools for the island of Cuba.
Report of Señor Alejandro María López, acting superintendent of schools of the island of Cuba.

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Report of Señor Estéban Duque de Estrada, chief engineer, province of Pinar del Rio, June 30, 1900.
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Report of Señor Cosme de la Torriente, chief engineer, province of Matanzas, June 30, 1900.
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Report of Señor J. M. Portuondo, chief engineer, province of Santiago de Cuba, December 31, 1900.

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Report of Lieut. Commander Lucien Young, U. S. N., captain of the port of Habana.

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Report of Maj. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., chief engineer, Division of Cuba.

PART 4.

Report of Maj. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., chief engineer, Division of Cuba.

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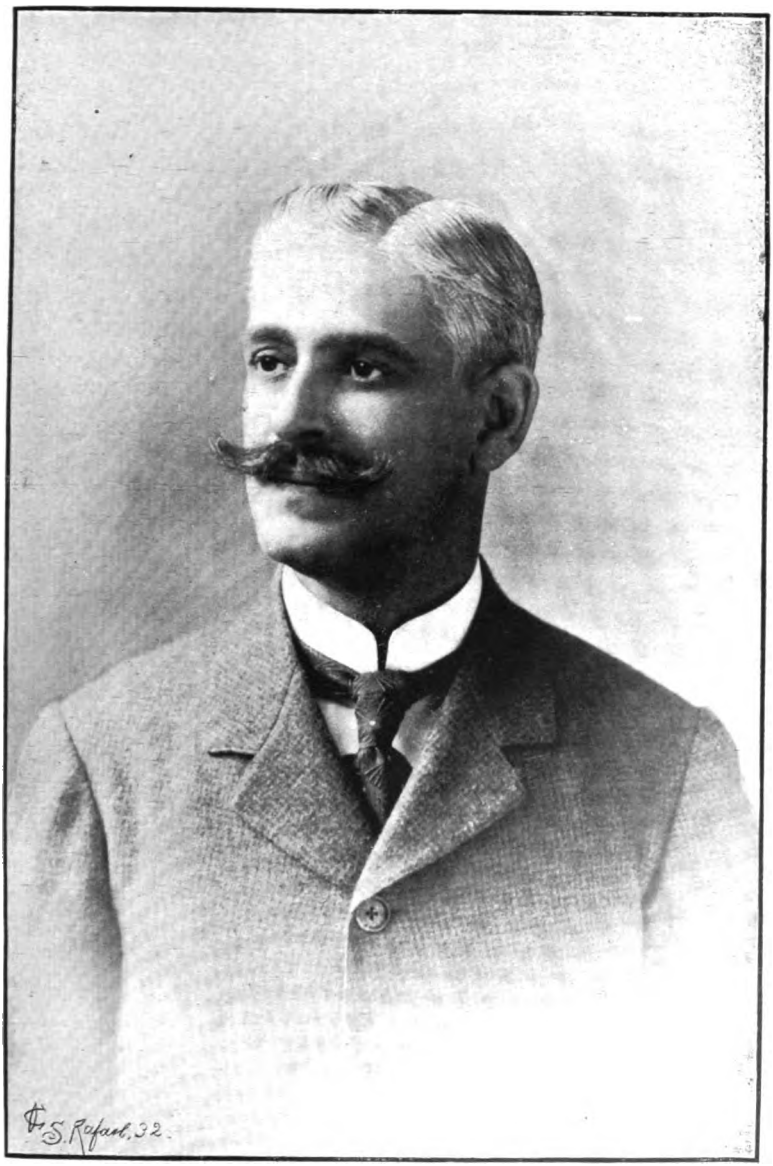

PERFECTO LACOSTE, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRY.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR WHICH COMMENCED ON JULY 1, 1899, AND ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SERVICE.

For the purpose of properly organizing the civil service of this island, after the sovereignty of Spain ceased and the Government of the United States assumed command, an order was issued from headquarters, Division of Cuba, dated January 11, 1899, ordering that the civil government should be under the direction of four departments, as follows: First, that of state; second, of finance; third, of justice and public instruction; and the fourth of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works.

Those four departments were in charge of the matters respectively pertaining to them until the 1st of January, 1900, at which time, by order issued from the aforementioned headquarters, the number of departments was increased to six; segregating from that of justice the duties pertaining to public instruction, and from that of agriculture, industry, and commerce those of public works—said duties having been intrusted to each of the two newly established departments.

The sphere of action of this department was thereby limited to matters pertaining to agriculture, commerce, and industry, and although during the first six months of the fiscal year 1899–1900 it still had under its charge the duties pertaining to public works, the undersigned refrains from mentioning them in this report, because all the data and archives of the aforementioned service are now in possession of that department, and to it, therefore, pertains the duty of including it in its report setting forth the work accomplished during the fiscal year in question.

As a consequence of the segregation of the service referred to, it became necessary to prepare a new plan of organization of this department, which was approved by the military government of the island on the 13th of January, 1900.

According to said plan, the estimate of expenses of this department amounted in one year to $68,245. That of the preceding year, deducting those relating to public works, which was segregated, was $84,138.

The aforementioned $68,245 were distributed in the following manner:

Salary of personnel	$65,220
Office supplies and general expenses	3,025
Total	68,245

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Later, the military governor of the island authorized the appointment of 6 inspectors of forests, with their respective clerks, whose salaries, at the rate of $2,144 per year for the former and $646 for the latter, amounted to $16,728. He also authorized the promotion to the rank of official of the first grade the position held by the assistant in the office of the secretary, the increase in salary being $300.

The final result being that the estimate of expenses of the department at the conclusion of the fiscal year 1899–1900, or, in other words, on July 30 last, was $85,273—$82,248 for personnel and $3,025 for material.

The personnel was constituted as follows:

CENTRAL OFFICE.

Office of the secretary:	
1 secretary of department	$6,000
1 official of first grade, assistant in secretary's office	1,500
Office of the subsecretary:	
1 subsecretary	4,000
1 official, third grade, chief of the bureau of statistics	1,000
1 official, third grade, typewriter and English interpreter	1,000
1 official, fourth grade, in charge of documents received and forwarded	800
4 amanuenses, first grade, at $600	2,400
1 janitor	600
2 messengers, at $400	800
1 servant	240

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

Office of the chief:	
1 chief of bureau, agricultural engineer	$3,000
1 amanuensis, first grade	600
1 messenger	400
Bureau of Agriculture:	
1 chief of bureau, agricultural engineer	1,600
1 official, second grade, agricultural engineer	1,200
1 official, third grade, agricultural expert	1,000
1 amanuensis, first grade	600
2 amanuenses, second grade, at $500	1,000
Bureau of Industry and Commerce:	
1 chief of bureau	1,600
1 official, third grade	1,000
3 officials, fifth grade, at $680	2,040
3 amanuenses, second grade, at $500	1,500
Subbureau of trade-marks and American patents:	
1 official, second grade, in charge of the subbureau	1,200
1 official, fourth grade	800
1 amanuensis, second grade	500
General inspection of forests:	
1 engineer in chief, inspector-general of forests and chief of the provincial bureaus of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santa Clara	3,500
1 assistant, second grade	1,200
2 assistants, third grade, at $1,000	2,000
1 official, fifth grade	680
1 draftsman—amanuensis	600
1 messenger	360
General inspection of mines:	
1 engineer in chief, inspector-general of mines, chief of the provincial bureaus of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas y Santa Clara. Inspector-general of forests is at present in charge of this bureau with a gratification of	960
1 professional assistant, official, third grade	1,000
1 official, fourth grade	800
1 amanuensis, second grade	500

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PROVINCIAL OFFICES.

Agriculture, industry, and commerce:	
1 agricultural engineer, official, first grade, secretary of the provincial board of Habana	1,400
1 amanuensis, second grade	500
4 agricultural engineers, official, third grade, secretaries of the provincial boards of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara y Santiago de Cuba, at $1,000	4,000
4 amanuenses, second grade, of secretaries of the provincial boards of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara y Santiago de Cuba, at $500	2,000
1 agricultural engineer, official, fourth grade, secretary of the provincial board of Puerto Principe	800
1 amanuensis, third grade, of secretary of the provincial board of Puerto Principe	400
Forests:	
1 engineer-in-chief of the provincial bureau of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe	2,000
2 assistants, third grade, at $1,000	2,000
1 amanuensis, third grade	400
1 messenger	240
4 provincial inspectors of forests for the provinces of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe, at $2,144	8,576
2 provincial inspectors of forests for the province of Santiago de Cuba, at $2,144	4,288
6 assistant amanuenses, one to each of said inspectors, at $644	3,864
Mines:	
1 engineer-in-chief of the provincial bureau of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe	2,000
1 professional assistant	1,000
1 draftsman—amanuensis	600
1 messenger	200
Total	82,248
For office supplies for the principal office there has been assigned	2,080
For those of the provincial offices	945
	3,025

The general organization of the services in charge of this department was essentially the same on the 30th of June last as that which existed from its establishment at the beginning of 1899, although the service has been improved by the establishment of a bureau of statistics, which since the beginning of the present year has been engaged in obtaining, ordering, and presenting, in the best possible manner, all data which good government demands, in connection with all the branches which this department embraces, essentially those relating to the agricultural wealth of the island, and with the establishment also of the six provincial inspectors of forests to aid the duties of watchfulness of those of the government and preventing, as far as possible, fraudulent utilization of forests, which is not an easy matter, owing to the lack of forest guard stations.

The duties of this department are, therefore, organized in the following manner:

1. A central office, with the secretary and subsecretary as chiefs, divided into two sections: one in charge of all matters relating to agriculture, commerce, and industry, and the other to those pertaining to forests and mines.

2. Six provincial boards of agriculture, industry, and commerce, composed of ex officio and elective members, of which the civil governors of each province are presidents, with the exception of that of

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Habana, which is presided over by the general inspector of forests, and the secretary, an agricultural engineer, whose missions are, according to the rules and regulations by which they are governed, to develop in their respective districts those germs of wealth, as well as to instruct the local authorities and central office of all matters relating to said branches.

3. A provincial section of forests and another of mines, established in Santiago de Cuba, with an engineer at the head of each one of them, employees of the general inspections who are engaged in the central office, to attend to the duties of their respective charges in that province and in that of Puerto Principe, as well as to instruct and enlighten said inspections in any matter that they may be consulted; and

4. Six provincial inspectors of forests: one for the province of Habana, another for that of Pinar del Rio, another for Matanzas and Santa Clara, another for the province of Puerto Principe, and two for that of Santiago de Cuba, whose duties are prescribed in the instructions issued for that purpose.

Referring now to orders of general nature, issued in connection with the different services of this department, as well as of the work accomplished by the same during the fiscal year 1899–1900, the undersigned has deemed it proper to refer to them in due order, making the suggestions which he considers timely, and closing with a recapitulation of statistics and general information.

AGRICULTURE.

No order of general nature has been issued during the period to which this report refers, nor during the six preceding months, which comprise those of the occupation of the island by the intervening government, relating to our agriculture.

After a war of desolation, ended by the timely armed intervention of the United States Government, the whole island contemplated with awe the ruined condition of its fields; the losses of the capital invested in its labor, principally in costly industrial apparatus, which gave life to the former, and the almost impossibility of starting the reconstruction of the lost wealth without having the means wherewith to accomplish it.

The planters of Cuba, notwithstanding their having to face insurmountable obstacles, did not, however, lose courage in their endeavors to carry into effect the desired reconstruction, making all possible efforts to obtain means for the development of local agriculture, through the different direct or indirect means which they supposed the Government had at its disposal, and though it is true that something has been accomplished in the way of reconstruction, it is due exclusively to the personal efforts of the planters; yet it is none the less true that much remains to be done before final purposes are accomplished.

Fully convinced, therefore, of the necessity of giving to our agriculture the greatest possible protection, for the very reason that it is the main source of wealth of the island of Cuba, the undersigned has given greater attention to the matter from the moment he assumed charge of this department; and although he is well aware of the obstacles to be overcome in obtaining the necessary help from official centers, he endeavors to establish new organisms that will practically aid agricul-

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ture, and he proposes to recommend such measures as will tend toward its rapid development. To this end a project for the establishment of five agricultural stations is almost completed, and will soon be submitted to the governor-general for his approval.

These stations, with their experimental fields, which have contributed and still contribute to the advancement and prosperity of agriculture in the principal nations of the world, are still more necessary in this island, where in agricultural matters many errors at present existing must be corrected, and because in order to do away with the present routinary system the proper management is wanting.

It is a well-known fact that these stations are the centers of association and constitute a link between theory and practice, where all problems of interest to agriculturists are solved and where, by means of experiments and essays, the natural laws of vegetable and animal productions are determined, showing the advantages which agriculture and its annexed industries may derive from the application of said laws, efforts which should ultimately be directed toward obtaining richer and more varied progress, capable of competing in quality and price with similar products of other countries.

The aforementioned stations, with their properly organized laboratories, will, besides, fully render the necessary service of analyzing any manures that may be introduced in cultivation, thereby avoiding by the use of adulterated manures injuries to the products, as has already been the case, especially so in the tobacco district of Vuelta Abajo, which evil has never been avoided, owing to the lack of the proper means with which to do so.

Said stations will also be intrusted with the chemical analyses of earths, waters, plants, and the different products of agricultural industry; they will also make experiments concerning the adaptability as to climate and cultivation of new plants, and to the improvement of those already existing in each district; they shall also examine and recommend the agricultural implements best suited for the fields and also their cultivation, with the object of introducing them in conformity with the results of the experiments; they will also study the diseases of plants and the insects most damaging to same, as well as the methods most economical for their destruction; they will also establish experimental agricultural fields in the localities selected by the planters; they will spread the knowledge of zootechnics in all its manifestations; they shall furnish whatever information may be requested by the planters and cattle breeders of each district; they shall open correspondence with other districts for the purpose of facilitating agricultural knowledge among different planters, etc. These stations shall also take charge of properly preparing foremen experts in agriculture, who will in fact fully fulfill its mission, in order that the island of Cuba may awake from the state of lethargy and relative retardation in which, in this matter, no doubt through lack of intelligent direction, it finds itself.

Of the five projected stations one should be established in Habana, with the character of general station, and in charge at the same time of the others established in the island; another one, mainly agricultural, in Pinar del Rio; another at Santa Clara; another at Puerto Principe, and the fifth at Santiago de Cuba, which should also be of a general character by reason of the varieties of its lands, its superficial extension, the variety of its products, and for its mineral wealth, etc.

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As an addition to this work the undersigned has in view the establishment of certain organisms to advantageously substitute the present provincial boards of agriculture, commerce, and industry, and which will be in immediate contact with the aforementioned agricultural stations.

Said organisms, if properly directed, will necessarily accomplish betterments to our agriculture and to its annexed industries; but this is not sufficient, in the present circumstances, to promote its efficient development.

The agricultural reconstruction is a necessity in order that Cuba may be in a short time as rich and prosperous as it has the right to expect from its natural elements, inasmuch as without agriculture it would lack its principal source of wealth.

To it, therefore, we should use our best efforts. Still, in order that said efforts may be crowned with success and correspond to our legitimate aspirations, referring, as the case is, to a country ruined by the war, it becomes necessary that true, direct, and practical aid be rendered.

Such are, in the opinion of the undersigned, the establishment of agricultural or mortgage banks; a good immigration law, because laborers are needed in Cuba, comprising therein agricultural farms; and the abolishment at least of the export duties with which some of our agricultural products are at present burdened, since those of importation of implements and machinery used in agriculture are not totally abolished or still further reduced, though temporarily.

There is not at present a single institution of credit which aids our planters, now that they are mostly in need of them, as the only authorized one, which was founded in April, 1882, under the title of "Credito Territorial Hipotecario de la Isla de Cuba," never started in business, and this caused the revocation of the authorization, in July, 1898, by the government then in existence declaring null the authorization granted for the establishment of the institution in question.

Two petitions were forwarded to the military governor of the island through this department in 1899, one by Messrs. Jose Antonio Toscano and Celestino de la Torriente reiterating the petition which, without result, they had previously made to the former government requesting permission to establish the "Banco de Credito y Territorial Hipotecario" as stock company, with certain privileges, and the other from the civil government of Santa Clara submitting for the approval of said authority a project of a "banco pecuario" (farmers' loan association) for that province.

Nothing was decided in connection with those petitions; among other reasons, because circular No. 16, of March 7, 1899, from Headquarters Division of Cuba, prohibited all concession of property, exemption from taxes, privileges, etc., during the occupation of this island by the Government of the United States (Foraker resolution).

In November, 1899, Mr. Juan B. Alfonso presented a draft of bases for the establishment of a bureau of immigration in this island, upon which no action has been taken. This department is carefully studying the matter, in order to prepare and submit to the governor-general the rules and regulations or dispositions most suitable to the present circumstances.

On the 30th of December, 1899, the planters' association of the island presented to the military governor of same, through this depart-

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ment, a petition requesting him to recommend the report which was about to be forwarded to the President of the United States relating to the sugar and agricultural industry, suggesting the best means which, in his opinion, should be employed to improve it from the condition in which the war had left it.

The planters and farmers desire to have free trade with the United States, and if this be not possible at present, then to establish a similar tariff to that which is stipulated in the treaty of reciprocity, known as the McKinley bill, and in the meantime to urgently establish the tariff reforms requested from the Government at Washington by the merchants and manufacturers' association of the island in September, 1899.

It also requested that the Government adopt certain measures to bring about the population of our vast and deserted fields by facilitating the immigration of desirable laborers.

And, lastly, it recommended the propriety of adopting all those measures tending to establish institutions of credit that would aid agriculture and its annexed industries, thereby aiding in the reconstruction of the country. The undersigned does not know whether said report was prepared and forwarded to the Government at Washington, but he can assert that no action has been taken regarding any matters mentioned therein, and, in fact, he knows that the petition made by the planters and farmers' association of the island for a reduction of import duties of our sugar into the United States has not been granted, on the grounds that Cuba being a foreign country Congress could make no exception in its favor, as the clause of "the most favored nation" in the treaties in force would be violated, and that the only thing that could be done under the circumstances was to make a treaty of reciprocity when Cuba had a government duly authorized to make such treaty.

This department must state that notwithstanding the conditions in which our agriculture is at present, it is a well-known fact that there is a lack of desirable laborers in the district at present being cultivated. So much so that even in case many of the measures solicited by the planters were to be granted, they would in many cases be of little value, because with the number of laborers now available the actual amount of our production could not be increased. For the reasons aforementioned, the undersigned proposes to submit within a short time for the approval of the governor-general a draft of decree relating to the immigration of laborers and their families from Spain and the Balearic and Canary islands.

The only orders issued during the fiscal year in question referring to our agriculture are the following:

By reason of the introduction into this island of foreign tobacco seed, which were fraudulently sold, injuring thereby the tobacco interest and the merited reputation of the Cuban tobacco, the military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of this department, directed, on the 22d of February, 1900, by civil order No. 84, that from the first of the following month of March the importation into the island of Cuba of foreign tobacco seed was prohibited.

During the months from June to October, 1899, both inclusive, there were imported through the Habana custom-house 22,949 kilos of Mexican seed and 18,189 kilos from Porto Rico.

The interests of breeders have also been the object of special care by this department.

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The hogs in various parts of the island having been stricken with what is commonly known as "hog cholera," the corresponding instructions for the observance of the proper hygiene were issued for the purpose of preventing the spread of said disease, and with the same object in view a large amount of antitoxin was requested from the Department of Agriculture at Washington with a view of its distribution among the breeders, but up to the present time no reply has been received.

The neat cattle which have been imported being frequently stricken with anthrax, the Department of Agriculture at Washington was also requested to forward a certain amount of the preservative virus, prepared for warm climates, in order that some experiments might be made with same.

This center was informed by said Department that it did not prepare or distribute any vaccine for anthrax.

In view of said information, the histo-bacteriological laboratory of Habana requested this department to obtain from the military government of the island an appropriation of $1,000 for the purpose of contributing toward defraying the expenses of Dr. Juan N. Davalos, professor of that establishment, who was about to make a trip to Paris for the purpose of completing his studies, which he has commenced since July, 1899, at the Pasteur laboratory, said studies relating to the preservative virus against the disease in question. This department recommended the petition, and it was favorably acted upon by the military governor.

If success crowns our efforts in this respect the results can not but be most satisfactory, as anticarbunculosa vaccine should be prepared in the same locality in which it is to be used, its freshness being a necessary requisite, according to the learned Pasteur, for its preservative efficiency.

By circular No. 38, issued by the War Department, under date of July, 1899, the military governor of the island was authorized to admit from time to time, up to July 1, 1900, bulls and cows for breeding purposes, free of duty, up to 50,000, subject to whatever orders the secretary of agriculture might issue; the aforementioned cattle to be immune from the effects of the germs of the fever tick and in good health. In another circular issued by said War Department, No. 84, dated August 4, 1899, it was directed that the cattle in question have entry only through the ports of Habana, Cienfuegos, Nuevitas, and Manzanillo, in which places due inspection should be made.

These circulars were published by Headquarters Division of Cuba, as a civil order, No. 142, under date of August 17, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of this department, order No. 208, of October 31, 1899, was issued from said headquarters, adding to the above-mentioned ports, duly authorized by the Secretary of War, those of Tunas de Zaza, province of Santa Clara, and Cardenas, province of Matanzas, to those mentioned in order No. 142, for the admission, free of duty, of bulls and cows for breeding purposes, subject to the same conditions provided for in said order.

It is the duty of this department to state that the number of cattle introduced in Cuba free of duty under the conditions stipulated in the afore-mentioned circulars has been insignificant, as was to be expected, inasmuch as the terms imposed by the said circulars, in order to take advantage of exemption from the payment of duties, were of such a

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PRIMITIVE CUBAN PLOW.

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CUBAN COUNTRY CARRIAGE.

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nature that it made them prohibitory; much more so at the present time, when the breeders of this island prefer to invest the limited capital at their command in the greatest possible number of cattle, even if they be of common breed, in order to replenish their herds, rather than to expend said capital in blooded stock, which is costly. Recapitulating, the undersigned deems it his duty to make the following statement:

First. That the island of Cuba is, by reason of its natural resources, capable of reaching a high degree of agricultural development, the principal source of its wealth; and without which it may be said she would forever be impoverished, inasmuch as from said development depends the very existence and prosperity of our commerce and industries.

Second. That up to the present time nothing has been done toward the improvement of our agricultural situation, and even at present, when the pecuniary resources are lacking for the work of reconstruction and the almost impossibility of obtaining same, in view of the heavy debt with which rural property is burdened, due to the lack of agricultural banks or other institutions of credit which could render immediate assistance on acceptable terms.

Third. That it is therefore indispensable not only to remove the obstacles in the way of the establishment of these institutions as the principal basis of the development of our agriculture, if we are to expect the latter to reach the era of prosperity which its natural resources offer, but also that the government should use every means at its command to foment and favor its most rapid development.

Fourth. To endeavor to remove also the obstacles which prevent the exemption of export duties which at present overburden our agricultural products, making every possible effort to secure at least a reduction of the import duties to the United States on some of our principal products.

The undersigned secretary deems the above points of the utmost importance, and suggests that they be submitted to the Government of the United States for its careful consideration, with the view of adopting the measures it may deem expedient, after due deliberation, tending toward the development of our neglected agriculture.

The undersigned proposes to present to the military governor of this island at an early date, relative to the other particulars mentioned in this report, recommending its approval, the projects he has under consideration for a plan of immigration adapted to the present condition of affairs relative to the establishment of agricultural stations, and the changes which should be made in the rules by which the present organizations of the branch are governed, in order that with their united assistance the work of reconstruction which we propose starting may be efficient and practical.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE-MARKS AND PATENTS.

The same orders existing at the cessation of Spain's rule for the protection and registration of foreign and domestic trade-marks and patents are those actually in force at the present time.

Those orders are substantially embodied in the royal decree of August

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21, 1884, relating to trade-marks, in the royal cedula of June 30, 1833, referring to patents, and in the international treaty held in the year 1883 for the protection and guarantee of industrial properties respecting the signers of said treaty.

The balance of the orders completing the legislation of that branch in Cuba are of secondary importance.

During the period referred to in this report the only new order issued was civil order No. 196, dated October 19, 1899, by Headquarters, Division of Cuba, proposed by this department, and which reads as follows:

I. The rules pertaining to the issuance of letters patent in the island of Cuba, as promulgated by royal decree of June 30, 1833, are modified so as to substitute one sole term of 17 years instead of the three terms contemplated by said decree.

II. The government fees as provided in said decree are abolished and one uniform fee of $35 is substituted therefor.

The remaining dispositions adopted by this department regarding the matter have been issued to simplify and regulate the service, as well as to correct the old corruptible methods, which were not justified.

AMERICAN TRADE-MARKS AND PATENTS.

A special register having been opened in the section of agriculture, industry, and commerce of this department, for the purpose of inscribing therein the American trade-marks and patents which their proprietors desired made extensive to this island in accordance with the provisions contained in Circular No. 12, dated April 11, 1899, issued by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, Washington, a bureau exclusively devoted to that service was established, owing to the ever-increasing demand for registration that was being received since that date.

Although by another circular from the aforementioned War Department, No. 21 (June 1, 1899), the payment of $1 was ordered as a fee for each American trade-mark and patent registered in Cuba, said order was annulled by Circular No. 34 of same department under date of September 25, 1899, no charge having been made previous to or since.

But inasmuch as the expenses incurred through said service and in consideration of the necessity of enlarging same service to give these affairs their proper attention, this department proposed the reissuing of the order referring to the collection of said fees, if only to help defray in part the aforementioned expenses.

As a consequence of said recommendation, the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department issued Circular No. 38, of March 20, 1900, revoking that ordered by No. 34, and declaring operative and in force that ordered by No. 21 of the same office, referring to fees, by virtue of which the collection of such fees was begun from the aforementioned date on all inscriptions made in the special register in Cuba for certificates granted American trade-marks and patents.

By Circular No. 34 of the War Department, under date of September 25, 1899, it was ordered that the proprietor of American trade-marks and patents remit a duly authorized power of attorney to a second party for the purpose of registering in Cuba, in their name, a copy of certificate of said trade-marks and patents, in the event of

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their being unable to make the application in person; the said circular also directing the registration of the above-mentioned power of attorney in connection with the copies referred to.

It having frequently happened that various proprietors of American trade-marks and patents, upon soliciting from the military governer of the island the registration of those documents in Cuba, through the medium of third parties, failed to furnish these with the power of attorney provided for in said circular, simply furnishing them with a letter authorizing them to represent the patentees in their application for registration of said trade-marks and patents, this department consulted with the military governor referred to upon the subject with the object of defining the manner of extending the power of attorney in order to make the instrument legally valid.

The military governor replied under date of February 28, 1900, that a certificate from the Commissioner of Patents was sufficient to obtain the required registry in Cuba, and only when the proprietors of patents furnished a power of attorney to a third party should those documents be required to possess the same requisites necessary to this class of public document as is customary in other cases.

In view of the above facts, all copies of certificates of American trade-marks and patents awaiting registration, pending the presentation of the duly attested power of attorney by the representatives of the proprietors of same, were duly inscribed.

In directing in Circular No. 12, dated April 11, 1899, of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, Washington, that all patents granted, or to be in future granted, as well as trade-marks, printed matter, etc., duly registered in the United States Patent Office in compliance with the laws of said United States, be protected in Cuba, it was made known at the proper time that the desired protection could be obtained upon registering in the office of the governor-general of the island a duly certified copy of the patent or a certificate of registry of the trade-mark, printed matter of label, at the request of the interested parties, provided it did not clash with the proprietary rights of the owners of patents and trade-marks issued to any person in the island under the Spanish laws, said rights to be respected as if still in force.

In order to comply with the requirements expressed in the latter part of the aforementioned circular, previous to inscribing the American trade-marks and patents for the protection of the proprietors in this island, the archives of domestic and foreign trade-marks and patents were carefully gone over and examined with a view to avoid a possible case of infringement and to properly protect those already registered for the same purpose.

But referring to patents, it was impossible to effect said examination, inasmuch as those registered in Madrid and extended to this island, previous to December 31, 1898, in conformity with Spanish laws, and which amount to over 4,000, lacked the necessary models, plans, and specifications, and which data have never been forwarded to Cuba.

Said data were, therefore, solicited of the Spanish Government, through the United States minister at Madrid, but without success, inasmuch as the Spanish Government replied, under date of March 12, 1900, that it was impossible to furnish the desired information and advised that the interested parties, who should have duly authorized duplicates of same, be requested to furnish said data.

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In view of the above and considering:

1. That there exist in Cuba a great number of American patents impossible to be registered, owing to the absence of the aforementioned data, fearing a possible case of infringement, though improbable; and

2. That the present state of affairs should not be prolonged indefinitely, inasmuch as it is detrimental to the interests of the American patentees, who have on file applications for registration of their inventions in Cuba, pursuant to the aforementioned circular No. 12, without their being to blame for the lack of the necessary data to effect a comparison, and the impossibility of obtaining same, in spite of all efforts within our reach, the military governor, upon the recommendation of this department, issued civil order No. 216, dated May 26, 1900, and which is as follows:

I. Notice is hereby given to all persons in legal possession of letters patent registered in Madrid, Spain, and extended to the island of Cuba, to exhibit the duplicates of models, plans, and specifications of their patents, or an authenticated copy of the same, together with a certificate that they are in force in Spain, in accordance with section 5 of the royal decree of May 14, 1880, within six months from the date of this order, in order to protect them from pending infringements.

II. American patents already forwarded for registration and those that may hereafter be forwarded will at once be entered in the special register in the office of the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industry, conditionally, reserving the decision in regard to the definite inscription, or absolute rejection of such as are determined to be infringements in accordance with the proofs obtained, within the period of six months, as provided in Paragraph I of this order; upon the expiration of which period the inscription will be made in full, leaving to the parties concerned, after that date, the right of settling their differences before courts of justice.

The number of domestic, foreign, and American trade-marks and patents registered in this island during the fiscal year of 1899–1900, as well as the fees collected for same, were, as per annexed statements Nos. 3 and 4, as follows:

	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.
Trade-marks:			Patents—Continued:		
Domestic	440	$5,055.00	Foreign		
Foreign	15	237.50	American	576	$63.00
American	358	22.00	Fines, fees, etc		514.00
Patents:					
Domestic	18	735.00	Total	1,407	6,926.50

FISHING INDUSTRY.

The records of the commandant's office of the marine department of Habana having been mislaid or lost, with the disappearance of the archives of the same, the fishing industry, which formed part thereof, had been enjoying immunity from any rules that would, at least, tend to avoid the abuses that had already been practiced by some fishermen.

In consideration of the same, and with the object of regulating such an important industry and in the interest of same, the military governor of the island issued civil order No. 99, dated March 3, 1900, which reads as follows:

I. Within the maritime belt of the island of Cuba and during the season when the fish are not spawning, fishing shall be free to the inhabitants of the island only, and no privilege or monopoly shall be granted to anyone for the exclusive right to engage in fishing in part or in whole of any of the waters, rivers, bays, or inlets of the island.

II. No boat, yawl, or vessel of any description shall be allowed to engage in the fishing business without a permit, duly enrolled in the office of the captain of the port.

(For violation of this article there shall be imposed for the first offense a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100. For subsequent

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offenses the maximum fine shall be imposed, and the tackles, nets, or other contrivances or apparatus used on board the vessel for catching fish shall be confiscated and sold at public auction by the captain of the port.)

III. The use of gunpowder, dynamite, or other explosive material for the purpose of killing fish is strictly prohibited. Anyone caught making use of such explosives for this purpose shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $100.

IV. The hook attached to a line may be used with a rod, pole, or in the hands at all seasons of the year.

V. A net, drag net, "volapié," "tarraya," flying net, or "sin copo" may be used except in the natural or artificial breeding places, the passageways leading to same, and in the canals during the restricted breeding period. All parties engaged in fishing in conflict with this article shall be fined for each offense not less than $25 nor more than $100.

VI. In the center of the net the meshes are required to be not less than one-half inch in diameter, on each side of the triangle that forms it, and any net having a smaller mesh than the above prescribed shall be confiscated and destroyed, or the material sold at public auction by the captain of the port.

VII. The drag net must be thrown by hand and in no case after being tarred and tanned shall the meshes be smaller than 3 inches in diameter in the larger part and 2 inches on each side, nor shall it exceed 2 fathoms in height.

VIII. The flying net may be used the whole year round for mullet fishing, except in spawning places, breeding grounds, and the passages leading thereto, during the period of restriction, and the meshes of such net shall not be smaller than 2 inches in diameter.

IX. The "tarraya" may be used with any kind of mesh and at all times, to catch sardines, "majúas," or shrimp, except in spawning places, breeding grounds, and the usual passages leading thereto during the restriction period.

X. No nets will be permitted to be thrown inside of the passages, entrances to ports, or in the harbors or places where they will interfere with navigation, nor will the installation of any palisade or permanent framework be permitted on the shores of the harbors, rivers, canals, or bays without the authority of the captain of the port.

XI. At no time or place shall the employment of the "boliche," "bou," or similar contrivance be permitted, and any vessel caught using same shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $200 for the first offense, and the confiscation, destruction, or sale of the materials with which the contrivance is made. The nets shall be taken down and turned in at the expense of the owner.

For a second offense the maximum fine shall be imposed and the material confiscated, and the permit of the vessel to engage in the fishing business revoked.

XII. The owners of the vessel, master, and crew shall be held equally and jointly responsible for any violation of this prohibition as well as any and all the requirements of this order.

XIII. All fines collected and the proceeds of any sales made under the provisions of this order shall be deposited by the captain of the port with the treasurer of the island of Cuba as "miscellaneous receipts."

XIV. All orders, decrees, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

Previous to the foregoing order, that numbered 102, dated July 8, 1899, had been issued, which order specially referred to the sponge fishery and which is as follows:

I. For fishing, mercantile, and legal purposes sponges shall be included in three classes, viz: "Common" (comunes), comprising those ordinarily called "lined" (afforados) "female" (ojo), and "cave males;" second, "hairy or silky males;" and third, "fine males."

II. The taking of commercial sponges under the prescribed size is prohibited.

III. The smallest size that may be taken, transported, and sold shall be 40 centimeters for the first class, in all its varieties, 30 centimeters for the second class, and 25 centimeters for the third class. In every case the measurement shall be understood to be made on the smallest diameter.

IV. Samples taken for scientific study shall be excepted from the foregoing provisions. The captain of the port shall grant the necessary permits under such conditions as may be deemed necessary.

V. The collection and use of all sponges thrown upon the shores by storms, at any season of the year, shall be free.

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VI. Sponge-cultivating enterprises may be granted submerged bottoms in localities where no available natural-growth sponges exist, within a distance of 100 meters. The greatest area so granted to any single party shall be 12 hectares.

VII. At no time or place shall the employment of drags or like contrivances be permitted.

VIII. Fishing with prod (pincharra), hook (garabato), or with any other instrument requiring pressure or pull from aboard a vessel, is prohibited in beds where glasses or similar means can not be utilized to see the bottom.

IX. Within the maritime belt of Cuba, and during the open season, sponge fishing shall be free to the inhabitants of the island only, and no privilege or monopoly shall be granted to anyone of the exclusive right to engage in such fishing.

X. Sponge fishing is prohibited from the 1st day of March until the 31st day of May.

XI. Vessel owners, captains, and crew shall be held equally responsible for violation of this prohibition in any form, case, or degree, as well as of any or all the requirements of this order.

XII. For the first offense the captain of the port shall seize all the sponges unlawfully taken, and shall collect a fine of $10 for each dozen found to be under the prescribed size.

For the second offense all the sponges found shall be seized and a fine imposed double in amount of the preceding one.

Further repetitions of the offense shall subject the offenders to criminal prosecution before the courts.

XIII. The sponges seized shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds thereof, as well as the fines collected, shall be deposited with the treasurer of the island of Cuba as miscellaneous receipts.

XIV. Vessels regularly engaged in fishing, or those cleared with that object, shall furnish a written report, at the end of their trip, to the captain of the port at which they arrive, so that he or his deputy may witness the unloading of the cargo, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the requirements of the law have been completely fulfilled. If not, he shall seize the cargo.

XV. The written report required of captains of vessels in accordance with the preceding article shall state the number and classes of sponges that have been taken during the trip, and when sold they shall also report the prices obtained for each class.

XVI. The information concerning the number, classes of sponges, and prices obtained shall be forwarded by the respective captains of ports to the secretary of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works.

XVII. All orders, decrees, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

The mayor of Caibarien, together with various residents, having stated that the sponges in the fishing belt of that vicinity never reached the same stage of development achieved by those of other places of the island, and by reason of which many fishermen had abstained from engaging in the business in that locality owing to the fact that the said sponges lacked the minimum dimensions mentioned in the aforesaid order No. 102 of Headquarters, Division of Cuba, the military governor, in consideration of the above, and with the object of furnishing work to many who were idle, ordered the amendment to the said order under date of December 27, 1899, in the sense that the size of the sponges allowed to be taken legally in the above-mentioned zone, commencing from that date until February 28, 1900, should be as follows:

Female lined (afforradas)	35 centimeters, 14 inches.
Female (Ojo)	35 centimeters, 14 inches.
Cave males	30 centimeters, 12 inches.
Male, silky	25 centimeters, 10 inches.
Male, hairy	25 centimeters, 10 inches.
Glove (Guante)	20 centimeters, 8 inches.
Reef (arecife)	15 centimeters, 6 inches.

Several associations of sponge fishers presented a petition to the military governor of the island requesting the revocation of section of

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the order No. 102, of June 8, 1899, referring to the prohibition of the fishery during the months of March, April, and May of each year, giving as a reason their past experiences, which showed that the breeding period of the sponge varied according to the grounds, together with other considerations, which, in their opinion, made said measure unnecessary.

After giving the matter the most careful consideration, and hearing the views of competent persons well versed in same, the military governor, upon the recommendation of this department, and as a conciliatory measure, issued the following civil order No. 95, dated March 2, 1900, herewith following:

I. Paragraph X, order No. 102, from these headquarters, dated July 8, 1899, is hereby revoked.

II. The sponge-breeding region on the north coast of the island of Cuba, extending from the harbor of Cardenas to that of Nuevitas, and where the sponge fishery has been in operation up to the present, is hereby divided into two zones, one to the east and the other to the west of Caibarien, divided by an imaginary line drawn from the harbor of Caibarien to the eastern extremity of Cayo Frances.

III. The sponge-breeding fields on the south coast from Cape Frances to the harbor of Cienfuegos are likewise divided into two zones, namely, one to the east and the other to the west of the harbor of Batabano, divided by an imaginary line drawn from the harbor of Batabano to the mouth of the Sierra de Casas River in the isle of Pines, passing between Malpez and Boqueron.

IV. One of the aforesaid zones on the north coast and one on the south coast will be closed for sponge-fishing purposes, alternate years, during the months of March, April, and May; that is, the zones closed one year during the breeding season will be open the next, and so on in successive years.

For 1900 sponge fishing is prohibited during March, April, and May in the western zones in the above-mentioned division, north and south, and is allowed in the eastern zones of the same.

V. The captains of the ports of Caibarien and Batabano are charged with the enforcement of this order within their respective jurisdictions.

The aforementioned military authority of the island also accepted the amendment to Paragraph XIII of said order, proposed by this department, relative to the destruction of all sponges confiscated through illegal fishing within the maritime zone of the island of Cuba instead of having the seized sponges sold at public auction, and the order to that effect was promulgated on March 31, 1900, through civil order No. 130 of headquarters, division of Cuba.

COMMERCIAL BROKERS.

By decree of the general government of the island, dated December 14, 1898, it was directed that, upon the cessation of Spain's sovereignty in the same, that the college of brokers cease to exist from January 1, 1899, as well as those whose duties emanated from said organization, ordering, at the same time, the cancellation of their bonds, provided said security bonds were unattached through any responsibility incurred during the exercise of their functions.

All bonds were therefore called in, and the college of brokers established in accordance with the provisions contained in article 90 of the existing commercial code was duly closed.

In view of the foregoing, and the reopening of the aforementioned college being necessary and desirable, especially the one in Habana, owing to the commercial importance of that market, also to the fact that the said code prohibited any person engaging in the profession

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without the necessary title, at the request of this department the military governor issued the following order, dated February 20, 1900:

I. The college of brokers, as provided for in the regulations approved by royal decree April 17, 1883, shall be continued as an organization, subject to said regulations and the amendments contained in this order.

II. Commercial brokers who desire to pursue their occupation under legal conditions may do so by applying to the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries for the proper license within the period of thirty days from the date of this order.

III. Whenever a license is issued and the fees paid, the party to whom it is issued will be called upon to furnish within the period of two months a security bond as follows:

For licenses of the first class, $5,000; for licenses of the second class, $4,000; for licenses of the third class, $1,500.

The classification above enumerated shall apply to localities as follows:

First class, Habana; second class, Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Cardenas, Puerto Principe, Sagua la Grande; third class, all other points in the island.

These securities must be deposited in cash or by the indorsement of some bank whose guarantee is acceptable to the Government, and no petitioner shall be allowed to transact brokerage business until the required security is filed.

IV. The license (formerly issued by the minister for the colonies) will be issued by the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries upon paying to the treasury as a license fee the $12.50 which were formerly paid for the stamped paper upon which said licenses were written. Payment to be made in United States currency or its equivalent.

V. Until the college of brokers is established and the new licenses are issued, publication of which will be made in the official gazette, anyone exercising the business of commercial broker does so without official authority and his acts are devoid of the legal authority which is granted exclusively to licensed brokers as commercial notaries.

The term of thirty days fixed by Paragraph II of the foregoing order not being considered long enough by the interested parties all over the island in which to obtain the necessary license provided for in the commercial code, and the fact (of no little importance) that many of the applicants for same were of Spanish birth, thus being obliged to wait the expiration of the term prescribed for securing registration as Spanish subjects, and which term expired on April 11, 1900, and having to wait till that date in order to prove in their case that they were foreigners naturalized in Cuba (a most necessary adjunct for obtaining said license), this department proposed to the military governor the extension of the said term until the end of April, to which proposition said authority acquiesced, as may be seen in civil order No. 144, series of 1900, issued by Headquarters, Division of Cuba.

In spite of the fact that several licenses have already been issued, the college of brokers has not as yet been in a position to open for business, owing to the inability of the brokers to furnish the required bonds as a guarantee of good faith in the discharge of their duties.

Inasmuch as Article III of civil order No. 79, series of 1900, provides that the security bonds be deposited in cash, or the indorsement of some bank whose guarantee is acceptable to the Government, several of the petitioners applied to the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland as their bondsman, the company expressing its willingness to favor them, provided it was instructed by this department in the premises.

This department proceeded forthwith to communicate with the aforesaid company, accepting it as security for said brokers, provided the bonds were given for the entire term of the broker's license, with an additional term of six months after the expiration of the broker's license, in accordance with the provision in article 98 of the commer-

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cial code in force, or if this should, for any reason, be impossible, said bond was to be given for at least two years, renewed from year to year, as long as such broker continued practicing his profession, and so on until said company deemed it convenient to withdraw, it being understood that this department be notified six months in advance of the withdrawal of a bond, in order that it may demand in time the renewal of their bonds of the brokers, or, in default of same, their resignations.

The Fidelity and Deposit Company replied that they had referred the matter to the central office, recommending the issuance of bonds in favor of commercial brokers on the same terms as those issued for notaries.

Nothing has been mentioned by the aforesaid company since, and pending its definite reply the matter rests in abeyance.

Considering the difficulties encountered in furnishing the aforesaid security bonds, and which bonds should be extended within the term provided for in civil order No. 79, series 1900, of Headquarters of the Division of Cuba, and considering the small number of applications of commercial brokers for licenses at the expiration of the term fixed for same, and in behalf of the welfare of all the commercial markets of the island, this department has requested the military governor to extend not only the period of time allowed for the furnishing of security bonds, but also that for the securing of licenses, with a view to the betterment of the service and allowing those wishing to follow the commercial brokerage business to do so under the proper legal conditions.

Forests and Mines.

FORESTS.

The forests of the state, which, as had been mentioned in the previous report of this department, have a superficial extension of 37,000 caballerias, more or less, equal to about 1,226,920 acres, have had no usefulness but that of furnishing precious woods, sold at public auction from time to time, according to the demand for same by private parties.

The income from these, in connection with those derived from the products of the forests along the coasts and keys of the island, for wood, charcoal, etc., have been of little importance to the treasury. During the fiscal year above referred to said products netted only $4,803.20.

With regard to the future of the aforesaid forests, this department has the intention of making a thorough study with a view to deriving therefrom the greatest benefits possible in the interests of the country in general, inasmuch as they constitute Cuba's real wealth, although they are not exploited nor utilized.

The orders issued during the period to which this report refers were the following:

In the month of August, 1899, the military governor of this island, at the request of this department, canceled the concession given Sr. Federico Costa by the Spanish Government for the working, free of charge, of the products of the forests situated on the Rosario Keys, off the south coast of the province of Havana, lying to the northeast of the Isle of Pines.

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On the 19th of December, 1899, the Headquarters, Division of Cuba, issued civil order No. 245, establishing regulations for the payment of the cost of transportation and expenses of the personnel, for account of the state, of the employees of the public administration. By virtue of the foregoing, the regulations of December 6, 1881, relating to the expenses of the employees of the bureau of forestry upon their trips to the country on that service, became void.

The protection of the public forests having been abandoned through the lack of the proper police vigilance for the purpose, and with the object of avoiding as far as possible the fraudulent uses to which said public forests had been subject, to the detriment of the interests of the state, at the request of this department the military governor of this island created, through civil order No. 60, dated February 10, 1900, six inspectorships of forests and six assistant amanuenses to same, with the yearly remuneration of $2,000 and $500 respectively, with the addition of $144 for the maintenance of said employees' horses.

The duties of said inspectors, approved by the military authority referred to, are as follows:

1. The provincial inspectors of forests will place themselves under the immediate orders of the chief engineer of the provinces and the general inspection of forests, as the superior office of the service, and aid the aforementioned engineers in their labors, discharging whatever duties with which they may be charged in their respective provinces, and of a nonofficial character.
2. The provincial inspectors of forests shall operate according to the ordinances of forests and other orders, with the assistance of the municipal mayors, or their ward delegates, if necessary, will engage the services of the rural guard. They shall report all cases of infraction of the laws to the corresponding municipal mayor, who shall draw the necessary papers, after which said papers should be forwarded to the chief engineer of the province for action.
3. It shall be their duty to prevent, unless a written permit be present, issued by the inspection-general, the felling of trees, cutting ofwoods for charcoal, bush and barks and leaves for fuel, taking care that in selling at auction the products, none but those actually sold are to be taken nor in a larger quantity than that provided for in the list of conditions and the corresponding guide which will be made known at the proper time to the said inspector.
4. The provincial inspectors of forests shall keep a book of registry and daily operations, in which they shall enter, in the order of dates, all orders received from the chief engineer, the acts practiced in the discharge of their duties, and all other matters pertaining to the service in their capacity as said inspectors of forests, and shall send a monthly report to the chief engineers relating to these entries and any others that they may make during the month; and
5. They will also furnish said inspection-general of forests, for transmission to the subsecretary's office of the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries, all data that may be requested for the forestry statistics.

As a result of the efforts made by the chief engineer of the eastern region (province of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe), and at the request of the inspection-general of the branch, the department of finance ordered, under date of the month of June of the present year, that the forests on the farms known as Quemado and Quemadito, situated in the municipal term of Palma Soriano, with about 160 caballerias of land, largely forest (5,306.12 acres), be delivered to the said branch, and which forest lands had since then been in charge of the secretary of finance of Santiago de Cuba.

The advantages which the delivery of the said lands bring the state are obvious, inasmuch as instead of the treasury receiving the sum of $100 per annum, at which price said lands were let, the state will receive the proceeds of the auction sales of said forests, amounting to several thousands of dollars, for the reason that the principal woods populating said forests consist of mahogany and cedar.

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MINES.

In this department's last report it was stated that upon receiving the archives from the Spanish Government of the old inspection-general of mines there was missing the record book of all the mines of the island, by virtue of which it was impossible to ascertain the true value of the mineral wealth of Cuba or the legal status of each mine.

For the purpose of securing that data, which neither existed in the provincial civil governments, the necessary orders have been issued to the aforesaid provincial authorities, with the object in view of having them forwarded to this department, a list of all the mines in their respective provinces, mentioning the place, municipal term, and situation of same, name of mine, the mineral contained therein, the area of the mine, name of its owner, the date of its concession, etc.

By these means we hope in the near future to obtain a new register of all the mines existing in Cuba, all the more necessary, as it treats on a subject which constitutes one of the country's real riches.

The denouncing developing of mines had for some time been at a standstill, principally on account of the war and subsequently to the prohibitory measures contained in the Foraker resolution, relative to concessions of all kinds; but it having been decreed that mining concessions were not included in said prohibitions by civil order No. 53, dated February 8, 1900, of Headquarters of the Division of Cuba, the mining spirit broke forth with renewed activity in spite of the economical crisis through which the country was passing.

The aforementioned order follows:

The right to denounce and, after compliance with the conditions prescribed by law, to acquire title to a mining claim in the island of Cuba is a right assured by the provisions of the mining law as it existed in Cuba prior to the American occupation, and as it has continued to be in force since.

In availing themselves of this right Cubans and foreigners alike merely exercise a universal right conceded to citizens of all countries. The fact that, in the exercise of this right exclusive ownership of the mining property results, is not sufficient to bring mining claims within the terms of the Foraker resolution, prohibiting the granting of special concessions or franchises in the island of Cuba during the continuance of American authority over the island.

To hold otherwise would be to hold that by a provision appended to an appropriation bill passed by the Congress of the United States, the law of the land for the island of Cuba could be modified to the serious prejudice of many individuals, Cubans and foreigners alike; and there is no reason to believe that it was the intention of Congress to withdraw rights and privileges previously existing in Cuba. Such action would be positively detrimental to the interests of the island in the highest degree.

It is believed, therefore, that it is merely a ministerial duty on the part of civil governors of provinces to execute and deliver deeds to mining claims, when the same have been properly denounced, and all the conditions prescribed by the mining laws have been complied with by the locators.

The only resolution of importance issued during the period referred to in this report, aside from that already transcribed, was that of February 8, 1900, by which the military governor of the island, at the request of this department, annulled the decree of caducity of the copper mines known as San Fernando, Santa Rosa, and San Claudio, issued by the civil governor of the province of Santa Clara, on January 7, 1892, declaring in force, at the same time, the concessions of said mines made in favor of Sr. Claudio de la Vega, and which at his death would descend to his daughter Caridad by right of inheritance.

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The following mines were staked during the fiscal year 1899–1900:

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

The asphalt mine known as Juan Francisco, situated in the municipal term of Guanabacoa.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

There were staked out 45 holdings of anthracite coal, solicited by Messrs. Ramon Pelayo and Carlos de los Reyes Gavilan, and known under the names of Cantabria, Purisima, Concepcion, and Chapultepec.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

In this province the following holdings were staked out: Twenty-four, of asphalt, called Evelina and Matilde, requested by Mr. Jose A. Rovirosa, and situated in Caimito de Guayabal; 6, also of asphalt, named Ampliacion de Evelina, solicited by the same party of same place; 12, of asphalt, denominated Esperanza, which were applied for by Mrs. Matilde las Fuentes, in Caimito de Guayabal.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

The stakings made in this province were the following: One hundred and eighteen claims, of gold, applied for by Mr. Jose de Armas y Cardenas, 60 of which with the names of Perseverancia, General Machado, San Juan, and Fermina, in the municipal term of Santa Clara, and 48 called Reconstruction, situated in the municipal term of Placetas. Forty-eight copper claims, solicited by the said Mr. Armas, named San Nicolas, Independencia, Revolucion, and Payrol, in the municipal term of Santa Clara; 12 of iron, called Evelina, and 12 of graphite, named Luis Arturo, solicited by said Armas, and also situated in the municipal term of Santa Clara.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

The corresponding data from this province have not been received, due, doubtless, to the independent manner in which the civil government carried on the affairs relating to mines; but this fault shall be quickly remedied, in view of the orders issued by this department to the chief engineer of mines of the department of the east, directing him to take charge of the service relating to that branch in said province, in accordance with existing orders.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The mining industry in this province has always been important. It is the only province wherein exist mines in course of development, and, in view of the abundance of mineral in sight and the activity of the prospectors, this industry, the development of which is constantly increasing, is called upon to become one of its principal sources of wealth. The mines staked in the aforementioned province during the year referred to, according to data received by this department, were the following: In the municipal term of El Cobre, 1 of

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lead, named Milagro, and 6 of copper, known as La Esperanza, La Independencia, La Union, La Manuela, Kirkappo, and El Porvenir; 3 of lead and zinc, called El Angel, Peña Blanca, and Mina Cebrero, respectively. In addition to the above mines there were staked in the municipal term of El Cobre 7 of various minerals, 307 hectareas, and 3 with 64 hectareas.

In the municipal term of Songo 1 mine of coal (anthracite) was staked, named La Primera, and 3 others comprising 128 hectareas.

In the municipal term of El Caney the following mines were staked: Two copper mines, with the title of La Caridad and Maximina, 1 of Blenda, called Cuba, and 2 others, with 157 hectareas.

In that of Manzanillo were staked 1, consisting of 14 hectareas, and 14 with 1,521 hectareas; in that of Bayamo, 4 with 204 hectareas; in that of Jiguani, 7 with 437 hectareas; and in the municipal terms of Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo 1 copper mine called El Triunfo and 5 others of other minerals, 2 containing 316 hectareas and 3 with 147.

In conclusion, the results obtained are, that without including the demarcations made in the province of Puerto Principe, the number being unknown, there have been staked in the other provinces of the island 80 mines of the different minerals mentioned awaiting demarcation on the 30th of June, 1900, 31 in the provinces of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santa Clara, and awaiting registry 52 applications of documents relating to mines in the province of Santiago de Cuba.

Among the work accomplished by the board appear the plans in triplicate of the mines, together with all the documents relating to the staking effected during the period referred to.

The record of documents received and forwarded during the fiscal year 1899–1900 in the offices of this department, as per annexed statement No. 2, and which follows: Received, 5,347; forwarded, 9,836.

The expenses of all sorts for services pertaining to this department during said year (statement No. 1) amounted to $74,664.58, as follows: By personnel, $69,478.73; by office supplies, $5,185.85; total, $74,664.58.

Recapitulation.

STATISTICS.

Nothing had been accomplished, or at the most very little, on the subject of agriculture and other branches pertaining to this department at the commencement of the present year of 1900.

The bureau of statistics having been created as being of paramount necessity, in order to ascertain the state of the wealth of the island, with regard to the study of the various branches and note the progress or decadence of same, in order to have a sure basis to justify the department in its future acts in favor of the interests it represents, its first steps were to prepare and organize work in its care, writing formulas and stimulating the zeal of the provincial boards, as well as the boards of aldermen, all through their respective governors, for the purpose of obtaining the greatest number of data possible for the realization of their purposes.

Up to the present a great many have been received, thanks to said stimulus, but a considerable number are still needed to complete the work, and even those already received, allowing for the character of

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the work, which is new and an experiment, contain certain defects, which faults are unavoidable for the reason above stated; faults that can only be remedied with time and the improvement of the official organizations that are to aid this department in its labors when the succeeding reports shall be submitted in a more complete and correct form.

At any rate, the first step has been taken, and we have not the slightest doubt that, with the experience already gained, added to the desire on our part to possess ourselves of all the information in the premises, the service intrusted to our care will achieve the proficiency aimed at.

The statistics accompanying this report are inscribed in the statements at the end of same.

INFORMATION.

The territory of the island of Cuba is divided into six provinces, which are as follows: Habana, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba. Said provinces are in turn divided into municipal terminos or ayuntamientos. The names and number of ayuntamientos on the 31st of December, 1899, were as follows:

Province of Habana:	
Habana, Marianao, Bauta, El Cano, Guanabacoa, Managua, Regla, Santa Maria del Rosario, Jaruco, La Salud, Aguacate, Bainoa, Santa Cruz del Norte, San Jose de las Lajas, Tapaste, San Antonio de los Baños, Alquizar, Ceiba del Agua, Guira de Melena, Vereda Nueva, Bejucal, Batabano, Quivican, Santiago de las Vegas, Isla de Pinos, San Antonio de las Vegas, San Felipe, Guines, La Catalina, Madruga, Melena del Sur, Nueva Paz, San Nicolas, Guara, Casiguas, Jibacoa, and Pipian	37
Province of Matanzas:	
Matanzas, Canasi, Limonar, Cidra, Cardenas, Carlos Rojas (formerly Cimarrones), Marti (formerly Guamutas), Maximo Gomez (formerly Guanajayabo), Jovellanos, Alacranes (formerly Alfonso XII), Bolondron, Cabezas, Union de Reyes, Sabanilla del Encomendador, Colon, Cuevitas, Macagua, Corral Falso, Manguito, Perico (formerly Cervantes), Roque, San Jose de los Ramos, Jaguey Grande, and Mendez Capote (formerly Lagunillas)	24
Province of Pinar del Rio:	
Pinar del Rio, Consolacion del Norte, Consolacion del Sur, San Juan y Martinez, San Luis, Viñales, Guane, Mantua, San Cristobal, Candelaria, Julian Diaz (formerly Paso Real de San Diego), Los Palacios, San Diego de los Baños, Guanajay, Artemisa, Bahia Honda, Cabañas, Guayabal, San Diego de Nuñez, Mariel, Santa Cruz de los Pinos, Cayajabos, Baja, Mangas y Alonso Rojas	25
Province of Santa Clara:	
Santa Clara, Esperanza, Calabazar, Ranchuelo, San Diego del Valle, Cienfuegos, Palmira, Cruces, Rodas, Santa Isabel de las Lajas, Cartagena, Camarones, Abreus, Sagua la Grande, Santo Domingo, Quemado de Guines, Cifuentes, Ceja de Pablo, Rancho Veloz, San Juan de las Yeras, Remedios, Caibarien, Vueltas, Placetas, Camajuani Yaguajay, Trinidad, and Sancti Spiritus	28
Province of Puerto Principe:	
Puerto Principe, Neuvitas, Santa Cruz del Sur, Moron, and Ciego de Avila	5
Province of Santiago de Cuba:	
Santiago de Cuba, San Luis, Caney, Cobre, Alto Songo, Palma Soriano, Guantanamo, Sagua de Tanamo, Manzanillo, Campechuela, Niquero, Bayamo, Jiguani, Holguin, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Mayari, and Baracoa	18
Total	137

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Province of Habana.

LANDS.

Quaternary lands in this province are those of the littoral of the southern coast and a small part of those of the northern coast east of Habana. Tertiaries are those surrounding the southern and western parts of said province, following the portion of the quaternary lands, as well as the littoral north of the same, although the portion which forms them at this point is very narrow. At the continuation of the quaternary portion of lands are the tertiaries, the latter constituting the greater amount of the land of the province in all its southern longitude, considerable part of the middle, and some long and narrow portions on the north. The secondary lands are found in a portion which starts from the southern part of Habana and runs toward the east up to the limits of the province, in which portion is comprised a quantity of land of the ayuntamientos of Madruga, Tapaste, Santa Maria del Rosaria, Casiguas, and others. There is only a small portion of igneous lands situated to the east of Habana, in which a great part of the municipal term of Guanabacoa is situated.

CULTIVATION AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

In the western part of the province of Habana, toward the south of the same, are the municipal terms of Alquizar and Guira de Melena, their red soil producing excellent tobacco, coffee, bananas, sugar cane, and oranges. In the eastern part of said province, also toward the south, are found the municipal terms of Guines, Melena del Sur, Nueva Paz, and San Nicolas, their black soil producing excellent sugar cane; that of Guines (irrigated lands) producing potatoes in abundance and all kinds of greens and vegetables in sufficient quantity to supply the Habana market. To the west of the capital, toward the north, are the red lands of the municipal terms of Bauta which, owing to their sandy, argillo-calcareous condition, are first-class for the cultivation of the strawberry and sugar-loaf pines. The principal productions of the province of Habana consist in sugar cane, tobacco, pines, some coffee, bananas, corn, garden stuff in general, and other products.

Province of Matanzas.

LANDS.

The quaternary lands of this province are found in the shape of narrow belts, running from Matanzas bay, on the north, up to the limits of said province, toward Santa Clara, and on the south coast in all its extension. The tertiaries are situated to the east of the aforementioned bay, up to the limits of the province of Habana, and in the central and southern parts up to the Cienaga de Zapata. The secondaries are found in the central table-land of this region, extending in the shape of a belt, which runs from the western part of the town of Colon up to near the municipal term of Union de Reyes. The igneous lands are situated in the center of the secondary belts, forming in turn in the center of these another long and very narrow belt, which commences and ends near the lands of Colon and Union de Reyes, respectively.

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CULTIVATION AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

The municipal terms of Jovellanos, Corral Falso Perico, Bolondron, and Union de Reyes are composed of red lands, of excellent quality for the cultivation of sugar cane, coffee, oranges, bananas, and vegetables in general. Those of Alacranes, Jaguey Grande, Maximo Gomez (formerly Guanajayabo), and Limonar (formerly Guamacaro), are of an argil, sandy, calcareous, moist condition, of a black or brownish color, and in some places rather damp, where good sugar cane is produced. In that part corresponding to the municipal termino of Carlos Rojas (formerly Cimarrones) and San Jose de los Ramos, serious inundation occurs in years of heavy rains, owing to the overflows of the rivers which cross that district, which could be remedied at a small cost. The principal productions of this province are sugar cane, alcohols, and some woods for building purposes.

Province of Pinar del Rio.

LANDS.

The lands are very changeable in formation. The quaternaries are divided into two portions, one on the north and the other on the south, with the exception of a small portion which corresponds to Cape Corrientes. The southern portion is much wider than that of the north. The part of zone of this province comprised between the two meridians 78 and 79 belong, almost absolutely, to the same formation. These lands are contiguous to the coast and are generally low and sandy; they are used for breeding purposes, and the extraction of leaves, woods, and swamp barks, as well as for the manufacture of vegetable coal. The formation of the tertiaries are also found divided into two portions parallel to the former one. The secondaries are those situated in the central table-lands of the province, crowned by small zones of igneous lands. Toward the Organos ridge of mountains there is a zone of primary formation covered with woods almost in its totality.

CULTIVATION AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

The lands of this province, agriculturally considered, may be said, referring to those of tertiary formation, to be of excellent quality for the cultivation of tobacco, owing to its condition, which is sandy, argil, calcareous, moist, especially in the southern part, where the well-known vegas of Vuelta Abajo are situated, in the municipal terms of Guane, San Juan y Martinez, San Luis, Consolacion del Sur, etc. Those of secondary formation are, in general, of poor quality, being the most mountainous part of the province. The principal productions of this province are tobacco, sugar cane, coffee, corn, woods, honey, wax, vegetables, coal, and the breeding of cattle in general.

Province of Santa Clara.

LANDS.

The quaternaries are found extending from the limits of the province of Matanzas up to the mouth of the Sagua la Chica River on the north-

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FEATHERY PALM.

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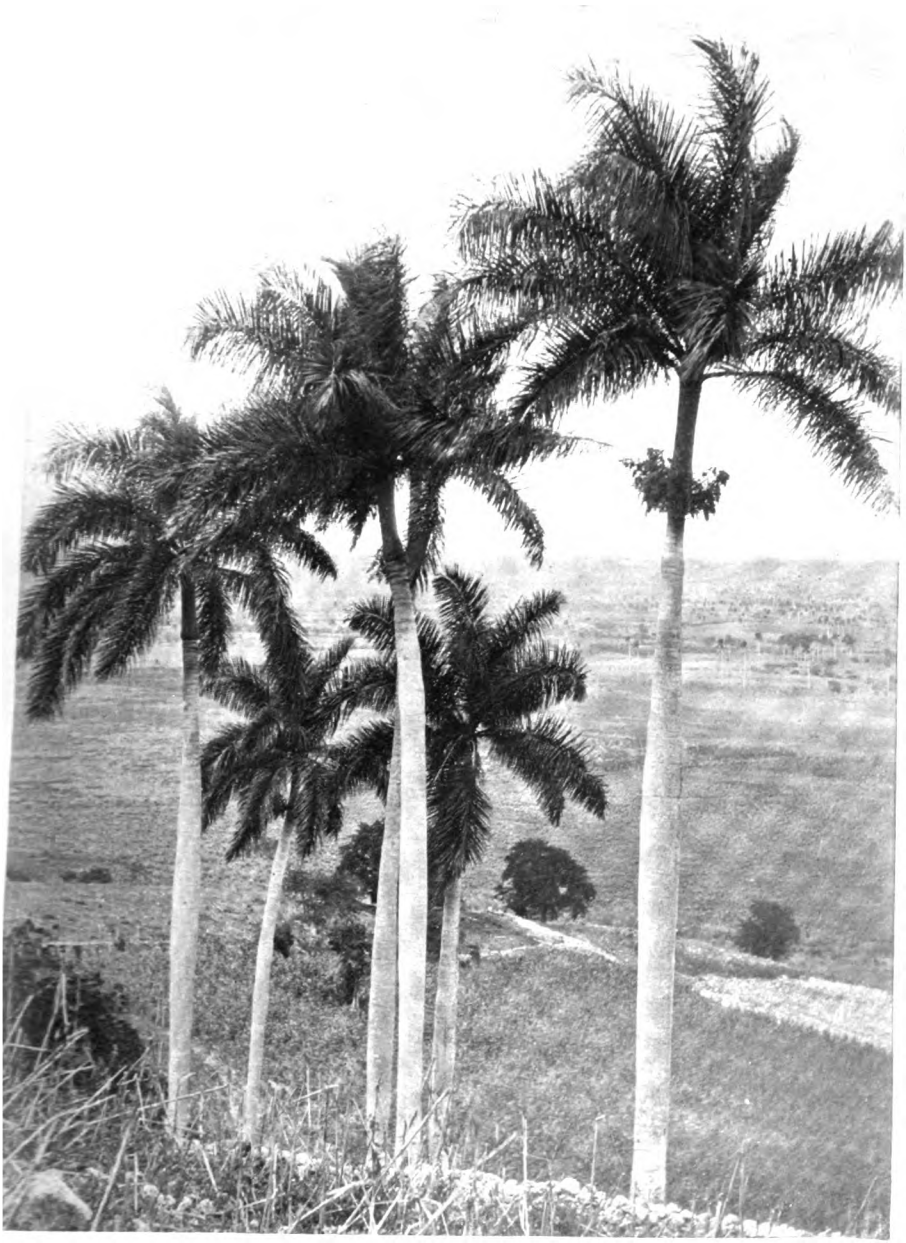

ROYAL PALMS.

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PALM HUT.

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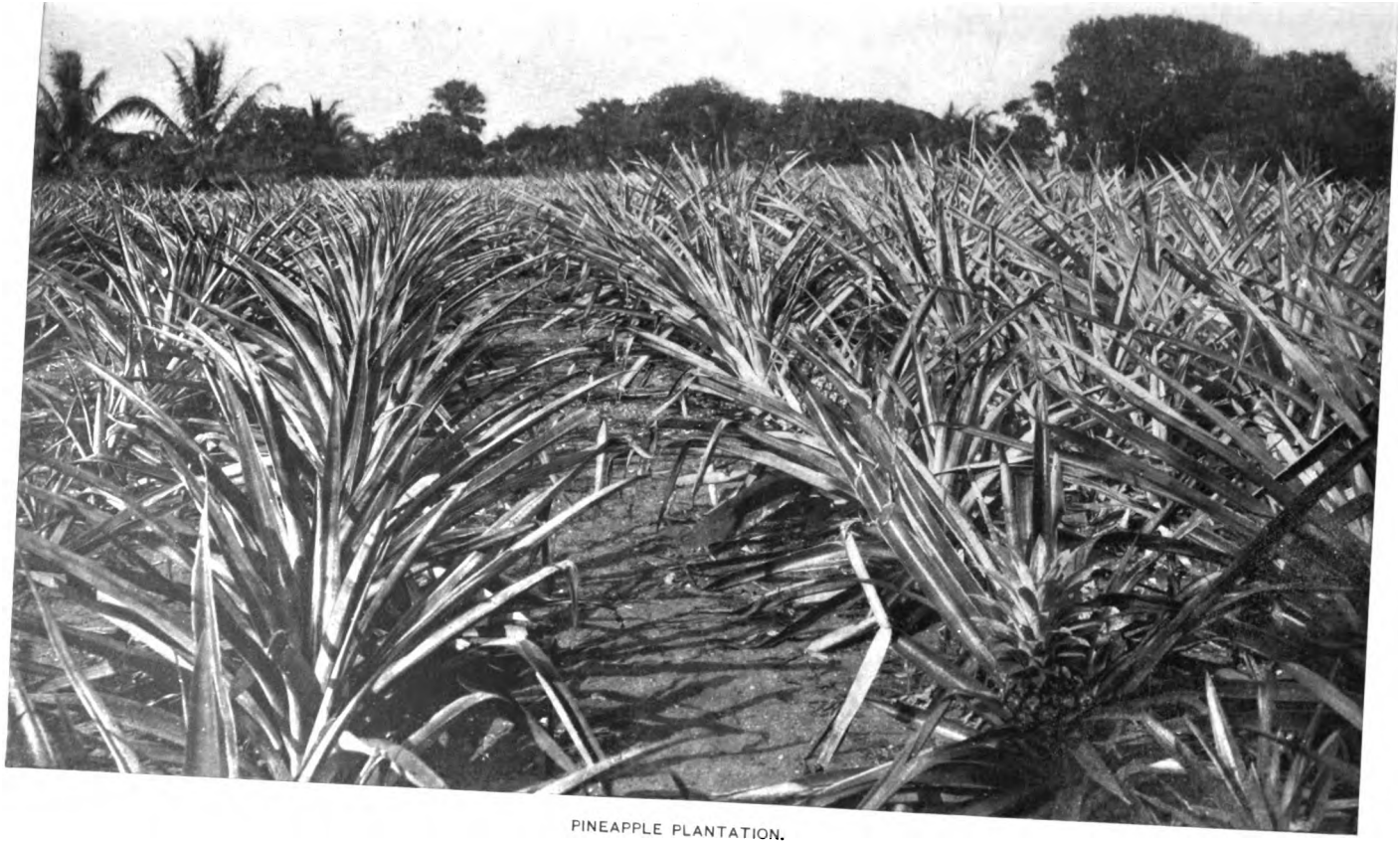

PINEAPPLE PLANTATION.

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GROVE OF COCOANUT TREES.

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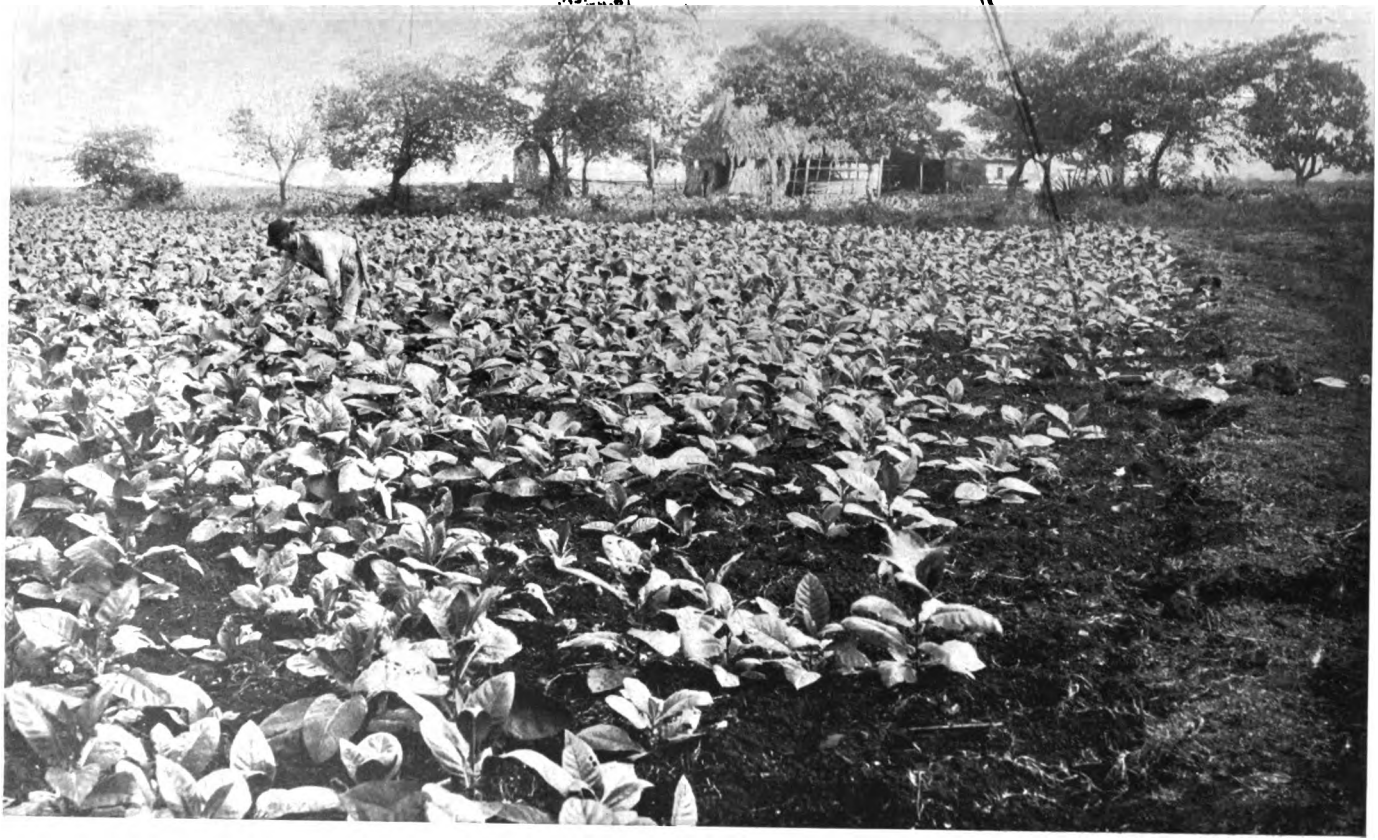

TOBACCO PLANTATION.

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BANANA TREE.

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ern coast, and in the southern coast from Cienfuegos up to the limits of said province. The Tertiaries appear in the northern part, from the Sagua la Chica River up to the limits of the province of Puerto Principe, forming a wide and long zone, which extends toward the west and reaches the province of Matanzas. This zone comprises a part of the lands of the municipal terms of Yaguajay, Remedios, Taguayabon, Vueltas, Camajuani, and Sagua. The same lands of the Tertiary formation exist to the south from the Bay of Cienfuegos up to the limits of the province of Puerto Principe in the shape of a narrow belt at the beginning, and becoming wider toward the center of the province of Santa Clara it has a considerable extension where the municipal terms of Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus meet. Toward the west of this region, or, in other words, in the municipal term of Cartagena and Santa Isabel de las Lajas, there are also found land of Tertiary formation. The secondaries are constituted by two irregular belts, which unite in the western part. Those of primary formation are found to the east of the Arimao River up to the northern boundary of the Siguanea, the well-known Manicaragua tobacco lands being situated therein.

CULTIVATION AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

The principal products of this province are sugar cane, tobacco, cocoa, corn, bananas, beeswax, honey, alcohols, woods for building purposes, charcoal, hides, and cattle.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

LANDS.

The quaternary lands of this province appear forming a narrow belt extending to all the northern parts. On the south they are found in the same form from the port of Santa Cruz as far as the limits of the province of Santiago de Cuba. They are also found in the same form at the mouth of Santa Clara River. The tertiary lands appear in two parallel belts, from one end of the province to the other; one toward the north and another toward the south. The latter embraces a considerable extension, the municipal terms of Nuevitas and Moron being situated in the former, and that of Ciego de Avila and part of that of Santa Cruz in the latter. Those of igneous formation are found in a great portion, to the center of the province, where the city of Puerto Principe is located.

CULTIVATION AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

The principal products of the province are sugar cane, honey, beeswax, hemp, woods for building purposes, and cattle breeding. This department being frequently asked to furnish information regarding the agricultural colony known as "La Gloria," established in the province of Puerto Principe by an American company called "The Cuban Land and Steamship Company," of New York, we deem it proper to copy the report rendered regarding same by the agricultural

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engineer, secretary of the provincial board of agriculture, commerce, and industries of said province, under date of March 22, 1900, which says:

The colony situated between the port of La Guanaja and Maximo River, at a distance of more than 10 miles from each and 4 miles from the north coast, where they have a wharf built, and distant about 2 leagues from the keys known as Cayo Romano and La Guajaba, to the southwest of the mouth of the Caravelas. Its climate, due to the constant sea breezes, is balmy and agreeable, and, as the nucleus of the colony is located on the sides of a hill, good health is enjoyed by all. The lands may be classified in two groups; one, which occupies the south and southwestern parts, which is the larger, of excellent quality, for any kind of cultivation, as the forests therein are largely composed of Macajuales and other tropical trees peculiar to high lands; it has besides a luxuriant vegetable growth, and from the top of the mountain known as Loma quemada springs flow in all directions, forming the streams known as Arroyo Canoa and Arroyo Limon, providing sufficient water all the year round to supply their needs. The other group, to the north and northeast, comprising about one-third of the entire colony, owing to its proximity to the mouth of the Maximo River, is washed during the rainy season by the overflow of said river; nevertheless this fault will be corrected when the lands are put in proper sanitary condition, and more so if a strong breakwater should be placed at the margin of the river.

The waters which wash the low savannahs and adjacent lands on the north and northeast, rather than being obnoxious, are beneficial to said lands; inasmuch as they come from the rainfalls at the heads of the Maximo, which are at the savannahs of the Bocas, near to Yucatan, about 15 leagues distant, where there is an abundance of mineral, and these are carried by the force of the water, or are dissolved therein, and on flowing into these places enrich them with their iron salt, carbonic acids, ammonia and other substances which increase its fertility. From the center of the town to the harbor a road 40 meters wide has been built, which has been provisionally empaled, and in the Esterito and Almidones stream, provisional bridges have also been built; there being a project of building a railroad on the same road at some future time. The quantity of land, according to private information, which the colonial company Gloria has contracted for is as follows:

	Caballerias.	Cordeles.	Caballeria.	Importe.
Farm S. Lorenzo de Viaro, from Tomas Cifuentes	323	17	$80.00	$25,844.20
Las Mercedes, from Mess. Primo Calahorra and N. Mestril	197	63	.....	10,000.00
S. Agustin, from the same	59	51	80.00	4,732.59
It has also bought for $30,000, from Agustin Callejas, the land of Laguna de Guano, in the rural estate Realengo Inutil, about	313	.....	.....	30,080.00
Total	892	131	.....	70,576.79

On the cost of the farm San Lorenzo they have paid $1,000 on account, and should pay $6,000 on April 1, paying the balance later on. For Las Mercedes and San Agustin they have paid $5,300 on account, having to pay another amount on the 1st of April, and afterwards the balance. For the lands bought from Callejas they have paid $10,000 on account. I do not deem it out of place to state here, as a piece of information, inasmuch as it has been solicited by an American, that a caballeria of land is equal to 33.161342 acres.

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RED SOIL.

The red soil, owing to the fact that oxides of iron predominate in it, which by means of the action of the solar rays favor the development of the chlorophyl, produces a luxuriant and exuberant vegetation, yielding magnificent crops of yuccas, oranges, bananas, and tobacco.

BLACK SOIL.

The black soil, of great vegetable growth, having a great quantity of humus and other organic substances, also gives very good results, producing excellent bananas, sugar cane, coffee, and other products therein planted.

SAVANNAHS.

The low savannahs of the northern coast are natural pastures and suitable for the feeding of cattle, especially during the dry season, as the grass there is always fresh and green.

Only in the cesspools of the stream Almidones, and in the neighborhood of the creek or lake called Magua, lowlands may be found, which are not as good for cultivation.

Province of Santiago de Cuba.

LANDS.

The lands of quaternary formation are found in this province, on the north from the limits of that of Puerto Principe up to the Punta de Mangle, and on the south from Cape Cruz up to said provincial limits, as well as from Puerto Escondido up to Cape Maisi. The tertiaries appear toward the southern coast with the exception of the aforementioned zone of Puerto Escondido to Cape Maisi; the space comprised in the towns of Piedras, Jiguani, Barajagua, Mayari, and Las Tunas up to the Cauto River being of the same formation, where the belt becomes narrower until the limits of the province of Puerto Principe are reached, and which serve as bases for the towns of San Pedro and San Marcos, as well as all the municipal terms of Gibara. The secondary lands are situated in the southern part between Cape Cruz and Guantanamo, and from there toward the northeast up to Cuchillas de Toa. This is the richest part of the province in minerals. The primary formation is only found in a small space toward the northeast of the port of Manati. Regarding those of igneous formation there is a great portion which embraces part of the municipal terms of Bayamo and Holguin, and all that which formerly composed that of Victoria de las Tunas. All that fork lying north of la Sierra Maestra is also of the same formation, being intercrossed by small portions of lands of secondary formation.

CULTIVATION AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

The principal products of this province are coffee, tobacco, sugar cane, cocoa, beeswax, honey, cocoanuts, bananas, woods for building purposes, and different kinds of minerals. In addition to all we have

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stated we deem it convenient to the object of this report to make a general, although brief, examination of the agricultural improvements accomplished in this island, of the principal crops of the same, of the work accomplished to facilitate their transportation to the markets, etc.

PLANTATION FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.

The manufacture of sugar has been progressing considerably since some years prior to the last war, as nearly all the centrales had installed furnaces for burning the bagasse; machinery and large sugar mills for grinding the cane had also been installed, as well as regrinding machines and shredders; defecators, triple effects for the evaporation, concentration, and cooking of the cane juice were newly established in some places and increased in others; the best centrifugals known, to separate the molasses from the sugar, were installed; chemical laboratories, to insure the success of the physical-chemical operation of manufacture, were established; and all the modern improvements known up to date in connection with this industry were also installed with satisfactory results. Another of the improvements made in the sugar estates which we must mention is the establishment, in a great many of them, of economic railways for the interior service of the factories and warehouses, besides those built of narrow or wide gauge to run from the bateyes to the wharves on the coast or to other railroad lines of public services, as the case may be, in order to reduce the cost of the transportation of the products to the different markets. For the purpose of loading the cane in the fields and unloading it at the place of shipment either by rail or boat, or at the conductors of the mills, different systems have been established, some of which have been patented in this country, which have been found very convenient, owing to the facility with which the loading and unloading operations are effected, and the natural saving of labor obtained thereby.

STARCH, YUCCA, AND COFFEE CENTRALS.

Those in existence before the war were destroyed in their greater part during the war and have not been rebuilt.

The province of Santiago de Cuba is the only one doing anything in regard to the reconstruction of the coffee plantations.

SUGAR-CANE COLONIES.

Very little is being done in this respect, due to the lack of funds on the part of the owners of the land where those colonies existed, which prevents them from making the necessary loans; due to the fact that the owners of the centrals for making sugar can not advance the money to build factories, to purchase oxen and agricultural implements to prepare and plant the fields, etc., and because there are no agricultural banks to fill that necessity.

FARMS AND CATTLE RANCHES.

Some of these estates are being reconstructed, although, as a rule, only for pasturing purposes. The improvement in the existing breeds is not yet noticeable, because it is only a short time ago (after the war)

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that people began to devote their energies, though slowly, to the reestablishment of their ranches for breeding purposes.

TOBACCO VEGAS.

In the provinces of Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio nearly all the vegas that existed prior to the war have been reconstructed. The crops were large, due to the money furnished for that purpose by the merchants and manufacturers of tobacco established in Habana; but the positive results have been very discouraging, because a great portion of that production has not been shipped, due to the high export duties in Cuba and import duties in the United States. In certain places in Pinar del Rio and Habana, especially in the municipal term of Guira de Melena, a system of irrigation has been established by means of iron pipes to insure the crops against the lack of rain.

SMALL FARMS FOR MINOR PRODUCTS.

There is great activity displayed in these small farms in connection with their reconstruction and development, because they can be worked with small capital, and in the majority of cases the owners themselves are engaged in that kind of work. The municipal term of Guines and those parts of Habana washed by the Almendares River may be cited as an example, in so far as refers to horticultural products, not because the cultivation is carried on with the care it should be, but owing to the great number of owners in those places who are assiduously engaged in that business, and to the fertility of the grounds as well. In normal times those districts almost exclusively furnish the Habana market with garden stuff and vegetables.

SIZE AND VALUE OF THE CROPS.

In 1894, one year previous to the last war, the sugar crop amounted to 1,054,214 tons of 2,240 pounds each. The tobacco crop of that year was as follows:

	Bales.
From Vuelta Abajo and Habana	224,000
From Las Villas and the east (approximately)	230,000
Total	454,000

which bales, computed at an average of 50 kilos each, make a total weight of 22,700,000 kilos.

The values of the sugars and the principal agricultural products exported in the same year were as follows:

Sugar	$65,000,000
Tobacco	25,000,000
Molasses and rum	12,000,000
Coffee	1,510,000
Fruits and vegetables	1,150,000
Total	104,660,000

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the production of sugar amounted to 283,651 English tons of 2,240 pounds, which, at the average price of 5.21 reales ($0.12½, or an American shilling), the "arroba" (about 25 pounds), amounts to $16,317,453 in Spanish gold, equal to $14,839,645 in American gold. The production of tobacco, although

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not known definitely up to the making of this report, can be approximately calculated at 507,200 bales, distributed in the following manner:

	Bales.
Vuelta Abajo	227,200
Partido	60,000
Villas	200,000
Eastern	20,000
Total	507,200

The exports of this product during the fiscal year 1899–1900 were as follows:

Leaf tobacco	bales..	127,706
Manufactured tobacco	cigars..	205,744,720
Cigarettes	packages..	11,031,947

As regards the other agricultural products, nothing of a definite nature can be said. The coffee harvested prior to said date, although in small quantities, was nearly all stored in the places where produced at the time these data were received. Molasses was still being made, and in regard to the other vegetables and fruits this department is without any information.

Conclusion.

AGRICULTURE.

In conclusion, we shall make the following remarks:

The island produces two crops of corn yearly—one in the wet and one in the dry season. The first is sowed in the months of April and May, and the second during October and November, harvesting of the wet-season crop taking place during August and September, and the dry crop being gathered during the months of February and March. It also produces two crops of beans, the planting of which takes place at the same time as the corn, and is harvested somewhat earlier. It is sometimes gathered even sooner, in order to secure the bean green, in which state it is called string beans. In addition to the above grains, those mostly cultivated in this country are pease and rice. The rice is harvested during the months from August to October, but in small quantities, inasmuch as the major part of that consumed is imported, in spite of the fact that it is easily grown here and the quality is excellent. The pease are sown all the year round, but particularly from September to February, and are picked as soon as they begin to ripen. If they are green, they are preferable, and are known as green pease. According to the experiments made on a small scale, barley and oats are easily cultivated on this island, but no one has devoted himself to the cultivation of the same.

The plants commonly used in the island for green forage are the maloja, which is the leaf of the corn planted for that purpose; the same leaf from the sugar-cane plant; a long species of grass known as guinesa, which grass resists the longest periods of drought and can be harvested at all seasons of the year, and the parana or paral, by which name it is commonly known, and which grass abounds in damp lands.

There are a great many natural pasture lands in the island, such as that called castilla, a grass considered as good as the guinesa, fine grass, etc.; by bulbous plants such as sweet potatoes, campanilla, la conchuta, marrullero, and by other plants known as omerillo, espartillo, guisazo, malvas, gramas, rabo de zorra, etc., and which are always to be found in abundance excepting during the seasons of the worst droughts.

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The higuereta, or Indian fig tree, grows wild in this country, as well as a great many trees and plants containing medicinal properties, and other plants of various kinds.

The fruits exported to the United States, by reason of the great demand for same, are: Cocoanuts, the cultivation of which takes up a great part of the lands lying toward the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba; bananas, also abounding in the same locality in said province; pineapples, which are cultivated in all parts of the island, especially in the province of Habana, and oranges, which are easily produced in any of the provinces.

Our fields also yield a great many other fruits, namely, the aguacate, anon, caimito, canistal, the West Indian cherry, the chirimoya, citron, plums, chestnut, corojo, date, guanabana, pomegranate, grosellas (currants), guabas, cactus fig, hicaco, higuera or Indian fig, the tuna fig, the mamey (yellow and red), the mamonzillo, mango, marañon, morera, papayro, bread fruit, zapote, pomarosa, tamarind, toronja, melons, etc. Grapes are also produced in special cases, which goes to show that they could be successfully cultivated on a large scale.

The conditions in the island are favorable for the cultivation of rubber, the planting of which has not received the attention it deserves; the same may be said with regard to cotton, which could be easily raised; also hemp, ramie, and other textile plants.

The Eucalyptus, recognized for its hygienic properties, especially for combating malaria and yellow fever, is also easily produced in this country; but the Eucalyptus globulus, the cultivation of which was attempted as an experiment by a well-known American agriculturist at the beginning of 1899, is not suitable to the climate in Cuba, as has been demonstrated by experience, and in spite of the greatest care exercised only a very limited number have thrived. On the other hand, the resinous Eucalyptus grows easily and rapidly, and is always strong and vigorous. The isle of Pines, situated to the south of the waters of Batabano, between which points a line of steamers ply and which at present have weekly sailings, is also suitable for tobacco raising, due to the favorable condition of the soil in a good part of the island lying toward the septentrional part of the island. It is also favorable for raising pineapples and oranges and other fruit trees, but agriculture has been sadly neglected in that island.

COST OF CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION OF SUGAR CANE, COFFEE, TOBACCO AND BANANAS.

The average cost of cultivating one caballeria of land (33.1633 acres) planted with sugar cane, coffee, tobacco or bananas, as well as the average yield of same, is as follows:

SUGAR CANE.

The average cost of cultivation until ready for cutting is the following:

Work of preparation	$415.00
Seed	120.00
Planting	283.00
Mechanical cultivation	383.00
Total	1,201.00

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These charges are subject to changes and could be reduced to $1,000, according to circumstances. The average cost of cutting, loading, and hauling a caballeria of cane varies according to the locality and the distance the cane is to be carted; but a safe estimate would be about $1.20 per 100 arrobas. The average yield of one caballeria of good land is approximately from 50,000 to 60,000 arrobas per year, during a period of five years. The crop varies according to the nature of the soil and the care given its cultivation. In virgin soil the crop can be made to yield as much as 100,000 arrobas of cane. The average yield of every 100 arrobas of cane is estimated at ten and one-half to eleven arrobas of sugar, provided it has been manufactured by the use of modern machinery and under competent management.

COFFEE.

The average cost per annum of 1 caballeria of land is as follows:

First year:	
Clearing the land	$300.00
Digging, laying out, and planting	384.00
Cost of the nursery plants	66.25
Stakes or supports for the plants	25.00
Weeding	150.00
Total	925.25
Second year:	
Replacing of the supports	66.25
Weeding	150.00
Total	216.25
Third year:	
Cleaning	150.00
Sundry cares of cultivation	50.00
Total	200.00
Total average expenses for three years	1,341.50

The estimated yield at the end of three years is 100 quintals (cwt.) per caballeria of land. The average price per quintal is $20. After the third year the output increases while the expenses decrease, and if, as is usual, bananas are planted with the coffee, the cost of preparation and maintenance is covered by the proceeds of the sale of the bananas.

TOBACCO.

The average cost of cultivation for 1 caballeria of land and the weed baled, ready for shipment to market, is as follows:

Preparation of the soil	$450.00
Cost of 560 arrobas of fertilizer, at $60 per ton	420.00
Cost of 561,000 nursery plants, required by each caballeria, at $2.50 per M.	1,402.50
Planting, nurseries, and fertilizing	165.00
Labor, management during three months of harvesting, and care of warehouses	1,982.00
Cutting, harvesting, and carting to drying sheds	644.00
For piling the tobacco in heaps	40.00
Gathering the seed of 1 caballeria	50.00
Wear and tear and sundries	300.00
Cost of selection, including majagua, yagua, and baling, estimating the yield of 1 caballeria at 211 bales	1,688.00
Total	7,141.50

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The product is estimated as follows:

Average value of the 211 bales, the proceeds of 1 caballeria, at $50	$10,550.00
Value of the 54 arrobas of seed produced by said caballeria, at $4 the arroba	216.00
Value of the stems, which are sold as a fertilizer	12.00
Total	10,778.00

REMARKS.

1. The cost of preparing the land, its cultivation, harvesting, etc., has been estimated according to past figures obtained, taking as a basis $1, being the price paid the hands on a tobacco plantation.

2. The item charged to fertilizer can be considerably reduced by preparing same on the spot.

3. The planter can also reduce to one-fifth of the cost the item of $1,402.50, charged to nursery plants, by preparing in season his own seed plot.

The number of bales yielded by 1 caballeria of land, as well as the price named, is an average of the different kinds of tobacco produced in each crop; but all things considered, it varies greatly, according to the quality of the leaf. The best quality leaf, which is lighter in weight than that of inferior class, reduces the number of bales produced; but, notwithstanding this fact, the value of the crop is greater.

The average weight of a bale of tobacco is 50 kilos, and the prices are graded as follows, according to grade and quality:

	Per bale.	
Vuelta Abajo:		
Wrappers	$40 to	$500
Superior fillers, for export	40	50
Medium fillers	25	40
Inferior fillers	15	25
Skimmings	8	15
Villas:		
Wrappers	70	100
First-class fillers (capadura)	30	50
Second-class fillers (capadura)	15	35
Third-class fillers (capadura)	8	14
Skimmings	5	8
Oriente (eastern):		
Good	15	18
Long	7	8
Scraps	4	5

The cost of production of tobacco is almost the same in the province of Pinar del Rio (Vuelta Abajo) as in the rest of the island, but subject to change, according to the nature of the soil selected for the purpose, the care given its cultivation, the quality of the labor employed, the pay of same, according to circumstances and locality, etc. It should be remembered that tobacco of inferior quality gives a larger crop and weighs more.

BANANAS

In the lands situated on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and which lands are especially used by agriculturists for the

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cultivation of bananas (guineos) for export, the cost of cultivation for 1 caballeria of land is as follows:

First year.

Felling and clearing	$300.00
Laying out and digging for 7,500 plants, necessary for 1 caballeria	56.00
Planting and labor	517.50
Cutting and carting to the nearest point of shipment, 7,000 bunches (the yield of 1 caballeria), approximately	1,050.00
Total	1,923.75

The average price, at the current rates, of the fruit is 15 cents per bunch, or $2,210 for the 7,000 bunches.

Second year.

Inasmuch as there is no clearing or other work to be done during the second year, with the exception of the cost of cultivation and cutting and hauling to the nearest port of shipment, the charges are reduced to about $1,250 per caballeria, the proceeds being the same as during the first year, or, in other words, $2,210. Regarding the cultivation of the other varieties of bananas produced in Cuba, such as those known as macho (male), hembra (female), manzano, etc., the cost of cultivation can be said to be the same as that of the guineo, but the results may be said to exceed those of the aforementioned guineo, the yield being larger and the prices better, especially when planted in good soil, which soil is abundantly found in all the provinces of the island, and is located near the markets for said fruit.

VALUE OF THE LANDS.

The value of the lands vary according to location and quality. For example, in the municipal terms of San Luis, San Juan, and others in the province of Pinar del Rio, where the best tobacco is grown, the price of 1 caballeria of land (33.1633 acres) is from $1,500 to $2,000. But there are certain localities in the same province where the value of land, owing to its exceptionally favorable conditions for tobacco growing, is extraordinarily high. The irrigated lands of the municipal term of Guines, province of Habana, which yield abundant crops of vegetables of all kinds, corn, etc., are worth from $1,500 to $2,000 per caballeria. The price of land suitable for agricultural purposes in the other provinces depends upon their proximity to manufacturing centers, railroads, seaports, and varies from $500 to $1,000 per caballeria. Aside from this, land can be bought in certain parts of the provinces of Puerto Principe, Santiago de Cuba, Santa Clara, and even in the western part of the north coast of the province of Pinar del Rio, at $100 per caballeria, and even at a lower figure if bought in large lots.

MANNER OF BUYING AND SELLING FARM PROPERTY.

In buying and selling farm property the first requisite is the searching of the title. Should the document prove satisfactorily the seller's

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right to the property, and is correct in every way, the recorder of titles of the locality wherein are registered said lands is asked for a certificate showing what mortgages, if any, exist upon the property. Upon receipt of the said certificate showing if the land is encumbered or free, the buyer proceeds to consummate the deal, either canceling the mortgage or mortgages, if any exist, or continues to carry it himself, as the case may be. The buyer and seller then appear before a notary public, which person is the proper one to extend the deed, after which the instrument is taken to the treasurer's office for the purpose of paying the fiscal fees on the transfer of the property; after which it is taken to the office of recorder of deeds for registry in the name of the new owner. The fiscal fee amounts to 1 per cent of the amount of the sale; the notary public's fee for issuing the corresponding deed of sale is 0.8 per cent on said amount, and the recording fees vary according to value of the estate, by virtue of the tariff of the law on mortgages in force. Besides the above charges, the only ones that should be paid are those contracted by the office of the recorder of deeds, the certificate showing whether or not the property is encumbered. The fees to be paid are also embodied in the aforementioned tariff and depend upon the number of entries examined by the recorder.

It should be borne in mind that the proceedings mentioned above are those usually gone through in transactions of buying and selling farm property already laid out and surveyed, such as are nearly all those situated in the provinces of Habana, Matanzas, and Pinar del Rio; but there are a great many in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Principe, and Santa Clara, known as Haciendas Comuneras, which estates, not yet being marked out or surveyed and owned jointly by several parties, in proportion to the amount of capital invested by each, which it is impossible to secure without the services of persons well versed in the matter, owing to complicated methods necessary to acquiring same.

TAXES.

Paragraphs VII and VIII of civil order No. 254, dated June 28, 1900, issued by Headquarters, Division of Cuba, say as follows:

VII. The territorial contribution on leviable income of rural property will not exceed the following: Eight per cent on sugar plantations to manufacture sugar and working as such. Six per cent on plantations devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane, tobacco, or to various other products at the same time, in an industrial sense.

VIII. The other rural properties will be taxed according to the following rates: Six per cent on those situated on the present judicial circuits of Habana, Guanabacoa, and Marianao. Four per cent on those located in the rest of the province of Habana, less than 4 leagues distant from the capital of the province, and the cities of Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Cienfuegos, and Manzanillo. Two per cent on those in the remainder of the island.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of this country, aside from the manufacture of sugar and tobacco raising, are not of great importance; nevertheless there is a certain sign of progress noticeable that augurs well for the future. In fact the manufacture of cement, pottery, beer, liquors, chocolates, vermicelli, shoes, ice, perfumery, etc., is progressing and gaining in importance daily. In addition to these industries we have at present

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in Habana a rope and cordage factory, perfectly equipped, and which is of great benefit to the country, as the following data will show: The proprietors of the factory are Messrs. Heydrich, Raffloer & Co., of Germany. The building has a frontage on the sea to facilitate the unloading of the raw material and the subsequent transportation of same to the warehouses by means of fixed rails. The factory has an excellent plant for the manufacture of the finest cord to the thickest hawser. It contains two steam engines and dynamos, a repair shop, boilers, warehouses with a capacity of 5,000 bales of hemp and over.

The factory has an output of 16,000 pounds daily of cordage and ropes, and employs 120 men and women. With the new machinery being installed the production will be 20,000 pounds daily. Out of 6,830 bales of hemp imported from Yucatan, Mexico, into the island of Cuba during the year 1900, 6,155 bales, weighing 2,127,793 pounds, were used by this company. The balance was distributed amongst other concerns devoted to the same line of business.

At present there are several firms engaged in the cultivation of hemp and the manufacture of the fiber, but, owing to the development this industry reached amongst us, the supply can not meet the demand, owing to the insufficient number of plantations existing devoted to the cultivation of said fiber.

The principal places where the hemp is grown are as follows: Cayo Romano (province of Puerto Principe), worked by a French company, and whose representatives here are Messrs. Bridat, Mont'Ros & Co. They have 30 caballerias of land (994,900 acres) planted with hemp, but owing to the years said lands have been neglected, it is not rendering the results it should. Last year the total production barely reached 480 bales, or 180,000 pounds.

In the judicial circuit of Cardenas, Mr. C. J. Madden has some 4 caballerias under cultivation quite close to the city, and, although he has worked faithfully, they only yield him from 150,000 to 200,000 pounds annually. Mr. Bernabé Sanchez has about 10 caballerias of land in the judicial circuit of Nuevitas planted with hemp. A company has been organized, known as the Nuevitas Fibre Company, for the purpose of working Mr. Sanchez's hemp, together with that existing in the neighborhood.

In the judicial circuits of San Miguel del Padron, Bainoa and Cienfuegos there was also under cultivation in the same textile plant some twelve caballerias, but they are abandoned by their owners and consequently yield nothing.

As may be seen from the above data, the product of the entire island for one year of this fiber would not supply the wants of Messrs. Heydrichs, Raffloer & Co.'s factory for a single month, thereby making it indispensable to import it.

These data alone should be of sufficient stimulus to the planters of Cuba to cause them to devote their attention to the cultivation of the aforementioned textile plant, the more so when it is considered that the raising of same is easy and of comparatively small cost and it can be cultivated in any soil, even that useless for any other purpose.

From all the preceding data it has been demonstrated that there exist in the island of Cuba such vast sources of wealth that it only awaits the influx of capital and labor to acquire for its agriculture, industries, and commerce that high degree of development to which

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they are entitled owing to the favorable condition of the country; and that the small capitalist, as well as the large, backed with the necessary acumen and energy, will find the field amply large, and can be assured that success will crown his efforts.

PERFECTO LACOSTE, *Secretary.*

HABANA, *December 31, 1900.*

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE SIX MONTHS BEGINNING JULY 1 AND ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SERVICE.

The organization of the service in charge of this department has suffered no change since that in force at the end of the fiscal year 1899-1900, already referred to in the report corresponding to same. There were several modifications made in the office personnel of this department upon the approval by the military governor of the island on August 4, 1900, of the department's new estimate, through the undersigned secretary, for the present fiscal year of 1900–1901. Said modifications consisted of—

1. The abolishment of one position of official, second grade (with the annual salary of $1,200), from the bureau of agriculture, and another of amanuensis, second grade, with $500 per annum.

2. In the bureau of industries and commerce the addition of the position of official, fourth grade, checker, with $800, and one amanuensis, first grade, assistant to same, with $600 yearly, respectively.

3. Converting the old subbureau of American trade-marks and patents into a full bureau and raising to the position of official, first grade, with a yearly stipend of $1,500, the official in charge of same, and whose pay was $1,200, and adding to said bureau one clerkship of the third grade, paying $1,000, and one amanuensis, second grade, paying $500 yearly, all due to the increasing pressure of business confronting the bureau.

4. Placing the inspector generalship of forests and mines under one head, for the sake of economy, and because the separation of both was unnecessary (owing to the amount and nature of the work allotted them), said single head to receive the yearly salary of $3,000 in place of the $3,500 previously paid, apart from the $960 paid him for the service relating to mines; and

5. Adding a chief assistant to the bureau of provincial mines of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, with a yearly salary of $1,000.

With these changes, the estimate of this department for the fiscal year of 1900–1901 amounted to $86,313; $83,288 for salaries and $3,025 for office supplies. But, after the date of the approval of that estimate, namely, October 15, 1900, the military governor of the island created the new office of inspector of forests for the Isle of Pines, with the yearly salary of $2,000, directing at the same time that the amanuensis of the districts of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, and Baracoa be paid $75 monthly ($900 annually) instead of the $644 previously paid him; therefore the yearly estimate of this department on December 31, 1900, was actually (as it is to-day) $88,569; and, inasmuch as that existing

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at the end of the last fiscal year, namely, on June 30, 1900, amounted to $85,275, the present estimate shows an increase of $3,296 over said estimate, an increase referring exclusively to the personnel.

The estimate of the expenses actually in force is as follows:

Department:			
1 secretary	$6,000		
1 official, first grade, assistant in office of secretary	1,500		
		$7,500	
SUBSECRETARY'S OFFICE.			
1 subsecretary (assistant secretary)	4,000		
1 typewriter and English translator, official, third grade	1,000		
1 official, fourth grade, in charge of documents received and forwarded	800		
1 amanuensis, first grade, for the general registry	600		
1 official, third grade, in charge of the statistics of the department	1,000		
1 amanuensis, assistant to same (first grade)	600		
2 amanuenses, first grade, at $600	1,200		
1 janitor	600		
2 orderlies or messengers, at $400	800		
1 servant	240		
		10,840	
Office material, etc		720	
			$19,060
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRIES.			
Chief's office:			
1 agricultural engineer, chief of bureau	$3,000		
1 amanuensis, first grade	600		
1 orderly	400		
		$4,000	
Bureau of agriculture:			
1 chief of bureau	1,600		
1 official, third grade, agricultural expert	1,000		
1 amanuensis, first grade	600		
1 amanuensis, second grade	500		
		3,700	
Bureau of industries and commerce:			
1 chief of bureau	1,600		
1 official, third grade	1,000		
1 official, fourth grade, checker	800		
1 official, fifth grade, filing clerk	680		
1 official, fifth grade	680		
1 typewriter, clerk, fifth grade	680		
1 amanuensis, first grade, assistant checker	600		
3 amanuenses, second grade, at $500	1,500		
		7,540	
Bureau of American trade-marks and patents:			
1 chief of bureau, official, first grade	1,500		
1 official, third grade, in charge of register and archives	1,000		
1 official, fourth grade, checker	800		
2 amanuenses, second grade, at $500	1,000		
		4,300	
Office supplies for the section		1,000	
			20,540
Provincial boards of agriculture, industries, and commerce:			
1 secretary, official, first grade, for the province of Habana	$1,400		
1 amanuensis, second grade	500		
		1,900	
1 secretary, official, third grade, agricultural engineer, for the province of Matanzas	1,000		
1 amanuensis, second grade	500		
		1,500	

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES—cont'd.

Provincial boards of agriculture, industries, and commerce—Continued.			
1 secretary, official, third grade, agricultural engineer for the province of Pinar del Rio	1,000		
1 amanuensis, second grade	500		
		1,500	
1 secretary, official, third grade, agricultural engineer, for the province of Santa Clara	1,000		
1 amanuensis, second grade	500		
		1,500	
1 secretary, official, third grade, agricultural engineer, for the province of Santiago de Cuba	1,000		
1 amanuensis, second grade	500		
		1,500	
1 secretary, official, fourth grade, agricultural engineer, for the province of Puerto Principe	800		
1 amanuensis, third grade	400		
		1,200	
Office supplies for the several provinces		540	
			9,640
GENERAL INSPECTION AND PROVINCIAL SECTIONS OF FORESTS AND MINES.			
1 chief engineer, inspector-general of forests and mines in the sections of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santa Clara	$3,000		
1 assistant engineer, second grade, of forests, official, second grade	1,200		
1 assistant engineer, third grade, of forests, official, third grade	1,000		
1 official, fifth grade, of forests	680		
2 assistant engineers of mines, officials, third grade, at $1,000	2,000		
1 official, of mines, fourth grade	800		
1 draftsman	600		
1 amanuensis, second grade	500		
1 orderly (messenger), second grade	360		
		$10,140	
Office supplies of the inspectors-general and the provincial sections of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santa Clara		360	
			10,500
Personnel of the provincial sections of forests of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe:			
1 engineer, first grade, chief of bureau of second class, head of the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe	$2,000		
2 third assistants, officials, third grade, at $1,000	2,000		
1 amanuensis, third grade	400		
1 orderly, third grade	240		
		4,640	
Office supplies		180	
			4,820
Provincial inspector of forests:			
1 inspector for the province of Habana	$2,144		
1 amanuensis, assistant to same	644		
		2,788	
1 inspector for the Isle of Pines		2,000	
1 inspector for the province of Pinar del Rio	$2,144		
1 amanuensis, assistant to same	644		
		2,788	
1 inspector for the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas	2,144		
1 amanuensis, assistant to same	644		
		2,788	

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GENERAL INSPECTION AND PROVINCIAL SECTIONS OF FORESTS AND MINES—continued.

Principal inspector of forests—Continued.			
1 inspector for the province of Puerto Principe	2,144		
1 amanuensis, assistant to same	644		
		2,788	
1 inspector for the districts of Holguin, Bayamo, and Manzanillo	2,144		
1 amanuensis, assistant to same	644		
		2,788	
1 inspector for the districts of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, and Baracoa	2,144		
1 amanuensis, assistant to same	900		
		3,044	
			18,964
Personnel of the provincial section of mines of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe:			
1 engineer, first grade, chief of bureau, second class, head of the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe	2,000		
2 third assistants, officials, third grade, at $1,000	2,000		
1 draftsman-amanuensis	600		
1 orderly	200		
		4,800	
Office supplies		225	
			5,025
Total			88,569

AGRICULTURE.

No order of a general character has been issued during the six months to which this report refers in connection with agricultural matters. The project of agricultural stations referred to in the last report is almost complete and will shortly be presented to the military governor of the island, recommending same for his approval, together with the reform of the present provincial boards of agriculture, commerce, and industries, to which reference was also made in the aforementioned report, in order that in case it be approved they may be included in the budget of general expenses of this department, which are to be in force during the coming fiscal year 1901–2.

IMMIGRATION.

One of the principal factors in the development of agriculture is, without doubt, the laboring personnel obtainable for country labor. And as the lack of said laborers in Cuba is well known now more than ever, having to pay very high wages for those few at hand—few in proportion to the demand—it became necessary to issue an immigration law adapted to the circumstances of the country which would satisfactorily solve said difficulty.

The condition established in consequence of the state of affairs mentioned in the last report has not changed in any way, owing to which the undersigned secretary submitted for the approval of the military governor of the island, under date of September 24, 1900, a draft of decree relating to the immigration of laborers and their families from the Balearic and Canary islands.

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THE LUCIA SUGAR FACTORY OF MR. PERFECTO LACOSTE.

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"CENTRAL LUCIA." (WORKINGMEN'S LODGINGS.)

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CUTTING AND GATHERING OF THE CANE.

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BOTANICAL GARDENS.

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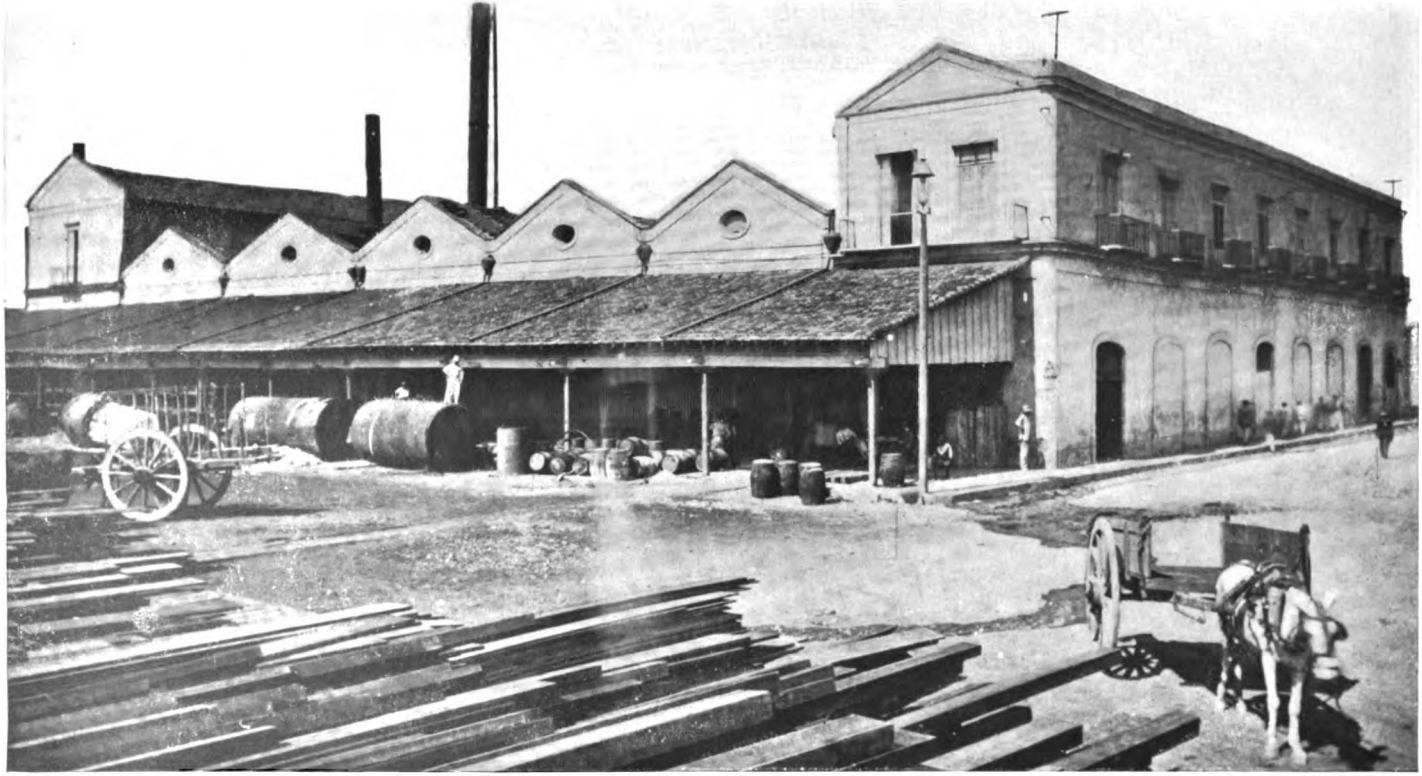

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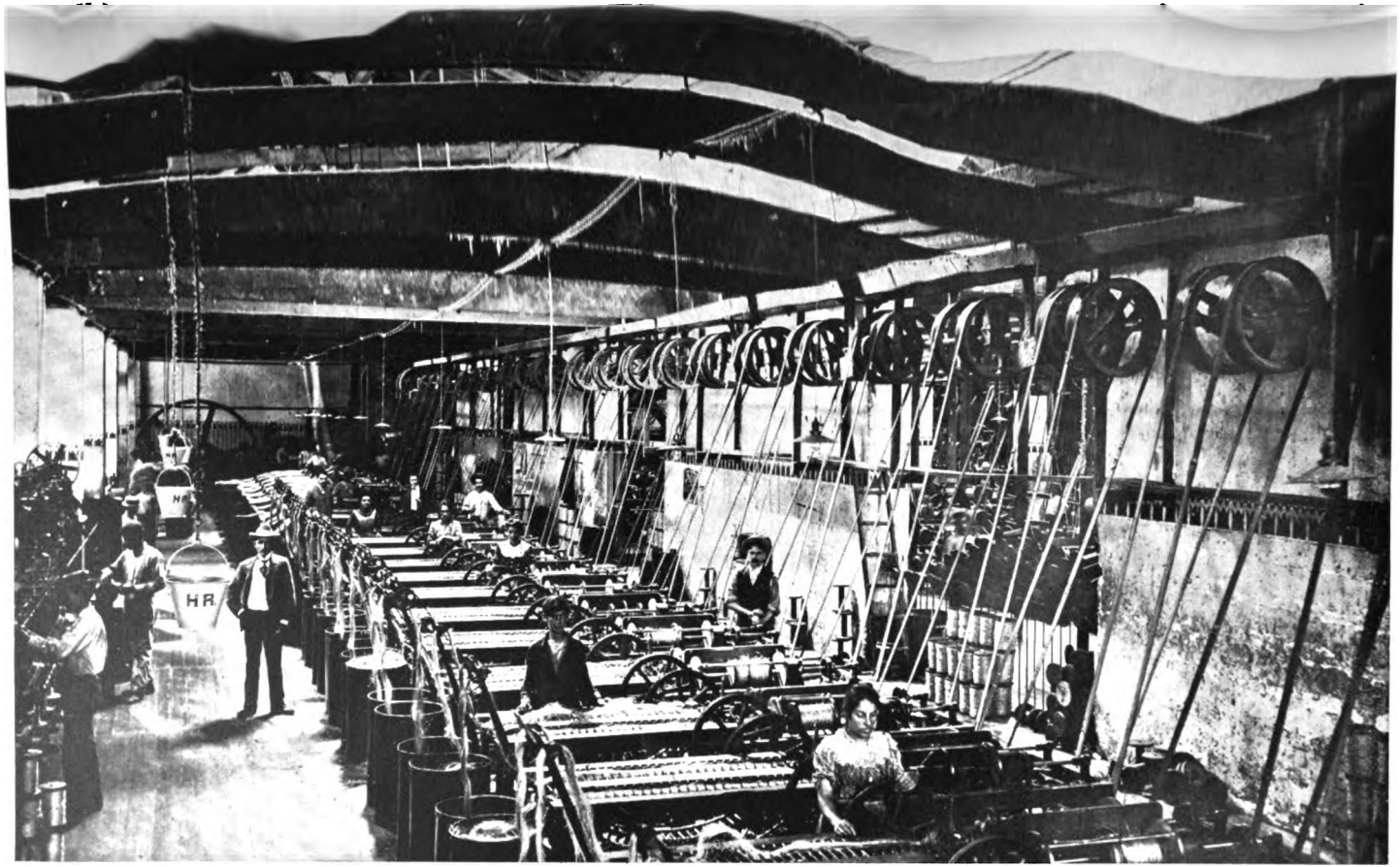

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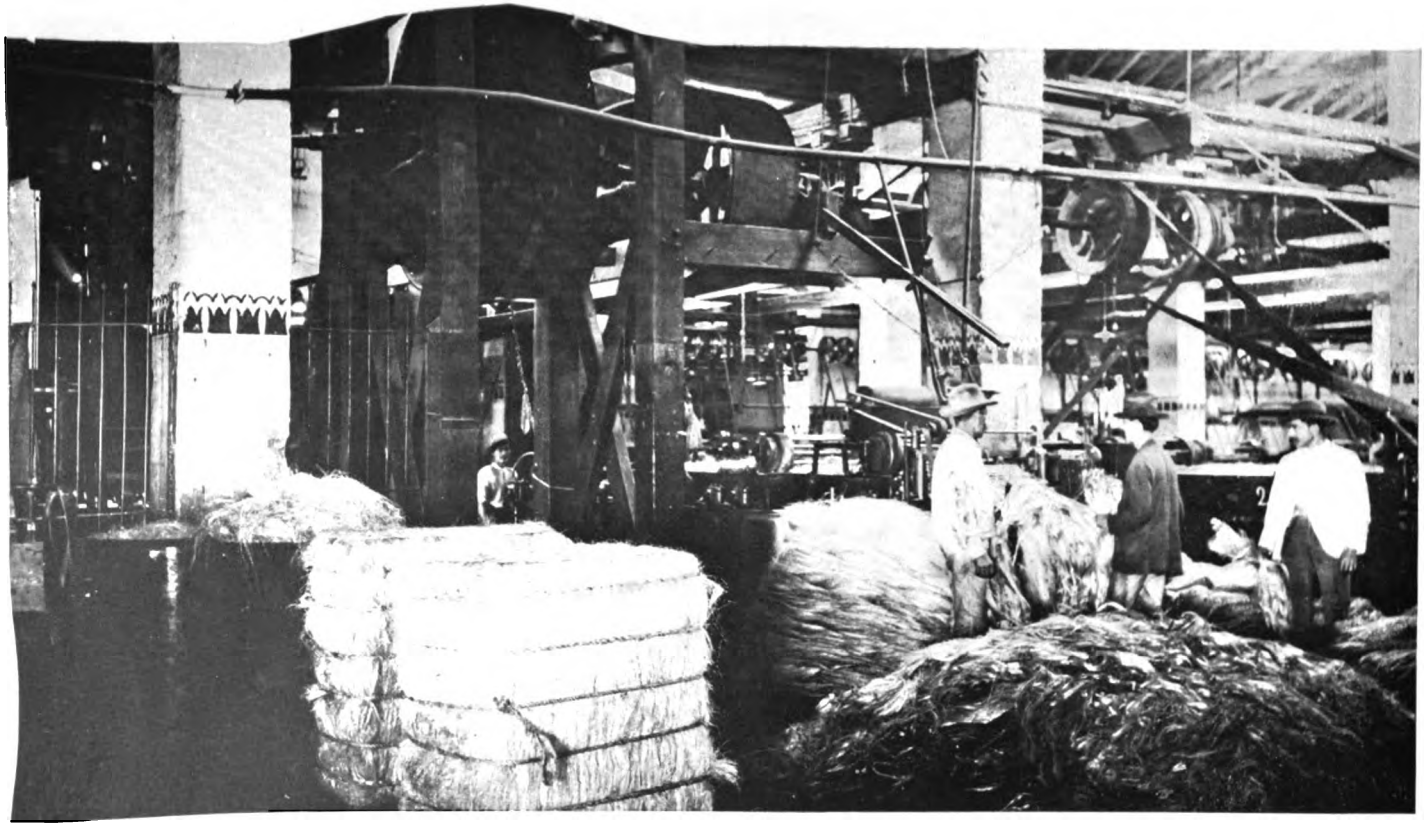

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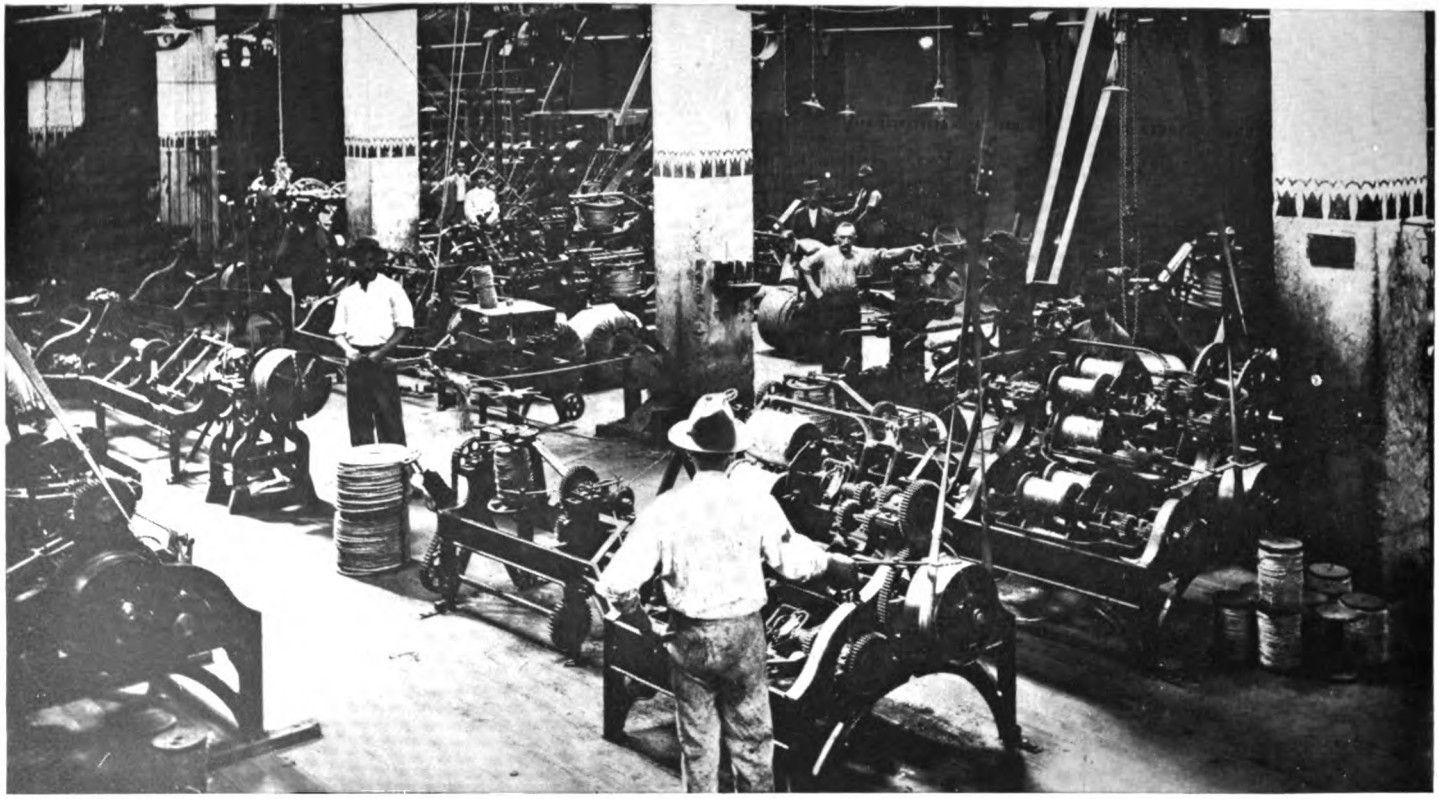

CORDAGE FACTORY OF HEYDRICH, RAFFLOER & CO., HABANA. TWISTING DEPARTMENT NO. 1.

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CORDAGE FACTORY OF HEYDRICH, RAFFLOER & CO., HABANA. PREPARATION DEPARTMENT NO. 2.

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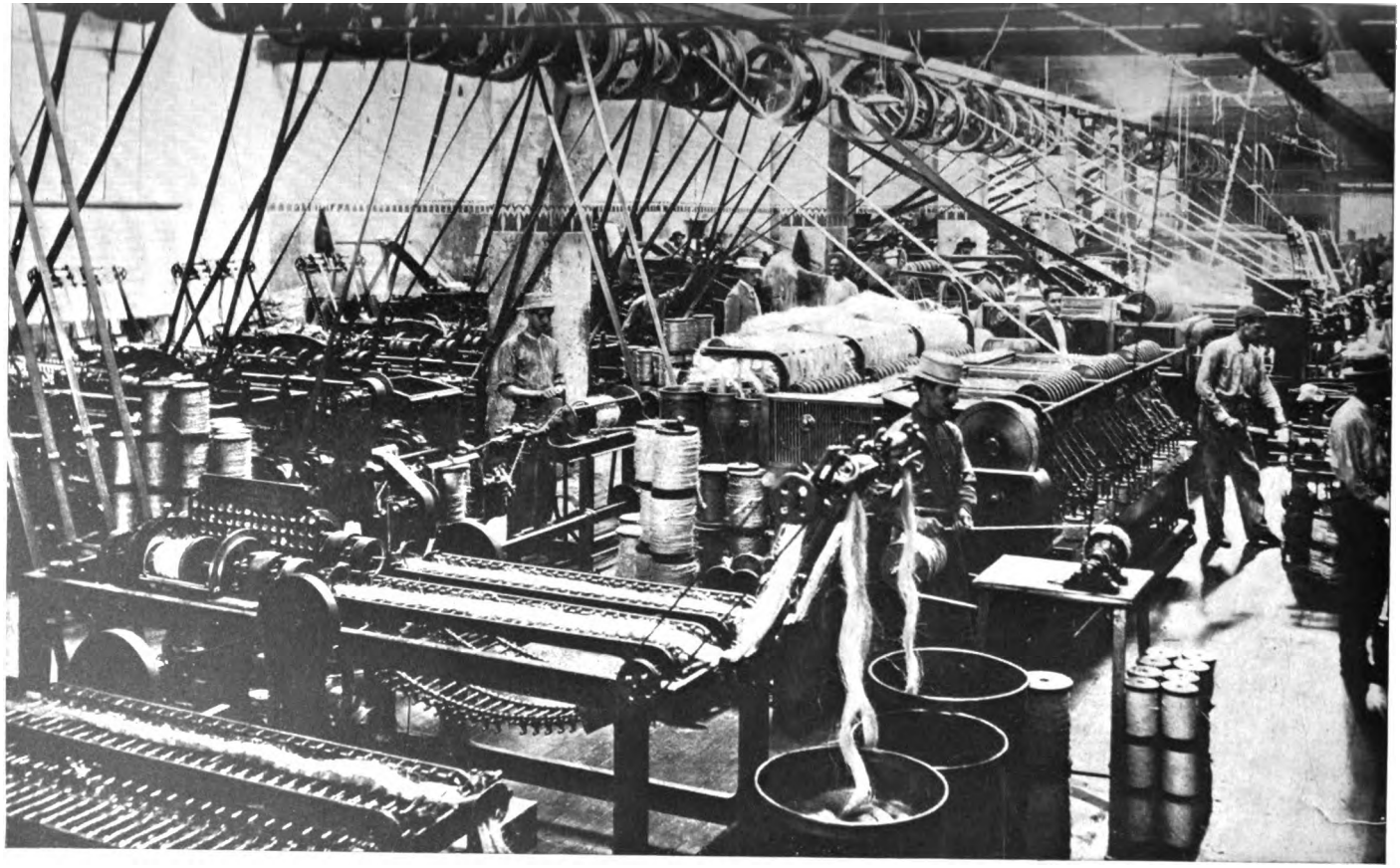

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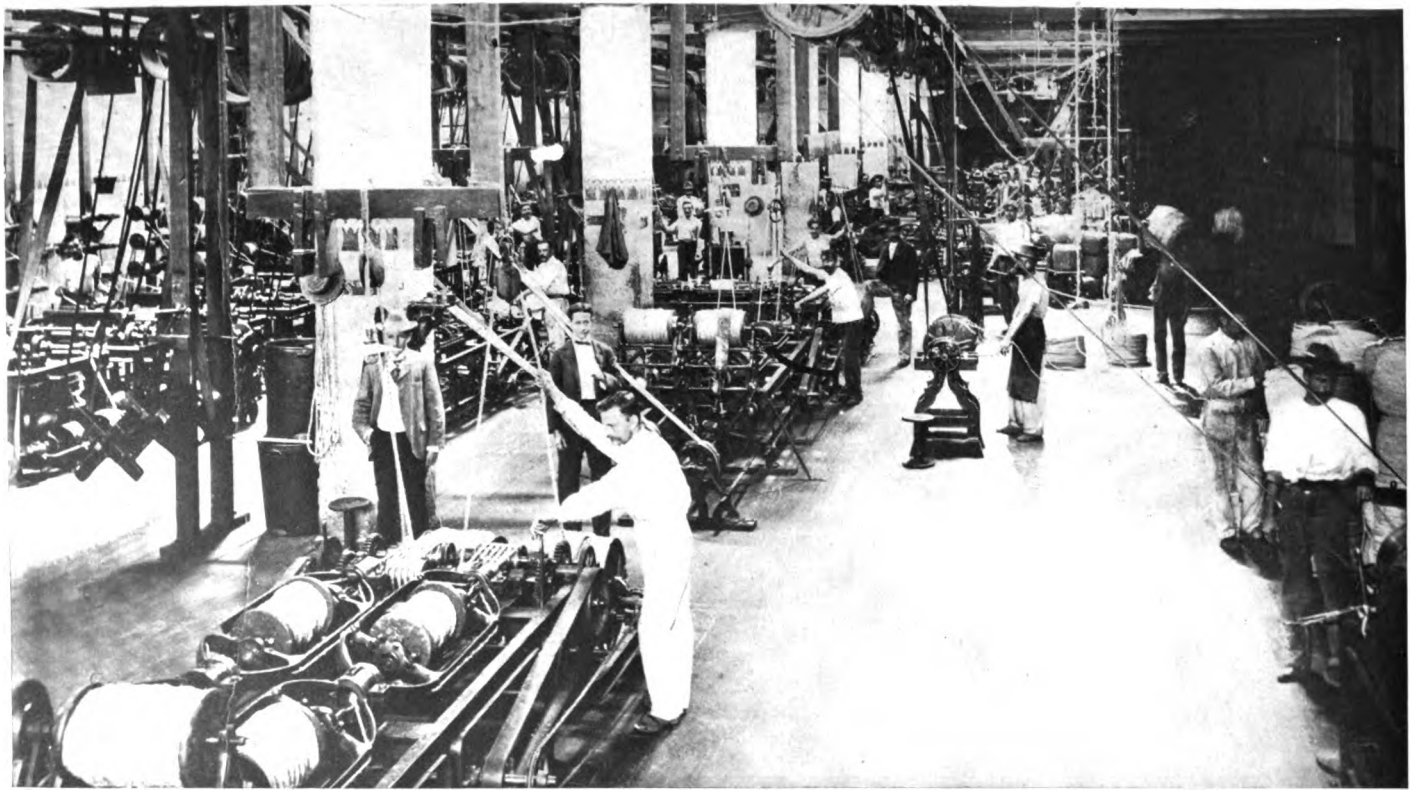

CORDAGE FACTORY OF HEYDRICH, RAFFLOER & CO., HABANA. TWISTING DEPARTMENT NO. 2.

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As the principal reasons are mentioned in the decree in question, we deem it timely to fully copy it, as follows:

SIR: One of the problems which in the past, as well as now, has more deeply preoccupied public opinion in the island of Cuba is that of her population. In order to reach a wise solution of the same, the government should give its best attention by taking measures in such wise that, without ever ignoring high interests which are intimately connected with the island's future destinies, we may at once be enabled to render to our incipient reconstruction all the assistance which it imperatively requires. It is a well-known fact that, aside from the notable increase in the cultivation of other fruits, there is already in our fields cane enough for the manufacture of more than a half million tons of sugar, and fears are entertained that, owing to the scarcity of labor prevailing in most of the sugar districts, a great portion of that cane may be left in the fields, to the greatest detriment, not only of those who own it, but of the country at large. In the supposition, which is not acceptable, that by extending the sugar season beyond the time established by experience, all that cane might be converted into sugar, actual facts would always verify the statement that with the existing working population the maximum of production, however great the efforts to obtain it, which reveal of themselves the vitality and the incomparable energies of our people, is still too small, insufficient, so that it may be said with reason that Cuba has reached that degree of prosperity to which we all aspire, it is evident that it has become imperative to adopt measures toward the rapid immigration of several thousand laborers through whose timely participation all danger may disappear of a failure, more or less important, of the efforts realized by our planters, and which will permit that a new and efficient impulse be given to the reconstruction of the country, which otherwise, rather than to stagnation, would directly go to retrogession and, in the end, to complete ruin, since, owing to the increased competition which is made by several nations to our products, it is not possible that success should crown the efforts of the Cuban agriculturists unless they gather crops the abundance of which shall counterbalance the low prices generally prevailing.

These results can only be attained by diminishing the cost of production and, without prejudice to other measures that will have to be taken and which it is not opportune even to mention here, that which is most urgent of all, that without which nearly all the others should prove inefficient as devoid of basis, is the establishment of an immigration service as a state charge, absolutely indispensable toward the rapid reconstruction of the country, a considerable appropriation to be granted to this effect every year.

It is impossible at this moment to leave to individuals the problem of immigration. It is futile to expect that immigration companies will be formed, even admitting that there are persons willing to organize them, which is doubtful, to say the least.

The man coming to Cuba from far-off countries to till her soil should come unhampered by obligations which, after all, are practically ineffectual. Even so, if immigration should be abandoned to the initiative of individuals, it would continue to be as insignificent as during the time of our greatest prosperity, because transportation is costly and it is only the few who can defray the expenses. If we wish that it be as numerous as the necessities which our production requires, it is necessary to promote it, which among us can alone be done by the State, which may well consider itself repaid for its work whatever the portion of the country where the benefits derived from immigration are reaped, since such benefits affect the entire community. This can not be equally said of the individual who, after having defrayed the expenses of bringing here a number of men with the hope that he would utilize their work, should, whenever he least expected it, find that those men had gone to till the soil of another.

Any individual to whom such a thing might happen would thus have made sacrifices the immediate utility of which, although benefiting the community, does not go to him but to others; and under the present condition of our planters it is not to be presumed that there are many, if there be one, ready to undertake an enterprise as costly as it is risky.

It is therefore the state which must with decision face the problem of immigration as a means of enabling the island to reconstruct its wealth, and none should consider as an obstacle toward the realization of this purpose the possibility that, despite all precaution, there may come a number of immigrants not answering the ends in view. Before the magnitude and the transcendence of a work like this, partial failures should count for little or nothing.

This being established and taking it for granted, for public opinion as regards this matter is unanimous in this country that the only immigration desirable is white immigration, it is necessary to obtain it from the sources whence alone as a rule the

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men come who, born in other climates, have shown that they are capable to endure and actually endure the rigors of our climate, it not even appearing that they are to a great degree intimidated by fear of the perils to which they unquestionably expose themselves. These men, who without difficulty mingle with our population and adapt themselves to it, come, for the most part, from the Canary Islands and the northern provinces of Spain. From there and from the other Spanish provinces must they be brought, simply offering to them work under conditions more lucrative than those which can be obtained in their own regions. Cuba is too well known to them that it be necessary to make use of disguised advertising. Those who in response to the appeal made to them should come to our country, know beforehand that here they will find in all parts countrymen and friends, if not relatives, who shall lead their first steps, aside from the protection that the state, which brings them here, must give to them, by furnishing them the means of subsistence during the first days after their arrival and by directing them to the producing centers where their work is solicited. As together with the immigration thus obtained by mere laborers as peremptory assistance to our agriculture, the immigration of families, coming as the laborers, from rural districts, and inured to the hardships of country work, would be highly advantageous to this island, it would likewise be well to facilitate immediately the coming of such families, the state defraying their traveling expenses in concert with those landholders, who, with the approval and aid of the government and furnishing the necessary guaranty, should be willing to undertake the colonization of their lands, thus starting upon a solid basis and in a permanent way the real development of our rural population. For the greater success of this enterprise it would not be well to establish rules invariable to which all those who wish to colonize should have to subject themselves. It is preferable to leave the door open to the manifold combinations which may occur to the minds of the property owners. By doing so, the state rendering generous aid to all private initiative, whatever its form, seriously leading to the development of the country, it is to be expected that the day will not be far when a considerable number of agricultural settlements have been established in places which would otherwise continue long uncultivated and unpeopled.

For the reasons set forth above, the undersigned secretary has the honor to recommend to you the publication of the following order:

I. The treasury of the island of Cuba shall defray the expenses caused by the immigration of laborers and families from Spain, the Balearic Islands, and the Canary Islands, provided that said immigration be realized in conformity with the conditions which are determined in this order.

II. To meet the expenses referred to in the preceding paragraph, an appropriation of $400,000 is hereby granted, of which the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries is authorized to make use from this date until June 30, 1901.

III. The secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries shall appoint the personnel necessary for the better performance of this service, both within the island and in those of the Spanish provinces where the presence of commissioners shall be necessary to have charge of all that relates to the selection and shipping of the emigrants.

IV. Stations for immigrants shall be established at such ports as the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries shall designate.

V. No commissioner shall give passage at the expense of the island's treasury to any person coming to this island if not inured to country work, or ship a greater number of emigrants than that determined by the secretary with respect to each of the expeditions authorized by the same.

VI. The immigrants, upon their arrival in the port to which they have been destined, shall be met by the director of the local immigrants' station, who shall conduct them to the station immediately after the collector of customs has complied with the regulations governing his office, as prescribed in orders previously published, which shall continue to be in force as far as said regulations are not in conflict with what is determined in this order.

The State will have charge of the maintenance of the immigrants as long as they shall lawfully remain in the station.

No tax of any kind shall be levied upon the immigrants.

VII. The director of the station, in compliance with such instructions as he may have received from the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, shall place the immigrants at the disposal of the persons at whose petition the immigration was realized.

VIII. If said persons should refuse to take charge of the immigrants, these shall remain in the station until occupation has been given to them in the country. From this moment the State shall relinquish any obligation toward the immigrants, as such immigrants, which it may have incurred in bringing them to the island of Cuba.

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IX. The secretary shall determine the number of immigrants to be brought in each expedition.

In order to do this he shall bear in mind the petitions officially made by owners or managers of estates known to be responsible. Each petition shall be accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the public treasury or in some reliable bank to the order of the secretary, for the amount of $6 for each laborer whose immigration is solicited. These sums shall be refunded immediately after the interested parties have furnished a certificate issued by the alcalde de barrio, viséd by the alcalde municipal of the district, showing that occupation has been given to the laborers.

Notwithstanding what is determined in the preceding paragraph, the secretary may authorize the shipping of a number of emigrants greater than that solicited by individuals, if in his judgment it shall be advantageous to meet the needs of agriculture, or to employ them in public works of the State or of the municipalities, for which it is not easy to find sufficient laborers within the island.

X. In the case recited in Article VIII, the persons at whose petition the immigration of laborers has been realized shall be held responsible to reimburse the amount of the expenses arising from the noncompliance of their obligation, the amount of the deposit to which Article IX refers to be used for this purpose, and if said deposit should be insufficient, said defaulters shall pay the difference, which, if necessary, shall be compulsorily collected.

XI. If through any motive other than illness, as shown by a medical certificate, an immigrant should refuse to do country work before two years have elapsed from the date of his arrival in the island, said immigrant shall pay the island treasury double the amount of the expenses arising from his immigration. If he should not do so he may be shipped back to the port where he took passage for this island.

XII. The immigrants who should become sick while in the immigrants' station shall be taken to a hospital, where they should be cared for at the expense of the State. If upon their release from the hospital they should not be able to engage in country work they shall be again admitted in the station, where they shall be authorized to remain for one month, at the expense of the State, and if at the expiration of said period they should not still be able to go to the country and work they shall return, at the expense of the State, to the port where they took passage for this island, unless they are taken charge of by some responsible person or corporation guaranteeing that said immigrants will not become a public charge.

XIII. Any person wishing to establish an agricultural settlement in land of his property with State aid shall submit his proposition to the secretary, accompanying a descriptive statement, deeds of property, and plans of the lands, and likewise stating what contracts he is willing to enter with the immigrants' families, assistance which he intends to give them, the industries and exploitations to which the settlement is to be devoted, means of communications, transportation facilities, the number of families which he desires to obtain for the settlement and where from, and finally, what aid he solicits from the State for the establishment of the settlement.

The secretary, after consultation with agricultural experts, who, in order to make their report, shall carefully inspect the lands in question, shall accept or reject the propositions that have been submitted to him. In the case of acceptance he shall determine the guaranty to be given by the promoter for the execution of the project, and when such guaranty has been furnished he shall send copies of the project to the respective commissioners abroad for the selection and shipping of the families solicited.

XIV. The State shall not incur any obligation toward the families who, having accepted the propositions to which the preceding article refers and having taken possession of what they stipulated, shall come into disagreement with the parties with whom they contracted.

XV. The secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries shall publish such decrees and instructions as shall be necessary toward the execution of this order,

The foregoing draft of decree not having been approved, this department has left in suspense the orders which had been prepared for the enforcement of the same.

CATTLE INDUSTRY.

The replenishment of our cattle ranches with foreign-bred cattle, of easy acclimatization in the country, has also been the object of special attention on the part of this department.

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Although circular No. 38 of the War Department, Washington, dated July 12, 1899, published by Headquarters, Division of Cuba, on the 17th of August of the same year, which has been referred to in the last report of this department, provides for the free entry of bulls and cows for breeding purposes, the conditions therein established, though they are suitable and proper for a country like the United States, where special attention is given to the improvement of the breeds, for Cuba they are impracticable and useless, inasmuch as there are no cattle to improve. What is needed here is the importation of cows in as large a number as possible, at the lowest price and with the greatest facilities; advantages which are not obtainable if the provisions contained in the aforementioned circular are to be complied with; apart from the fact that the cattle combining the conditions therein mentioned can only be obtained in Europe or in the United States, and that besides their high price a great many die during the period of acclimatization; a fact which removes them from the reach of the breeders in general, proven by the fact that only a limited number of bulls, cows, and calves have been imported under the provisions of the aforementioned circular.

Based upon those reasons the undersigned secretary, under date of June 19, 1900, recommended the following to the military governor of Cuba:

First. That a petition be made to the Government at Washington requesting that the importation of cows into the island of Cuba should be declared free of duties by all commercial ports, without restrictions or hindrances of any kind.

Second. That a decree be given prohibiting in absolute the slaughtering of cows and heifers under heavy penalties.

Third. To exempt from taxation for a term of three years the properties exclusively dedicated to cattle raising.

But in the opinion of the undersigned this was not sufficient to attain the object in view; and as no action had yet been taken in connection with the preceding recommendation, this department submitted to the approval of the aforementioned authority, under date of September 21, 1900, a draft of decree which it considered of a more practical and immediate results, and which reads as follows:

Herding has always figured among the more important branches of wealth in this island. There were here devoted to the raising of cattle, up to 1895, a great number of ranches, especially in the provinces of Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba, where, it may be added, whole districts were engaged in cattle raising almost to the exclusion of all other business. The work of reconstructing these districts is more difficult than elsewhere, because the greater number of landholders there merely own the estates, and considering the obstacles, well known to all, which hinder the development of land credit among us, there are not for the present any probabilities that said landowners may again put their estates in operation.

In excursions which we have recently made through different parts of the island we have been able to verify that in the old sugar districts and in some portions of the country near the seacoast some progress has been made toward reconstruction, and therefore these are not the districts which are more in need of immediate help. On the other hand the existing paralysis threatens indefinitely to continue in the districts formerly engaged in the cattle business. Such condition, in my opinion, should amply justify that the State should, without delay, come to their assistance by furnishing the owners of estates, or those who operate them, cattle with which to reconstruct the estates.

Beginning in small scale as an experiment by those districts where assistance is more needed, this measure might, should the results prove satisfactory, be extended to the rest of the country. For these reasons, and pending measures which I pur-

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pose to submit to you, tending to the general development of production, I request that you impart your approval to the following draft of an order:

I. The secretary of agriculture, industries, and commerce is hereby authorized to invest $100,000 in the purchase of cattle for breeding purposes, said cattle to be employed toward the development of herding. The island treasury shall place said sum to the order of the secretary of agriculture, industries, and commerce.

II. The secretary of agriculture, industries, and commerce shall furnish said cattle to the owners of estates or to those having charge of the same, and these shall pay the State as the price of each head of cattle a sum equal to the amount of money employed in its purchase and importation.

III. The secretary of agriculture, industries, and commerce, whenever he may so deem opportune, may grant that the payment of the purchase price of the cattle, or a part thereof, be made in one or more installments. In this case the cattle shall be inscribed in the cattle registry as State property, transfer thereof to be made to the purchaser when the price stipulated shall have been fully paid. The installments shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per year.

IV. The decision of the secretary of agriculture, industries, and commerce in all which relates to the sale of cattle or with the concession of installments for the payment of the price thereof shall be final.

V. The secretary of agriculture, industries, and commerce shall decree the dispositions necessary for the execution of this order.

Although the foregoing has not as yet been explicitly approved, it has been accepted by the military governor, who has once more given proof of the interest he takes in everything which is beneficial to the agricultural reconstruction of this island, granted, on the 13th of October, 1900, an appropriation of $5,000 to meet the preliminary expenses (traveling and incidental), and on December of the same year granted another sum ($110,000) in order to immediately proceed with the purchase and distribution of the cattle among the cattle breeders in the island who needed them mostly and who were in condition to sufficiently guarantee the reimbursement of its cost to the treasurer.

With the approval of the afore-mentioned military authority, this department specially commissioned an employee, well qualified for the purpose, for the acquisition of the necessary cattle in the Republic of Mexico, where, according to experience, are obtained those better suited for this country, at reasonable prices and in good condition for breeding purposes.

The employee aforementioned having gone to Mexico in position to begin negotiations for the purchase, the undersigned secretary proceeded to organize at the same time the organisms which were to be in charge in each locality of the proper and safe distribution of the cattle as they arrived. Said organisms were to be known under the name of juntas de fomento agrícola y pecuaria, the distribution to be made in accordance with the instructions issued for that purpose on the 12th of December, 1900.

Those boards were established, to begin with, in the cities of Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus, Puerto Principe, and Holguin, being presided over by the mayors of the respective municipalities, and as members, prominent residents of the locality well known for their public spirit. The first bill of exchange drawn for the purchase of cattle was for $50,000, forwarded about the middle of December and payable to the order of the aforementioned commissioner; and the first shipment of said cattle amounting to 466 cows, 69 steers, 48 heifers, 29 bulls, and 65 mares; it was received in the port of Tunas de Zaza on the 29th of the same month of December, consigned to the junta of fomento of Sancti Spiritus.

At the end of the last half of 1900, or, in other words, at the conclusion of the period of time comprised in this report, the balance of

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the cattle had been bought and was shipped or about to be shipped to this island, and which is to be landed at the ports of Casilda, Nuevitas, and Gibara.

The reports reaching this department relative to the condition of the cattle received to date are entirely satisfactory, showing the good faith of those supplying the wants of the ranchmen and breeders of the locality in lots of equal classes.

The services rendered by the agricultural section of this department of a private nature during the 6 months referred to are as follows:

Dr. Davalos, the distinguished bacteriologist of the Histo-Bacteriological Laboratory of Habana, was commissioned to proceed to Washington and Paris (a credit of $1,000 having been issued by the treasury of Cuba for the purpose) with the object of studying the manner of preparing the vaccine in this island against the maladies known as carbuncle and pintadilla (hog cholera), which attacks cattle and hogs: the service was a complete success, according to the communication of the director of said laboratory, giving an account of Dr. Davalos's return, the results of those studies, and the intention of forwarding to this department the virus prepared in said laboratory, together with the corresponding instructions for its use, after rectifying the work of experimenting that is being done in the lands ceded for the purpose by the military governor in the Quinta de los Molinos.

There is no doubt whatever that with the preparation in Cuba of the aforementioned virus an important factor to the welfare of our cattle industry will have been acquired.

In the cocoanut groves of the municipal termino (judicial circuit) of Jaruco and the ward of Arroyo Naranjo, province of Habana, a disease made its appearance, known as uredo cococívero, according to Dr. Ramos, or diaspis vandalicus, according to Dr. Torre, which rapidly destroyed said trees.

Two employees of this department having been ordered to study the above-mentioned disease and to suggest the best methods of arresting the ravages of the same, proceeded forthwith to the infected localities, employing in the estate of Dr. Donoso, in Arroyo Naranjo, where the pest first appeared, the use of sulphate of copper in addition to lime and kerosene.

A plague of insects having made its appearance in the the municipal termino (judicial circuit) of Bolondron, Union de Reyes and others in the province of Matanzas, belonging to the family of the Acridium, and which commenced to devastate the cane fields and other plants, the agricultural engineer, chief of the bureau of agriculture of this department, was ordered to proceed forthwith to the infected points and fight the aforementioned plague.

In compliance with said order, the said engineer submits the following report:

In compliance with your order of the 17th of the present month (July), directing me to proceed forthwith to the judicial circuits of Union de Reyes and Bolondron, for the purpose of studying the insect that, in the shape of a plague, had made its appearance in that neighborhood, and which plague lent credence to the popular idea that it was that known as the plague of locusts (an importation from other countries), I have the honor to report the results of my observations: Undoubtedly there were grounds for alarm, because in the estate where the pest made its appearance an American camp was located, and it was reasonable to suppose that the terrible germ of the American locust came over secreted among the hay imported for the use of the cavalry. Under this impression I proceeded with my investigations. I ascertained through the country folks of the neighborhood that the plague had commenced a month and a half ago, and took the shape of a small, green insect, like grasshoppers

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without wings, and that they had afterward continued to grow, changing their color to light brown, until they had been transformed into perfect insects with their pair of wings; in other words, into a real grasshopper as it is at present. Those same countrymen had noticed that at first there were only green hoppers without wings; at the end of fifteen days about 5 per cent could fly; later the proportion was duplicated and even triplicated, and to-day about half fly and the other half are still in the green, hopper stage, by which may be seen that the latter half will, within a few days, change to full-fledged grasshoppers and lay their eggs. From the first I noticed with satisfaction that it was not the locust we had to contend with, and that although we must in future adopt measures against the present plague, it is nothing compared to what we would have to guard against if it were the plague of locusts (imported).

My opinion, expressed on the spot to the gentlemen accompanying me, is that we have simply to fight the common grasshopper, native of Cuba, which, owing to the favorable conditions existing for its propagation, often swarming in clouds, darkening the sun and creating havoc among the fields devoted to agriculture.

The insect in question belongs to the order of Orthopteros family of the Acrididos, and which family contains many species prejudicial to agriculture, known under the common name of grasshoppers, locusts, etc., as well as the family of Yocuseidos.

This species is not the true locust that thrives in the lands of Europe and the north of Africa; neither is it the species of American grasshoppers so justly feared in the Rocky Mountains and other regions in the United States.

Notwithstanding the fact that I was certain in the opinion I had formed with regard to the facts gathered on the spot in relation to the matter, I brought with me several specimens for the purpose of consulting with the distinguished naturalist, Dr. La Torre, professor of zoology in our university, who, agreeing entirely with my opinion, in that the said insect was not the locust known in Europe, classified it under the name of Acririum Palles, very common to our fields and native of Cuba, consequently not imported.

Inasmuch as the plague first made its appearance in its primitive stage, or that known as the insect stage, undergoing afterwards all the transformations until reaching the stage of a full-winged insect, all suspicions as to its being a migratory insect so much feared in other countries are at once allayed. It is most probable that the past period of great drought, or some similar cause, has favored the extraordinary propagation of this species, which events have been observed in other points at other times, such as in the year 1869, in Sierra Morena, and in 1884, in the plantation Diana, belonging to Señor Soler, which plagues came under my observation, and which I remember distinctly presented themselves in the same shape, although not so intense.

Not wishing to make this report too lengthy, I refrain from describing the insect technically and in detail, more so when Dr. La Torre has agreed to report to the Academy of Sciences on the subject.

Once known the enemy we have to contend with, I beg to advise the Government upon the course to pursue and not waver in its determination to avoid a repetition of the case in future years, as it is sure to repeat itself, and perhaps on a larger scale. This insect prefers as a habitation the hard grounds and, as a rule, selects this kind of soil for its nest, laying there its eggs; its eggs remain deposited in the ground until the proper opportunity and the conditions of temperature and humidity hatch them, the period of incubation lasting sometimes as much as one year. They feed off the plants without, as a general rule, attacking the roots. They have a special fondness for the young grass known as paral; on the other hand, they prefer the old cane, perhaps due to the fact that the leaves of the new cane are more bitter. They do not stay in newly plowed land; on the contrary, they seem to avoid it.

They have a tendency to stay on the highest parts of the plant, and it is a noteworthy fact that they are in a sort of comatose or sleepy state toward dawn or any time between midnight and the break of day, said hour being the time most favorable for destroying them. In my opinion, it is impracticable to pretend to exterminate the pest, either forcing them into a ditch for the purpose of destroying same, or using machinery, as in the United States (made for that purpose), owing to the highly developed state of the cane fields, which makes them impassable and the impossibility of getting in the interior of same. Neither can the method of sprinkling with chemical salts be employed, nor the application of insect powders, advised by several authorities, much less the burning of gasoline, etc., which methods, as a rule, are exceedingly costly and, to a certain extent, useless; and this only in lands easy of access to man; it being impracticable in the fields of Cuba, devoted to the cultivation of cane. Besides, these insects belonging to this plague are at present full grown; by reason of which it would not be desirable to proceed to exterminate same, because said proceedings would cause them to spread to other sections of the country not yet invaded; on the contrary, our efforts should be confined to reducing them to the smallest possible space and wait for the proper time for their extermination by burning.

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The insect has only a few months of life. As soon as they lay their eggs under ground they die off; therefore, at the termination of said period, as a natural consequence, the plague ceases to exist; but it might leave us open to one more terrible for the future, and this is what we have to avoid.

In my opinion we ought to wait for the dry season and, without stinting ourselves, burn all the land that has been infected, with a view of destroying the germ deposited in the earth. It would be also desirable to plow the said lands after burning same, in case the fire should not sufficiently destroy the germ, to expose it to the action of the atmosphere and within the reach of the fowls which feed on same.

In my opinion the damage caused so far is of small importance, and I also believe that the cane attacked, the growth of which has been momentarily paralyzed, will return to its normal state within a few days. Before concluding, I must cite the following occurrence, worthy of being mentioned, and which, with pleasure, came under my personal observation: Upon my arrival at the place stricken my attention was called to a small group of toties (birds), which eagerly pursued the insects. The order was given to place in different furrows a deposit of water, in order that they might not be frightened away through lack of said liquid, and at the end of three days, after the first appearance of the first named, such was the number of same that they could be counted by the thousand, and to such an extent that I have not the slightest doubt that with the powerful aid of same the extermination of the dreaded enemy would be accomplished more rapidly.

There being in existence certain doubts, in spite of the facts stated in the preceding report, in regard to the proper classification of the aforementioned insect, several specimens of same were forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, for the purpose of getting its opinion, said Department classifying the insect referred to as the Schistocerca Palliius.

This Department, which continues to watch the affair, owing to the fatal ending its reappearance would bring our lands, continues to give the matter its careful attention, and having provided for the careful watching of same, it only awaits the opportunity of issuing orders for the adoption of methods for putting an end to the state of affairs and combating the malady.

In order to comply with the terms set forth in order No. 335, series 1900, of Headquarters Department of Cuba, creating boards of assessors in the fiscal zones of the island, and directing that this department name, on its part, a person competent in agricultural matters a member of each board, the following were appointed: For those of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba, the agricultural engineers, secretaries of the boards of agriculture, commerce and industries of the respective provinces, and for the fiscal zones of Guanajay, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, and Holguin, Messrs. Juan E. Garcia, Jacinto Suarez, Jose Comallonga, Jesus Figueredo, and Anastacio Riancho, respectively.

Besides the above service, this department has attended, during the six months referred to, to a multitude of inquiries made direct to it and others to the military governor of Cuba, by individuals and institutions in the United States, relating to the cultivation of certain fruit-bearing and medicinal plants; as to the value and quality of lands suitable for different products, as well as for cattle raising; as to the climatic conditions, according to the locality; as to the different kinds of woods and products raised here and the period when same ripen; regarding the conditions and other circumstances of the American agricultural colony known as La Gloria, situated in the province of Puerto Principe; as to the manner customary here and steps necessary to take for buying and selling rural property; as to the best way of investing small capital in agriculture in this island, etc.

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INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS.

The orders of a general character issued referring to Cuban and foreign trade-marks and patents during the period referred to in this report were as follows: There being several Cuban and foreign letters patent awaiting inscription in the department's register, and the inscription of which was in abeyance owing to their similarity to others of Spanish origin which had been extended to this island and whose plans and specifications have not as yet been presented in order to decide whether they were infringement or not, the military governor, at the suggestion of the undersigned, issued the following order, dated December 10, 1900, under No. 497:

I. The requirements of order No. 216, series of 1900, from these headquarters, referring to American letters patent, are hereby extended to Cuban letters patent as well as to those granted by other nations. In consequence letters patent forwarded for registration which may appear as infringing on Spanish patents shall be entered in full in the register of the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries if, within the period of six months granted by said order No. 216, the owners thereof have not exhibited the duplicates of models, plans, and specifications of same for the necessary examination and decision in case of said infringement.

II. The inscription in full of Cuban and foreign letters patent shall be made in every case as directed for American patents, leaving the right to the owners of Spanish patents to settle their differences before the courts of justice.

Pursuant to the decree of August 21, 1884, relating to the granting and the use of trade-marks in this island only to the manufacturer and on his application, was it possible to grant more than one in order to distinguish the quality of his products.

Several merchants appeared before this department soliciting the same privileges for the purpose of distinguishing the different qualities and kinds of the goods handled by them. Therefore, inasmuch as the granting of said merchants' request, which act would not clash with anybody's interests, and with the object of acquiescing to the just demands of the above-mentioned merchants, the military governor, upon the recommendation of this department, directed the publication of the following order, under date of December 18, 1900, numbered 511:

I. Paragraph II, article 36, of the royal decree of the 21st of May, 1884, referring to concession and use of trade-marks in the island of Cuba, is hereby annulled.

II. In place and stead of said paragraph the following is hereby declared to be in force from and after the date of the publication of this order:

"Manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, and industrials applying for registration of the same marks having distinguishing minor details, with the object of pointing out the various classes and grades of one product or for any other motive, shall be furnished with a certificate of registration for each variation of the mark, stating their special use, and charging them the corresponding fees ($12.50 United States currency) for each certificate issued."

Upon the recommendation of the department of justice, the military governor, on the 15th of December, 1900, directed the publication of the following order, No. 512:

I. Paragraph I, article 12, of the royal decree of August 21, 1884, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Those who buy or sell receptacles stamped in a permanent manner with a trade-mark which is registered in the name of another person, except to such person or his authorized agent, or who use such receptacles, placing therein for sale the same

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or similar products as those for which said receptacles are used by the owner of the trade-mark. In such cases the receptacles shall be seized, which the infringer shall forfeit to the owner of the trade-mark."

II. Article 287 of the penal code is hereby amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

"The same penalty shall be incurred by those who buy or sell receptacles stamped in a permanent manner with a trade-mark which is registered in the name of another person, or who use such receptacles, placing therein for sale the same or similar products as those for which said receptacles are used by the owner of the trade-mark. In such cases the receptacles shall be seized, which the infringer shall forfeit to the owner of the trade-mark."

This order shall take effect January 1, 1901.

The period of six months fixed by order No. 216 of the Headquarters, Division of Cuba, dated May 26, 1900, having expired on the 26th of November, 1900, and which period relates to those persons in legal possession of letters patent registered in Madrid, Spain, and extended to the island of Cuba being obliged to exhibit the duplicates of models, plans, and specifications of their patents, or an authenticated copy of the same, in order to protect them from pending infringements; and, in the first place, inasmuch as the documents presented up to that date did not interfere with the inscription of those pending the arrival of said documents; and, secondly, many have omitted to remit them at all, we have proceeded to inscribe in full in the register of this department the American letters patent that have been inscribed conditionally in accordance with the conditions prescribed in Paragraph II of the aforementioned order No. 216.

This department is at present occupied with the study of the reforms in the existing patent law, constituted in the royal cedula (letters patent) of June 30, 1833, the modification of which, in some of its parts, is demanded by public opinion in spite of the fact that said laws are quite acceptable.

The number of Cuban, American, and other patents registered in this department during the second half of the year 1900, as well as the amount received by the treasury, during the same period in payment of registry fees for same, was as per the following statements:

	Number.	Amount.
Trade-marks:		
Cuban	286	$3,500
American	87	37
Other countries	31	375
Patents:		
Cuban	16	560
American	238	227
Other countries	5	175
	613	4,884
There were also deposited in the treasury, for account of the bureau of industries and commerce, the following sums:		
Fines and issuance of certificates		91
Licenses to commercial brokers		175
Total		5,150

Acceding to the repeated demands of the sponge fishers of Caibarien for the modification of civil order No. 102, series 1899, relative to the dimensions legally allowed same for fishing, owing to the special conditions prevailing in the breeding grounds of said locality, the military

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governor of the island, upon the recommendation of this department, directed the publication of the following order, No. 327, under date of August 17, 1900:

I. Article III, order No. 102, series 1899, Headquarters, Division of Cuba, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The smallest size of sponges that may be lawfully taken by the fishermen of Caibarien within the maritime belt of said port shall be as follows:

Lined female	35 centimeters, 14 inches.
Eyed female	35 centimeters, 14 inches.
Cave male	30 centimeters, 12 inches.
Hairy or silky male	25 centimeters, 10 inches.
Hard fine male	25 centimeters, 10 inches.
Glove	20 centimeters, 8 inches.
Rock	15 centimeters, 6 inches.

II. Said amendment refers solely to the fisheries of Caibarien, Article III, order No. 102, remaining in force for all other fisheries of the island.

III. The provisions of this order shall remain in force until the dimensions of the sponges which may be taken in the breeding grounds of the maritime zone of Caibarien are definitely fixed by the military government at the conclusion of the investigations on the subject which are being made at present by competent persons.

The fishing of carey, caguama, and tortoise had been going on in certain places of the maritime belt of the island without it being restricted by any order or regulation relating to the matter, and evidently hurtful to the procreation and preservation of said different kinds of tortoise.

The stopping of said abuses being necessary, as well as the establishment of rules similar to those relating to the sponge fisheries, the military governor, upon the recommendation of this department, directed the publication of order No. 352, dated September 9, 1900, which is as follows:

I. The fishing of the carey, caguama, and tortoise shall only be allowed with nets whose meshes have a minimum diameter of 50 centimeters.

II. Any net having a smaller mesh than the above prescribed shall be confiscated and destroyed, or the material sold at public auction by the captain of the port.

III. The Vela, namely, the waylaying and catching of the females on their way to deposit their eggs on shore, is strictly forbidden at all times.

IV. The capture, distribution, and sale of specimens whose shell is less than 50 centimeters in diameter at its broadest part is also strictly prohibited in any season.

V. The gathering, distribution, sale, and consumption of the eggs of the aforementioned chelonias at any period of development, naturally or artificially preserved, is likewise prohibited for five years from date of this order. The period of said prohibition may be reduced or extended, according to circumstances.

VI. No fishing, distribution, or sale of the hereinbefore-mentioned kinds of tortoise shall take place between May 1 and August 31, inclusive, of each year.

VII. The owners of the vessels, masters, and crews (fishermen) shall be held equally and jointly responsible for any violation of this prohibition, as well as any and all requirements of this order.

VIII. For the first offense the captain of the port shall confiscate all the careys, caguamas, and tortoises caught, and collect a fine of $10 for each of them under the prescribed size.

A second offense shall be punished with the confiscation of said animals and double the above-mentioned fine.

Further repetition of the offense shall subject offenders to criminal prosecution before the courts for disobedience.

IX. The careys, caguamas, and tortoises which are confiscated as unlawfully taken shall be thrown into the sea; any eggs that may be seized for violation of Article V of this order shall be immediately destroyed.

X. All fines collected and the proceeds of any sales made under the provisions of this order shall be deposited by the captain of the port with the treasurer of the island as "miscellaneous receipts."

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XI. Vessels engaged in this business, or the fishermen, as the case may be, upon their return shall report in writing the result of their expedition to the captain of the port, in order that he may send a representative to witness the unloading of the vessels and see that the provisions of the law have been complied with. If any of said provisions are violated the cargo shall be seized.

XII. Masters of vessels, or the fishermen, shall state in the aforesaid written report the number and class of tortoises caught during the expedition.

XIII. The respective captains of port shall transmit to the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries all data in regard to the number and class of said chelonians and the price obtained for them.

XIV. All orders, decrees, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

COMMERCIAL BROKERS.

The difficulties arising relative to the acceptance of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland as bondsman for various individuals, already appointed commercial brokers, and which bonds had been solicited from the company by the aforementioned brokers as guarantee of the faithful rendering of their functions, were satisfactorily surmounted, the company agreeing to furnish said bonds for a period of not less than one year, and the above-mentioned functionaries their respective duties under any circumstance, in conformity to the provisions of Article No. 98 of the commercial code in force.

In view of those difficulties and with the object of facilitating the solution of the matter, this department proposed to the military governor of the island that the term fixed for the furnishing of the bond referred to, upon the granting of the licenses to the said brokers, be extended to thirty days beyond the original period of two months previously allowed; and it was so ordered by said authority in order No. 408, dated October 8, 1900, and which time was extended until the 8th of November of the same year.

During the six months comprising this report 13 licenses were issued to commercial brokers for different markets of the island, leaving 17 awaiting action, pending the furnishing of the necessary bonds by their petitioners, in order to proceed with the reestablishment of the commercial colleges on a legal basis.

FORESTS AND MINES.

FORESTS.

No orders of a general nature have been issued respecting the services of forests during the six months to which this report refers. The work accomplished within the above-mentioned period was the following:

FIELD WORK.

As a consequence of certain incidents promoted by the seller of a lumber claim belonging to the lands situated on the estate called El Fangel, in the termino municipal (judicial circuit) of Artemisa, it became necessary to survey the dividing line between those lands and those bordering on same belonging to the entailed estates of Meireles, which work was done; work that was done on the spot in view of the data in possession of this department, and which, having set all doubts to rights, settled the matter definitely and the incident closed.

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OFFICE WORK.

The work accomplished in this office consisted in the topographical work effected in relation to said lands in El Fangel and the ordinary routine business of the office of forests.

The lumber claims authorized in the public forests during the aforesaid six months, the amount realized on same deposited in the treasury, and the number of guides supplied for the transportation of the products of the said forests, of private parties, and of the haciendas comuneras are shown in detail in the annexed statements Nos. 7 and 8.

The amount received in the treasury for the aforementioned utilization of the forests was $393.20.

The forests belonging to the state constitute a source of wealth which has not been worked nor even taken advantage of in Cuba, as was stated in the last report.

The area of those forests in all the island is not known, and an approximate idea is formed through data more or less worthy of credit. In order to obtain the exact area it would be necessary to make the indispensable boundaries and measurements, which would take a long time and cost a great deal, owing to which it has not yet been done.

It is, therefore, indispensable to start that work as soon as possible, including many forests which have been denounced and the boundaries not yet marked, as well as the haciendas comuneras (property held in common), in order that the government may know the situation, limit, and area of each of the forests belonging to the state as essential data for any application which may be given to it in the future in behalf of the general interests of the island.

But what is most urgently needed is what refers to the boundary measurement and distribution of the haciendas comuneras. Each one of those haciendas, which are numerous in the provinces of Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba, belong to different owners, who enjoy them in common. None of them can specify the exact share of the land which belongs to them, because they only possess therein the rights presented by pesos de posesion (share in the lands), which share can only be determined when the work in question is accomplished. This circumstance naturally hinders the transfer of the deeds of the properties aforementioned, particularly among the people who are not acquainted with the procedure to which said haciendas are subject, and prevent the utilization of their land for agricultural purposes, with the consequent benefits to the treasury.

Besides, the government is now deprived of the possibility of obtaining valuable rural property, which will undoubtedly result in its favor after the boundaries have been made, because then the exact area of each hacienda will be known, as well as the sobras or demasia (excess) of the lands which are now mixed with the haciendas will also be known, said excess being the property of the state according to the orders in force.

For these reasons the undersigned secretary is now giving the matter his particular attention in order to settle the matter in the best possible manner.

MINES.

The only order of a general character issued in the last half of 1900 was decided upon by this department on the 10th of November of the

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same year, by which it was ordered, in view of an opinion asked for by the civil government of the province of Habana, that the assignments which the registrants of mines should make in stamped paper, in accordance with the provisions contained in article 56 of the reformed mines regulations; should be made in United States money, inasmuch as said paper was no longer of any value, said funds being deposited in the corresponding fiscal zones. Mr. Jose C. Carreras having taken an appeal before this department against the decision of the civil government of the province of Santa Clara, by which the registry records of the copper mines named Isabelita and Emelina, in the municipal district of Sancti Spiritus, were declared closed, the decision appealed against was annulled on the 25th and 26th of July, respectively.

Other work accomplished in connection with mines during the aforementioned six months was as follows:

FIELD WORK.

In the estate Las Minas, situated in the municipal termino of Guanabacoa, province of Habana, belonging to Mr. Gustavo Salomon, four hectares of land were measured, which Mr. Jose Fernandez Santa Eulalia desired, which he deemed necessary in order to work his mines Juan Mauricio and Jose Candido.

The mine pits and adits existing in the estate called Las Minas were examined, the aforementioned adits being measured and their boundary lines marked, a report of their conditions was ordered.

OFFICE WORK.

Besides the regular business, the plan of the four hectares of the estate Las Minas, requested by Mr. Fernandez Santa Eulalia, was made, as well as the three copies belonging to each of the mines traced during the aforementioned six months. The demarcations of mines affected were the following:

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Mine Jose Candido, copper, in the municipal termino of Guanabacoa, with 30 hectares, registered by Mr. Jose Fernandez Santa Eulalia. Mine Salomon, copper, in the municipal termino of Guanabacoa, with 328 hectares, registered by Mr. Gustavo Salomon.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Mine El Recreo, copper, in the municipal termino of Matanzas, with 21 hectares, registered by Mr. George Cartright. Mine Concepcion, asphalt, in the municipal termino of Marti, with 15 hectares, registered by Mrs. Concepcion Montalvo y Montalvo, widow of Du Quesne. Mine Niño Jesus de Praga, asphalt, in the municipal termino of Marti, with 15 hectares, registered by Mrs. Concepcion Montalvo y Montalvo, widow of Du Quesne. Mine La Julia, asphalt, in the municipal termino of Maximo Gomez, with 15 hectares, registered by Mrs. Julia Moliner y Alfonso, widow of Jorrin. Mine Caridad, minimum, in the municipal termino of Guamacaro, with 11 hectares and 9,782 square meters, registered by Messrs. Jose B. Hamel and Andres Liaño.

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PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Mine Federico Kohly, iron, in the municipal termino of San Diego de Nuñez, with 5 hectares and 2,038 square meters, registered by Mr. Federico Kohly. Mine Ampliacion de Federico Kohly, copper, in the municipal termino of San Diego de Nuñez, with 12 hectares, registered by Mr. Federico Kohly. Mine Federico Kohly No. 2, iron, in the municipal termino of San Diego de Nuñez, with 12 hectares, registered by Mr. Federico Kohly. Mine America, asphalt, in the municipal termino of San Diego de Nuñez, with 60 hectares, registered by Mr. Jose A. Fuertes y Arrastia. Mine Casualidad, copper, in the municipal termino of San Diego de Nuñez, with 12 hectares, registered by Mr. Jose A. Rovirosa, representing the firm of Funnett, Smith & Rovirosa. Mine Union, solid and liquid asphalt, in the municipal termino of Mariel, with 100 hectares, registered by Mr. Francisco Zardain y Garrido. Mine San Jose, coal, in the municipal termino of Bahia Honda, with 65 hectares, registered by Mr. Francisco Zardain y Garrido. Mine Ampliacion de San Jose, coal, in the municipal termino of Bahia Honda, with 36 hectares, registered by Mr. Francisco Zardain y Garrido. Mine Joaquin, coal, in the municipal termino of Bahia Honda, with 150 hectares, registered by Mr. Francisco Zardain. Mine Ampliacion de Joaquin, coal, in the municipal termino of Bahia Honda, with 36 hectares, registered by Mr. Francisco Zardain.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The mines traced in this province, according to the statements received, are the following:

In the municipal termino of Santiago de Cuba, 3 mines with 68 hectares; 2 mines with 98 hectares.

In the municipal termino of Caney, 2 mines with 48 hectares.

In the municipal termino of El Cobre, 9 mines with 328 hectares; 6 mines with 161 hectares.

In the municipal termino of Songo, 5 mines with 140 hectares.

In the municipal termino of Holguin, 2 mines with 27 hectares.

In the municipal termino of Puerto Padre, 1 mine with 64 hectares.

SURVEYS SUSPENDED.

The surveying of the copper mine Charles, and registered by Sr. Jose A. Rovirosa, as representative of Messrs. Funnel, Smith & Rovirosa, was suspended on account of encroaching upon the iron mine Federico Kohly, in the province of Pinar del Rio.

In the province of Matanzas the surveying of the asphalt mines Casualidad and Favorita, registered by Messrs. Juan P. Forrontegui and Carlos Villa, was suspended, by reason of finding all the lines designating same to be in the sea (Bay of Cardenas).

In the province of Santiago de Cuba the survey of a mine in the judicial circuit of Santiago de Cuba, two in that of the Caney, one in that of Songo, one in that of the Cobre, and two in that of Gibara were suspended.

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Recapitulation—Mines surveyed.

Provinces.	Number of mines.	Hectares.	Square meters.
Habana	2	358	.....
Matanzas	5	77	.....
Pinar del Rio	10	498	2,038
Santiago de Cuba	30	934	.....
Total	47	1,867	2,038

It has been the intention of this department to conclude the present report with a statement relative to the tonnage of the minerals mined and exported from the six provinces of the island, but this being impossible, due to the fact that the province of Santiago de Cuba is the only one in which are located mines being actually worked and in a state of development, we can furnish only data from the aforesaid province, as per the following figures forwarded by the chief engineer of mines of that region:

Statement of the number of tons of ore mined and exported by mining companies and mine owners during the last half of the year 1900.

Companies and owners.	Mines.	Ore mined.	Kind of ore.	Ore exported.
		Tons.		*Tons.*
Juragua Iron Co.	Firmeza, Abundancia, and Fomento	85,688	Iron ore	85,688
Spanish-American	Lola, Lola 2a, and San Antonio	146,199	Iron	146,199
Ponupo Mining Transportation Co.	Vencedora, Generala, and Linda	12,684	Manganese	10,898
Sierra Maestra Mining Co	Mammoth and Augusto Luis	450	do	85
Sr. Antonio Colas	San Luis	414	do	414
Ferro-Carril del Cobre	Herrero-Ruinas grandes	9	Cementado of copper.	.....
	Terrenos, Concepcion, and Caridad.	2	Copper	.....
Total		245,446		242,784

The above 242,784 tons of ore exported were destined for the United States. The number of documents received and forwarded during the last half of 1900 by this department was as per annexed statement:

Documents received	3,230
Documents forwarded	6,541

The expenses of the department for all the services in the same period amounted, according to the annexed statement, to $42,466.18, as follows:

Personnel	$39,665.58
Office supplies	2,800.55
Total	42,466.13

The amounts deposited in the treasury of the island for account of this department, through the different branches dependent thereof, were the following:

By industries and commerce	$5,150.00
By forests	393.20
Total	5,543.20

PERFECTO LACOSTE,
Secretary.

HABANA, *March 15, 1901.*

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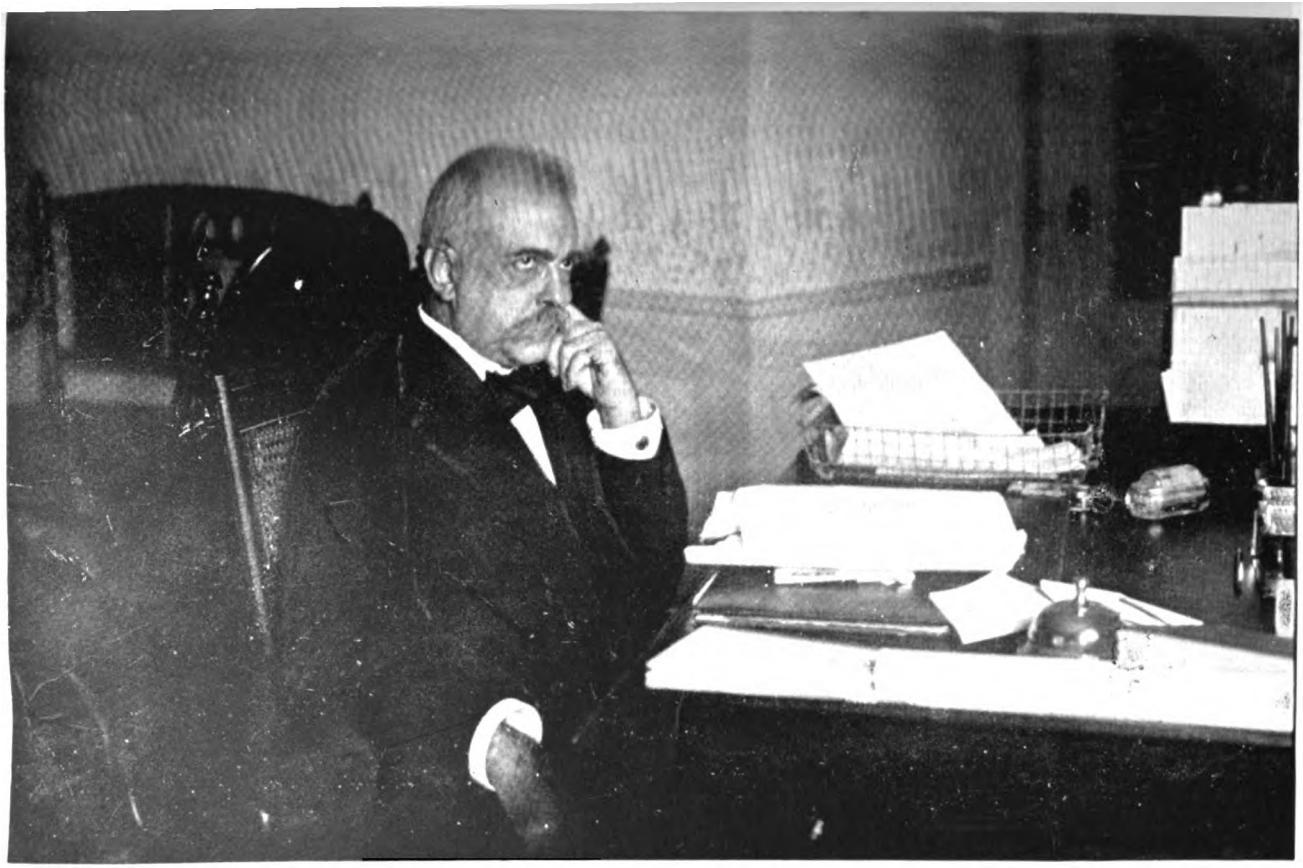

ENRIQUE JOSE VARONA, SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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REPORT

OF

ENRIQUE JOSE VARONA,

SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Habana, September 14, 1900.

SIR: Pursuant to your order, I have the honor to submit to you the following report concerning the work accomplished in this department from July 1, 1899, to the end of this fiscal year, June 30, 1900.

At the first date mentioned this department and the department of justice formed one, and consequently the reforms so urgently needed in public instruction could not be undertaken with all the vigor necessary, in spite of the ability and good will of the secretary, Mr. Gonzalez Lanuza, and the director of public instruction, Mr. Heredia.

The last periods of Spanish rule in Cuba were characterized by the most absolute neglect of everything connected with instruction. Popular teaching had sunk to the lowest level. There was not a single schoolhouse in the island; the teachers, always badly paid, lived in penury; school furniture and appliances were out of the question, the school attendance almost insignificant, and the greater portion of the school population was illiterate. There was not a single high school.

The institutes (de segunda enseñanza) were only such by name. Nothing was taught in them, and, on the other hand, they were the scene of the most barefaced traffic in certificates of excellence and degrees granted to the pupils. There were institutes, like that of Habana, where such certificates were subject to a regular tariff. Students would leave these colleges duly furnished with bachelor degrees, but could not write a fairly well spelled letter. When the war came on the classes in the institutes of Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba were entirely suspended. The university dragged on a sickly existence, without influencing in any way public culture. It never showed that its faculty was composed of men who lived in contact with outside civilization. Not a single work can be mentioned as having been written by them, except some compilation without criticism, and they can not be credited with original work of any kind. Most of them looked upon themselves as privileged officeholders, members of an irresponsible bureaucracy. Some lived in Spain, and were substituted by assistants, drawing, however, their salaries with due regularity; others enjoyed practically limitless leaves of absence.

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The university consisted of five faculties, namely: Philosophy and letters, sciences, law, medicine, and pharmacy. The two first were of no practical utility, and as centers of high culture were of little importance. Very few, if any, of the men who have excelled in Cuba in letters and sciences came from its halls. The other three faculties have showered the title of lawyer, doctor, and chemist upon thrice as many individuals of the kind as our population needed. They have thus done their share toward mental faculties which, if well directed, might have served social progress.

One of the most important orders issued in the first half of the past fiscal year by your predecessor, upon the recommendation of the department of justice and public instruction, was that of November 4, which modified the plan of studies of the university, institute of Habana, and school of painting and sculpture. This modification really consisted in expanding the scope of the studies and adding, consequently, to the number of chairs. It did not touch the organization of the university or institutes, nor attempt to change the methods and spirit of the instruction. It is sufficient to observe that it still continued the preparatory periods between the segunda enseñanza (or college training) and the professional to understand that the first (primera enseñanza) was considered just as inefficacious as it had been up to then. For the rest, the extension of the studies did not introduce new ones in the curriculum, but simply lengthened the periods which led to the degree of lawyer, doctor, or chemist.

The most tangible result of this reform could be calculated later, and during your own government, when your first secretary of public instruction drew up the budget of the university and the institutes of which I shall speak further on.

The second order of that same period, which aimed at introducing another considerable change in public instruction, was No. 226, dated December 6, 1899, with the view of reorganizing completely primary instruction, although its title speaks also of higher instruction.

The mainspring of this reform is the creation of the office of superintendent of schools of Cuba, who virtually became the only head in the department of public instruction, in whatever concerned popular instruction, independent of said department. The superintendent, pursuant to said order, could organize, direct, and inspect all the schools of Cuba; he drew up the scheme of studies, decided upon the form and conditions of the examinations, recommended the text-books and school material, and finally formed the school census of the island, gathering all the data relating to schools and their cost, the population of schools, school age, the school attendance, and the teachers.

Although later, in the early days of your government, the superintendent's office ceased to be vested in one person, through the appointment of assistant superintendents, to form with the first named, Mr. Alexis Frye, the board of superintendents, this important organization continued fulfilling its duties entirely separated from the department of public instruction; to such a degree, in fact, that the latter does not as yet know, officially, the number of schools established in the island, the number of teachers, and the result of the system established by order No. 226, during the time it remained in force.

Nevertheless, it soon became evident that the extension of popular instruction had received a vigorous impulse. With great rapidity schoolrooms were opened even in places which had never heard of a

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school. The whole island was covered with them in a few months. Although little discrimination could be exercised in the selection of teachers, the latter displayed as a rule real interest in the duties confided to their care, especially the women, who distinguished themselves from the start for the activity and zeal they put in their work.

The greatest stumbling block was found in the educational boards. Charged with multitudinous functions, pertaining as much to executive business as to inspection and even to technical direction and discipline, they could not be purely deliberative and executive bodies, and as a general thing they fulfilled their duties most languidly. On the other hand, the extraordinary powers vested in the office of the alcalde, chairman of the board, resulted in many places in the total absorption of the board's powers by the alcalde, without any resultant advantages to popular education.

The fallacy of having given so much extension to the studies for one profession was soon felt, and led to the modification, December 3, of the university course of pharmacy.

It was still a six-years' course; but the studies or classes were reduced to twenty-eight, instead of the thirty-eight required by the order of November 4. This change originated Orden No. 229 of 1899. The other orders for the period ending December 31 refer to the appointment of professors to the university and institute of Habana, and to the creation of a chair of intertropical pathology (December 30) in the school of medicine.

The end of the year saw the change in the military governorship of Cuba. You succeeded General Brooke, and immediately after taking charge of your high position separated the department of justice and public instruction, showing thus the keen interest you took in such a capital matter for the prosperity of Cuba as the education of its people in all spheres. The new department of public instruction was intrusted to Dr. Juan Bautista Hernandez Barreiro, who filled the office until April 30, 1900, at which date I had the honor of being transferred by you from the department of finance to the position I hold at present.

However foreign it may be to Anglo-Saxon practices to have a special ministerial department for public instruction, the government of intervention in establishing it showed that it was perfectly acquainted with our necessities and with what is customary in the high administration of nearly all the modern nations, even those of Germanic origin. But to reasons of administrative order in favor of the independence of this department one must add here others of fiscal character, originating in the fact that the central government has to meet all the expenses of public instruction with the general funds of the island. Although this state of affairs may only be considered provisional, it obliges the general government to take charge of a service for the total expenses of which it provides. Our case is not unique; the French Government directly pays the teachers, although by means of special provisions, and in countries as advanced as Holland and Belgium, the National Government amply share with the communes in the expenses of primary instruction. But it is very desirable that our municipalities order their finances so as to be able to take upon themselves an obligation so specifically municipal.

One of the first measures of the new secretary was to reestablish the institutes of Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba (Order No. 47, January 31, 1900), which was followed by the reopen-

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ing of the institute of Pinar del Rio (Order No. 65, February 13, 1900). The department thus gave ear to one of the most pressing requests of those provinces. The distance lying between them and the capital, made still more evident by the lack of easy and rapid communications, adds to the necessity of upholding those centers of higher education, which are likewise paths leading to the higher professions. Their reestablishment was thus very opportune, although they retained for the time being the same organization as before, with some slight modifications of Order No. 212, dated November 4, 1899, to which I referred above. This report is accompanied by a detailed statement concerning the students matriculated in the six institutes of the island during the academic year ending the 30th of September.

Order No. 76, of February 19, appointed the faculty of the school of painting and sculpture, and granted it sufficient means for its maintenance. The object of this school is dual; it not only propagates the cultivation of artistic faculties in the pupils who attend its courses to follow painting and sculpture, but extends its influence to those who are to dedicate themselves hereafter to merely industrial arts. Its class of drawing, which is wholly inadequate for the number of pupils attending, has been for a long time a strong factor of culture among our people. I transmit herewith also a statement of the number of students attending this school, most of whom are women.

On March 5 Order No. 101 was published, which provides, with much foresight and very liberally, for one of the institutions of most utility in the country, namely, the school of arts and trades of Habana. It was founded in 1882 by the provincial deputation, and when that body was suppressed it remained in the charge of the central government, which recognized in publishing the aforementioned order the importance of its mission to diffuse among the working classes of our capital the scientific knowledge which has transformed industry in its practical as well as moral aspects. Well provided with means of instruction and admirably conducted, this school is a model one, worthy of imitation in all the important cities of the interior. It has now a suitable building for its shops, but lacks a special one for its classes, and I have the honor of submitting to you a plan for raising such a building.

A statement relating to the pupils attending this school also accompanies this report.

A few days later, and on the same line of practical and useful knowledge applied to the requirements of modern life, was published Order No. 107 of March 14. Its object was to establish a school of stenography and typewriting, connected with the institute of Habana. This academy consists of two departments, one for stenography by hand and machine, and the other for the practice of typewriting in combination with the Edison mimeograph. The courses are free of charge; and although at first the maximum number of students was limited to 100, in view of the enormous number of applications, it has been impossible to hold to the original figure.

This useful institution was soon followed by the reorganization of the school of commerce, also connected with the institute of Habana. It was another step on the part of Sr. Barreiro in favor of practical studies, the fostering of which answers so efficaciously to the requirements of our present condition. Such wa. the object of Order No. 171, April 24, which at the same time transferred the study of cosmogra-

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phy, pilotage, and sailing (ship maneuvers) from the professional school to the institute of Habana.

The very deserving work carried out in this respect by the former secretary was completed by Order No. 179, of April 28, which established the school of engineers and architects. Although the more general reform which the professional studies underwent soon afterwards prevented said order from going into effect, it shows conclusively the special attention paid by this department, through the period of your government, to studies which are most important for the development of the natural and social advancement of Cuba. In the same order some changes were also introduced in the school of sciences of the university, and others in the school of pharmacy, which were not enforced for reasons already adduced.

The budget of the university and institutes, approved by you February 9, was another very important work done by Secretary Borreiro, as much in itself as for its consequences. The total amount of expenses estimated for the university was $262,530, and $53,010 for the institute of Habana; for the 5 others it was $133,250, or a total of $448,790. One should add to this figure $1,350, which were granted a little later as an increase for the purchase of material for the institute of Habana, when its director showed how insufficient for its needs was the amount already granted. I submit herewith a true copy of said estimates.

Although the university budget, as it was drawn up, did not show the exact sum paid to the teaching force, because there were 3 vacant professorships, 6 chairs whose incumbents drew no salaries because they filled other public offices, and 4 professors who had not taken possession, when the exact number of students matriculated and their distribution in the different classes became known, there appeared such a manifest disproportion that it could not be passed over without discredit to the administration.

The student body of the university numbered 380, and there were, without counting vacancies, 107 professors; that is, less than 4 students for every professor. The faculty of letters had 15 professors, one chair being vacant, and the students matriculated in that branch were 7. In the school of sciences there were 25 professors for 11 students. In the other faculties, where the matriculation was fuller, there were professors with 4, 3, 2, and even 1 student, and there were others without any students at all. An estimate of the proportionate attendance in the different branches of study is to be found in the records accompanying this report. Comparing the cost of the university with the number of young men attending its lectures, it was very evident that the weight carried by the public finances was somewhat heavy. Each student cost the State $639, after deducting $50 which the student paid on the average as dues. And it was also noticeable that this excessive cost was not redeemed by any particular advantage to the community, because it went principally toward increasing the already excessive number of lawyers, doctors, and chemists—a number far in excess of what is required in our meager population.

Instruction in the institute of Habana was still more expensive; each student cost the government something more than $811, and the highest yearly dues he paid were $30.

The average cost of official students at the provincial institutes was $528.76.

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Such was the situation I found a few days after assuming charge of this department, in virtue of the report the university forwarded May 4, although it had been requested much earlier. In whatever manner one may look at what was happening in the different institutions of higher education, it was very evident that they imposed from all standpoints an excessive expense upon the island government, since it was enormous without being truly productive.

The solution of the difficulty was not to be found in merely reducing the expenses. What imposed itself unavoidably was the reorganization of the university and institutes so as to make what was invested in them give proper returns for public benefit. The administration would show thus how it appreciated the responsibility resting upon those charged with the disposition of public funds.

Order No. 207, of May 19, was published in that spirit. It suspended the salary of professors with less than 5 students on their class rolls. The novelty of such an order was somewhat disconcerting to public opinion, which is not accustomed to this manner of watching over administrative morals; but it soon perceived that such a work was a salutary warning to the university authorities, who are obliged primarily by their office and for the good name of the institution, to object to the wastefulness which had prevailed there until then.

The present secretary set himself immediately to the task of reorganization, which he considered indispensable in order that higher education might answer the needs of a people who have improved their political condition and should know how to seize all the advantages of this change to advance in riches, culture, and morality. May 13 I had the honor to hand you my plan for the reformation of Segunda Enseñanza (college training), and June 13 the project for university reorganization.

They both form coordinate parts of one general plan, where the main object in view is to provide for the new necessities of Cuba in the line of education. In my opinion these require that all our educational work should rest upon a strictly scientific basis, in order that it be objective, experimental, and practical.

To make the youth grasp his knowledge of the world, man, and society in a principally direct manner, and not by reflex action through books and verbal lessons, is to prepare men for the active competition involved in the multiplicity of relations of modern life and not make of them creatures inclined to fantastic speculation.

In the argument I forwarded to you in connection with the project for the reform of college instruction I expressed my thoughts as follows:

> The undersigned secretary considers the studies of Segunda Enseñanza as the complement of an instruction which may include all the orders of knowledge and at the same time as a necessary preparation to apply such general knowledge to the specialties which constitute the diverse professions.

This view is revealed in the manner of grouping the matter of instruc tion, which forms the basis of the project. None of the fundamental sciences are lacking in it, although more scope is given to concrete sciences, as they are of more practical application and those which primarily answer at present the needs of the Cuban youth.

As it does not suffice to present a more or less complete group of studies in order that work done therein be of advantage, I have tried to arrange so as to prevent admission to the institute before the student has been sufficiently prepared by the primary schools. For that

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purpose the order requires for admission that a candidate be 14 years old and show sufficient elementary and high school training.

In this way we strike at the very root of the evil which for many years has rendered college instruction sterile in Cuba and hampered the work of the university. A check is also thus put upon the unwise desire of so many families to see their children furnished with diplomas and degrees as early as possible. At the same time private interests are prevented from speculating with this desire to the prejudice of Cuban youth and to danger of this country's culture and productive capacity.

Another problem of equal weight was that of removing from our college training that purely theoretical character prevalent here, and which reduces it to mere mnemonic gymnastics. I believe to have found a remedy for this by establishing a new scheme of examinations which will demonstrate that all the mental faculties have been called into play, especially those which give impulse to the personality. This is why I have gone into details which seem to belong more properly to regulations, but there they indicate the cardinal principle of the reform.

To obtain success in such tests, the instructor must change his method of teaching and the pupil his manner of learning. This change must be in the sense of freedom and originality, and without detriment to scholastic discipline will give scope to all healthy initiative.

Starting from the principle that a few truly competent and well-paid professors can effect much more complete and consequently more productive work, since they can devote themselves entirely to their school tasks, I have radically changed the organization of the teaching force of the institutes. The system of class groups which I propose, intrusting to a single instructor the matter which constitutes a specialty, imparts greater unity and effectiveness to instruction; and the scale of salaries introduce a noticeable economy in the budget, It will suffice to mention to you that by the proposed arrangement the $34,450 actually paid in the institute of Habana to its professors are reduced to $18,000.

This economy, on the other hand, allows a considerable increase for purchase of scientific apparatus, without which objective and experimental instruction become of little value. In my opinion any increase in the expenses of our instruction should be above all in this line—good laboratories, good museums, and real libraries.

I have considerably reduced the cost of these studies, because the diffusion of higher instruction is of supreme interest to countries that aspire to popular government.

The task of university reorganization was of course much more extensive and arduous. Upon undertaking it, I tried to retain its double character as center of higher culture and collective point of high professional schools; but I understood that I should increase as far as possible those schools, in order to open up new fields for the activity of our youth. I thus kept the faculties of letters and sciences, fusing them into one, according to the plan adopted in some of the great American universities and in all those of Germany and Switzerland. At the same time I gave them most important functions, assigning to them the task of preparing the future collegiate professors (Segunda Enseñanza). By adding to their own schools those of pedagogy, engineering, and agriculture I added to their importance in the univer-

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sity scheme. Higher pedagogical instruction is given in the American, English, German, and Italian universities. The studies of engineering, architecture, and agriculture lend immediate practical value to that faculty.

It might be contended that such schools should have been established independently of the university. For well understood notions of economy I was induced to establish them as university dependencies, because in order to form them it sufficed to open classes embracing their special studies and take advantage of others already in the university which are common to other professions.

For instance, to pursue the study of architecture, a single special chair in the school of engineering was all that was needed, and the latter school avails itself of many courses in the school of sciences. Moreover, this will not be considered an innovation; and in Europe one often finds, in countries of as high culture as Belgium, schools of engineering, and even of mines and manufactures, are connected with the universities.

I also formed one group of the faculties of medicine and pharmacy, because nothing justified the existence of the latter as a separate organization, while it could and should subsist as a school. I thus divided the university into three faculties and subdivided these into schools. The object of the subdivision was to mark the exact limits of the studies needed in some determinate career, and the idea of the group system was that the classes established in one school could be attended by students in another.

The new schools introduced by the plan are: Pedagogy, engineering, electricity, and architecture, agriculture, dental surgery, and public law (administrative law, international law, etc.). There are besides these the schools of letters and philosophy, sciences, medicine, pharmacy, civil law, and the school for notaries public. The school of medicine will also offer instruction in midwifery and nursing, and the school of engineering has a branch known as of master workmen.

I take the liberty of quoting here a few lines of the preamble which accompanied my plan, because it explains sufficiently my principal standpoint in regard to the university organization:

> In sketching the limits of each faculty I did not wish to force them into a narrow mold, but rather give them every possibility of self-expansion. At the same time I keep them sufficiently well united, in order that the university may retain its cohesion, which is a guarantee of its personality. In regard to the latter consideration, I did not aim at making it an isolated organization, but one pushing its roots throughout the social body.

I wished to interest the country in this institution which is to be the exponent of its higher culture, and the laboratory of men who are primarily to direct its social work.

It was with this end in view that the council of inspectors was constituted, whose prime function is to keep the generality of the public in touch with the university, and converge to that point the attention, sympathy, and help of all good citizens.

Attention should be invited to these other important innovations introduced by the new plan. The first provides that a general matriculation be adopted instead of the special one for each course, which was in force. The novelty does not consist in the payment of one matriculation fee, because this was practiced formerly in our university, but the new form of matriculation admits the student to any and

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all courses, allowing him thus to spread his knowledge in any direction his qualifications may suggest, and not confining him to the classes actually required in the pursuit of the career he is to follow.

The second innovation is to open the halls of the university to any medical men who may wish to teach there for whatever compensation the students give them directly. This is somewhat upon the system of the privat-docenten of the German and Swiss and the liberi-docente of the Italian universities; but which is only started here as a matter of trial, because its results will naturally depend upon the increase in population and the improvement of primary and higher instruction.

The third innovation is the manner of providing the university with professors. In this I have combined the two systems existing in Italy, viz, consideration of the candidate's reputation and known merits and the results of the examination establishing his competency. The form of the latter is practically the same adopted in the university of Paris in the selection of professors. At the same time I have acknowledged the right of promotion for assistant professors; a very general practice in Europe, where in many universities one must have been an assistant (so-called "auszerordentliche professor") to aspire to the full professorship.

As a proof that this vast reform has been effected within the limits of all possible economy, I need but mention that the budget for the former plan, covering the salaries of professors, assistant professors, chiefs of laboratory and clinics in the five faculties, amounts to $206,370. The amount required for the same personnel in the schools of letters and philosophy, sciences, medicine, pharmacy, civil law and public law, which correspond exactly to the former five faculties, will be by the new plan $125,450. The difference is $81,120. Adding the $38,750 which the personnel of the new schools added will cost, the difference in favor of the new plan is $42,370.

The balance is really greater, if one considers that in adding the chair of architecture and the two of the school of agriculture, I took into account the suppression of the professional school, whose budget in the last few months was $12,760, a sum which should be deducted from the cost of the new university schools. The suppression of the professional school was obligatory from the moment of establishing the studies of engineering and architecture in the university, and of transferring those pertaining to mercantile affairs and pilotage to the institute; because the only special courses remaining in said school were those of agriculture, as the scheme of its studies merely include the professions of land surveyor, master workman, commercial instructor and pilot.

The courses for land surveyor, and appraiser of lands are indispensable and most useful in a country like Cuba, where the land in no small part is held in common, and where there is so much uncertainty as to boundaries. But, for the same reason, it is very inconvenient for such studies to be confined to Habana, and I thought that upon the supression of the professional school each provincial capital should be supplied with a school for land surveyors and appraisers. This is a project which I have submitted to your approval.

The general plan for the reorganization of collegiate and university instruction was accepted by you and is found in Orders Nos. 266 and 267 of June 30, 1900.

The first named contains the order suppressing the professional

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school, and the second provides for the establishment of a preparatory course in the institutes, which is intended to supply for two years the lack of high-school training and help, meanwhile, the transition from the old to the new system.

Upon the approach of the summer vacations of the primary schools it was necessary to enforce the provisions of article 23 of order No. 226, series 1899, which require the school teachers to attend, during the summer, lectures in the normal schools established or at meetings for mutual instruction, or else pursue courses of private study. As permanent normal schools had not been established, it was thought advisable to adopt special summer courses, which are so much in vogue in the United States and so generally imitated in England, Scotland, France, and Switzerland. This purpose is carried out in order No. 223 of May 30, which establishes compulsory courses of pedagogy for the official teachers of the primary schools during the period of six weeks dating from the second Monday in July. The courses were to be given in the capitals of the six provinces of the island; but in view of the poor means of communication in some districts and for other justifiable personal causes the boards of education were allowed to grant exemptions. The result of this permission was the establishment of summer courses in several important centers, thanks to the zeal of their boards. As these summer schools went into operation after June 30, I leave the details of their work for a special report; but I think it my duty to mention that both in attendance of students and interest demonstrated by teachers and pupils, it has been one of the most successful and beneficial moves ever made in Cuba.

Coincident with it came what will leave a deep impress in this Island; namely: the invitation extended to Cuban teachers by the famed university of Harvard, to attend its summer courses. With a generosity never surpassed, it furnished the large amount of funds needed for the undertaking, and your Government seconded it most energetically. On June 25, a veritable fleet of military transports left the harbors of this island carrying very nearly fifteen hundred teachers to Boston.

At the same moment this government continued more vigorously than ever in its intent to radically change the condition of popular education in Cuba.

Although more than 3,000 primary schools had been opened during the year, among which were distributed 3,000 tons of furniture and school fixtures, without including 4,000,000 books and articles for desks; one could not be blind to the fact that the census showed that only one-tenth of the children under ten years of age attend school; and that 57 per cent of the population over ten years can not either read or write. In order to push the struggle against ignorance, the new regulations for public schools of the island contained in order No. 279, of June 30, were drawn up. Taking advantage of the lessons of experience in the United States, a country most distinguished of all for its efforts in favor of popular education, the aforesaid regulations separate the executive functions from the deliberative in the persons charged with the direction of general education, and the latter are in their turn separated from the technical direction of the instruction; it enlists the interest of all the inhabitants in this work of common good and carries vigilance and inspection into all the by-paths of the country. It insists, above all things, in making instruction truly compulsory and that the importance of this social function be ever in the sight of the people.

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It does not curtail the means; it multiplies the functionaries, because the government understands that there is no better investment of public funds than this. While the generality of the inhabitants of a country are prevented from entering into communication with the thoughts of its best citizens, of receiving the lessons which civilization imparts by means of books and papers, or of deriving advantage from the inventions which conquer nature, they are almost useless elements for reproductive labor; they keep the moral level of the community down to a shameful line of inferiority and are converted into a permanent cause of disturbance or obstacle to the good government and advancement of a country.

In this rapid sketch of the radical changes attempted in our public instruction the result can not be anticipated; but it shows that the whole attention of the Government has been ceaselessly fixed upon the lofty duty contracted not only towards Cuba but the whole civilized world.

ENRIQUE JOSE VARONA,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

Maj. Gen. LEONARD WOOD,
Military Governor of Cuba.

APPENDIX M.—*Expenses of the department of public instruction for fiscal year 1900.*

	1899.					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Department and subdepartment:						
Personnel	$458.33	$458.33	$458.33	$458.33	$458.33	$458.33
Material	41.66	41.67	41.66	.....	41.67	74.01
Office of the director of public instruction:						
Personnel	833.29	833.29	833.29	833.29	833.29	766.63
University:						
Personnel	7,454.81	7,488.14	7,521.47	7,488.14	7,471.48	7,348.03
Material	405.00	405.00	1,035.00	.....	90.00	172.65
Clinic of obstetrics	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.50	112.50
Institute of secondary instruction:						
Personnel	2,726.54	3,874.04	5,046.54	2,584.88	3,878.20	1,111.66
Material	285.75	142.90	428.96	111.70	396.79	676.65
Rents	.....	.....	.....	149.90	.....	.....
Professional school:						
Personnel	1,251.64	1,251.64	1,201.64	1,201.64	1,201.64	1,201.64
Material	75.00	75.00	75.00	.....	74.32	74.58
School of painting and sculpture:						
Personnel	610.81	610.81	610.81	610.81	610.81	610.81
Material	37.50	37.50	37.50	.....	348.15	37.50
Allowance of $2,000	.....	.....	300.00	1,000.00	311.00	.....
Academy of sciences:						
Subvention	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Bacteriological laboratory:						
Subvention	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
Academy of female typographers:						
Subvention	.....	.....	270.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
School of arts and trades:						
Personnel	1,247.81	1,597.81	6,155.81	1,247.81	1,247.81	1,247.81
Material	308.99	.....	311.24	308.99	.....	611.44
Subvention	75.00	75.00	.....	75.00	75.00	75.00
Rents	.....	.....	420.35	.....	.....	.....
Anatomical amphitheater:						
Rents	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	.....
Hospital Mercedes:						
Clinic room	.....	500.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
Subvention	.....	686.26	.....	686.24	343.12	343.12
Public library of Matanzas	.....	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	16,352.13	18,767.39	25,537.60	17,636.73	18,373.11	15,712.36

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APPENDIX M.—*Expenses of the department of public instruction for the fiscal year 1900*—Continued.

	1900.						Total.
	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	
Department and subdepartment:							
Personnel	$2,746.61	$2,089.97	$2,089.97	.....	$4,279.94	$2,139.97	$16,096.44
Material	.....	65.80	76.30	246.00	87.65	130.45	846.87
Office of the director of public instruction:							
Personnel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,983.06
University:							
Personnel	8,774.81	15,151.50	17,482.99	.....	34,920.31	16,539.00	137,640.68
Material	45.60	41.66	341.41	1,116.71	1,412.26	1,334.25	6,398.94
Clinic of obstetrics	225.00	210.00	83.33	.....	83.33	.....	826.66
Institute of secondary instruction:							
Personnel	6,706.51	4,753.12	11,371.34	9,918.22	13,958.41	18,469.77	84,399.23
Material	680.63	.....	2,382.31	825.06	813.24	2,603.85	9,346.84
Rents	.....	.....	273.50	119.00	319.13	288.00	1,149.53
Professional school:							
Personnel	1,201.64	1,201.64	1,176.64	.....	2,208.28	1,001.64	14,094.68
Material	75.25	71.63	78.37	75.00	75.00	75.00	824.15
School of painting and sculpture:							
Personnel	610.81	.....	1,607.30	.....	1,766.62	883.31	8,532.90
Material	37.50	37.49	.....	42.48	50.00	50.00	715.62
Allowance of $2,000	.....	.....	.....	34.49	.....	.....	1,645.49
Academy of sciences:							
Subvention	75.00	75.00	75.00	.....	75.00	150.00	900.00
Bacteriological laboratory:							
Subvention	375.00	375.00	375.00	.....	375.00	750.00	4,500.00
Academy of female typographers:							
Subvention	90.00	90.00	90.00	.....	180.00	90.00	1,080.00
School of arts and trades:							
Personnel	.....	1,190.48	2,496.62	.....	3,312.59	1,679.98	21,424.48
Material	288.30	334.18	299.51	511.26	528.20	1,111.70	4,613.81
Subvention	75.00	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00
Rents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430.35
Anatomical amphitheater:							
Rents	180.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	630.00
Hospital Mercedes:							
Clinic room	.....	500.00	250.00	.....	1,500.00	500.00	4,250.00
Subvention	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,058.74
School of stenography	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	.....	600.00
Tribunal of school of engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	582.00	582.00
Botanical garden	.....	.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....	250.00
Public library of Matanzas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150.00
Total	22,187.06	26,337.47	40,799.59	12,888.22	66,539.96	48,328.87	329,460.49

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APPENDIX A.—*Institutes of secondary instruction.*

HABANA.

[Course of 1899–1900.]

[Number of alumni: Official instruction, 67; private instruction, 254; home instruction, 39; total, 360.]

General studies of secondary instruction.	Matriculation.				General studies of secondary instruction.	Matriculation.			
	Official.	Private.	Home.	Total.		Official.	Private.	Home.	Total.
Spanish grammar, first course	11	50	11	72	Psychology, logic, and ethics	7	13	2	22
Latin grammar, first course	11	50	11	72	Civic instruction	19	24	12	55
Spanish grammar, second course	6	49	....	55	English:				
Latin grammar, second course	6	49	....	55	First course	22	127	9	158
Universal geography	12	57	11	80	Second course	2	32	4	38
Explanatory arithmetic	28	138	15	181	Third course	8	39	2	49
Universal history	22	127	12	161	Fourth course	1	1	....	2
Algebra	7	30	4	41	French:				
Notions of Latin poetic art	....	....	....	....	First course	4	14	3	21
Rhetoric and poetics	21	94	12	127	Second course	....	....	2	2
History of America and Cuba	....	....	....	....	Third course	6	4	3	13
Geometry	12	73	8	93	Fourth course	....	....	1	1
Trigonometry	....	....	....	....	Mercantile arithmetic and bookkeeping	3	....	....	3
Physics	15	36	13	64	Geography and commercial statistics	3	2	....	5
Natural history	21	47	16	84	Political economy and mercantile and industrial legislation	2	1	....	3
Notions of anatomy, physiology and hygiene	23	60	16	99	Commercial practical exercises	2	1	....	3
Chemistry	10	14	9	33					
Agriculture	16	24	12	52	Total	300	1,156	188	1,644

PINAR DEL RIO.

[Number of alumni: Official instruction, 29.]

Latin grammar, first course	19	....	....	19	French, second course	....	....	....	....
Spanish grammar, first course	19	....	....	19	Trigonometry	1	....	....	1
Universal geography	19	....	....	19	Physics	2	....	....	2
Explanatory arithmetic	20	....	....	20	Natural history	2	....	....	2
Spanish grammar, second course	2	....	....	2	Notions of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene	1	....	....	1
Latin grammar, second course	2	....	....	2	English, third course	1	....	....	1
Universal history	3	....	....	3	French, third course	4	....	....	4
Algebra	1	....	....	1	Chemistry	....	....	....	....
English, first course	4	....	....	4	Agriculture	....	....	....	....
French, first course	1	....	....	1	Psychology, logic, and ethics	....	....	....	....
Latin, notions of Latin poetic art	....	....	....	....	Civic instruction	....	....	....	....
Rhetoric and poetics	2	....	....	2	English, fourth course	....	....	....	....
History of America and Cuba	1	....	....	1	French, fourth course	2	....	....	2
Geometry	3	....	....	3	Total	109	....	....	109
English, second course	....	....	....	....					

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

[Number of alumni: Official instruction, 67; home instruction, 25; total, 92.]

Latin grammar, first course	29	....	13	42	French, second course	1	....	....	1
Spanish grammar, first course	29	....	13	42	Trigonometry	....	....	....	....
Universal geography	28	....	12	40	Physics	9	....	4	13
Explanatory arithmetic	38	....	17	55	Natural history	12	....	3	15
Spanish grammar, second course	7	....	2	9	Notions of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene	16	....	4	20
Latin grammar, second course	7	....	2	9	English, third course	3	....	1	4
Universal history	17	....	8	25	French, third course	5	....	3	8
Algebra	10	....	4	14	Chemistry	3	....	2	5
English, first course	17	....	4	21	Agriculture	8	....	2	10
French, first course	4	....	1	5	Psychology, logic, and ethics	5	....	....	5
Latin, notions of Latin poetic art	....	....	....	....	Civic instruction	10	....	2	12
Rhetoric and poetics	13	....	3	16	English, fourth course	....	....	....	....
History of America and Cuba	1	....	....	1	French, fourth course	....	....	....	....
Geometry	12	....	2	14	Total	289	....	104	393
English, second course	5	....	2	7					

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APPENDIX A.—*Institutes of secondary instruction*—Continued.

MATANZAS.

[Number of alumni: Official instruction, 57; private instruction, 70; home instruction, 1; total, 128.]

General studies of secondary instructions.	Matriculation.				General studies of secondary instructions.	Matriculation.			
	Official.	Private.	Home.	Total.		Official.	Private.	Home.	Total.
Latin grammar, first course	16	17	1	34	English, second course	....	....	....	....
Spanish grammar, first course	15	16	1	32	French, second course	....	....	....	....
Universal geography	15	18	1	34	Trigonometry	....	....	....	....
Spanish grammar, second course	11	12	....	23	Physics	11	21	....	32
Latin grammar, second course	10	11	....	21	Natural history	13	21	....	34
Universal history	28	23	....	51	Notions of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene	13	15	....	28
Algebra	11	10	....	21	English, third course	8	7	....	15
English, first course	27	27	....	54	French, third course	1	15	....	16
French, first course	....	4	....	4	Chemistry	4	13	....	17
Latin, notions of Latin poetic art	....	....	....	....	Agriculture	7	11	....	18
Rhetoric and poetics	21	24	....	45	Psychology, logic, and ethics	3	1	....	4
History of America and Cuba	....	....	....	....	Civic instruction	7	11	....	18
Geometry	14	16	....	30	English, fourth course	1	1	....	2
					French, fourth course	....	7	....	7
					Total	264	331	3	599

SANTA CLARA.

[Number of alumni: Official instruction, 50.]

Latin grammar, first course	27	.....	....	27	English, second course	3	.....	....	3
Spanish grammar, first course	27	.....	....	27	French, second course	....	.....	....	....
Universal geography	28	.....	....	28	Trigonometry	....	.....	....	....
Explanatory arithmetic	34	.....	....	34	Physics	3	.....	....	3
Spanish grammar, second course	4	.....	....	4	Natural history	7	.....	....	7
Latin grammar, second course	4	.....	....	4	Notions of anatomy, physiology and hygiene	10	.....	....	10
Universal history	13	.....	....	13	English, third course	....	.....	....	....
Algebra	6	.....	....	6	French, third course	3	.....	....	3
English, first course	10	.....	....	10	Chemistry	2	.....	....	2
French, first course	3	.....	....	3	Agriculture	2	.....	....	2
Latin, notions of Latin poetic art	....	.....	....	....	Psychology, logic, and ethics	....	.....	....	....
Rhetoric and poetics	6	.....	....	6	Civic instruction	1	.....	....	1
History of America and Cuba	....	.....	....	....	English, fourth course	....	.....	....	....
Geometry	10	.....	....	10	French, fourth course	....	.....	....	....
					Total	203	.....	....	203

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

[Number of alumni: Official instruction, 39; private instruction, 10; total, 49.]

Latin grammar, first course	32	7	....	39	English, second course	....	....	....	....
Spanish grammar, first course	32	7	....	39	French, second course	....	....	....	....
Universal geography	32	7	....	39	Trigonometry	....	....	....	....
Explanatory arithmetic	35	7	....	42	Physics	3	3	....	6
Spanish grammar, second course	1	.....	....	1	Natural history	3	3	....	6
Latin grammar, second course	1	.....	....	1	Notions of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene	3	3	....	6
Universal history	4	.....	....	4	English, third course	....	....	....	....
Algebra	3	.....	....	3	French, third course	2	.....	....	2
English, first course	5	.....	....	5	Chemistry	1	3	....	4
French, first course	....	.....	....	....	Agriculture	1	3	....	4
Latin, notions of Latin poetic art	....	.....	....	....	Psychology, logic, and ethics	....	....	....	....
Rhetoric and poetics	2	.....	....	2	Civic instruction	1	3	....	4
History of America and Cuba	1	.....	....	1	English, fourth course	....	....	....	....
Geometry	1	.....	....	1	French, fourth course	....	....	....	....
					Total	163	46	....	209

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APPENDIX A.—*Institutes of secondary instruction*—Continued.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED—STATISTICS ACCORDING TO SOURCE.

	First quarter.			Second quarter.			Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Military government	99	50	50	24	25	33	281
University	93	114	122	93	96	91	619
Private	87	43	46	27	54	135	394
Institutes	1	20	16	9	33	29	98
Civil governments	28	22	28	14	4	14	110
Municipalities	73	14	16	8	16	80	207
Superintendent	.....	1	.....	.....	1	13	15
Finance department	4	7	3	2	2	7	25
Public works	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	5
State and government	16	7	9	2	4	6	44
Justice	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
Arts and trades	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4
Painting schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Summer schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16
Courts	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Total	409	280	294	182	226	427	1,818

COMMUNICATIONS SENT—STATISTICS ACCORDING TO DESTINATION.

To military government	20	11	25	15	16	19	106
To the university	54	67	69	64	78	63	395
To the gazette	9	2	6	4	3	8	32
To department of state and government	10	11	10	10	7	1	49
To the department of finance	9	5	7	10	7	46	84
To the superintendent of schools	50	57	40	17	14	4	182
To civil governments	7	11	10	2	7	4	41
To the institutes	.....	1	3	1	29	21	55
To private parties	12	12	8	15	19	157	223
To the school of arts and trades	.....	.....	6	1	2	1	10
To the municipalities	37	18	15	6	10	56	142
To the painting and sculpture school	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
To the department of public works	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	5
To directors of boys' schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	149
Total	214	195	205	146	196	580	1,486

APPENDIX A.

University, number of matriculated students in the scholastic course of 1900–1901, by faculties and by schools.

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND SCIENCES.

School of letters and philosophy	2
School of pedagogy	58
School of sciences	8
School of engineering	73
School of agriculture	5
Registered simultaneously in both schools of sciences and engineering	7
Registered simultaneously in schools of letters and philosophy, sciences and pedagogy	1
Registered simultaneously in schools of letters and philosophy and pedagogy	3
Registered simultaneously in schools of letters and philosophy and agriculture	1
Registered simultaneously in schools of letters and philosophy, pedagogy and engineering	1
Total of students matriculated in the faculty of letters and sciences	159

FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

School of medicine	230
School of pharmacy	74
School of dental surgery	8
School of midwives	4
School of female nurses	22
Total of students matriculated in the faculty of medicine and pharmacy	338

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University, number of matriculated students in the scholastic course of 1900–1901, by faculties and by schools—Continued.

FACULTY OF LAW.

School of civil law	84
School of public law	6
School of notaries	1
Simultaneously matriculated in the schools of civil law and public law	41
Simultaneously matriculated in the schools of civil law and notaries	13
Simultaneously matriculated in the schools of civil law, public law, and notaries	20
Total of students matriculated in the faculty of law	165

RECAPITULATION.

Total of students matriculated in the faculty of letters and sciences	159
Total of students matriculated in the faculty of medicine and pharmacy	338
Total of students matriculated in the faculty of law	165
Total of students in the university	662

REMARK.—Average of students who attend the free course of anthropology, 25.

Statement of students of other schools who attend the courses of letters and sciences.

Schools.	Faculty of letters and sciences.		
	School of sciences, anthropology.	School of letters and philosophy.	Total.
Civil and public law	36	77	113
Medicine	69	.....	69
Pharmacy	66	.....	66
Agriculture	6	.....	6
Pedagogy	63	68	131
Engineers, electricians, and architects	78	.....	78
Total	318	145	463

REMARKS.—Sixty-four students pertaining to sundry schools attend, also, the classes of lineal and natural drawing attached to the school of pedagogy.

APPENDIX B.

Statement of matriculated students in the institutes of the island and annexed schools.

Institutes.	Secondary instruction.			School of surveyors.	School of commerce.	School of cosmography.	School of stenography and typewriting.	Total of matriculated students.
	Preparatory studies.	General studies.	Total.					
Habana	18	143	161	.....	31	2	100	294
Pinar del Rio	19	40	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
Matanzas	9	64	73	3	.....	.....	.....	76
Santa Clara	36	56	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
Puerto Principe	12	42	54	24	.....	.....	.....	78
Santiago de Cuba	76	86	162	11	.....	.....	.....	173
Total in secondary instruction	170	431	601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	601	38	31	2	100	772

The following students also attend the institute of Matanzas:

As hearers in classes of secondary instruction	103
In the sloyd class	21
In the sewing class	108
In the kindergarten	43
Instruction taken in the last named	20
Total	295

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Statement of matriculated students in the schools incorporated to the institutes of the island.

Institutes.	Matriculated students.
Habana	170
Santa Clara	27
Santiago de Cuba	20
Total	217

REMARKS.—Institute of Matanzas: None of the directors of the schools incorporated to this institute have, so far, reported the number of students matriculated in said schools. Institutes of Pinar del Rio and institute of Puerto Principe have no incorporated schools.

Statement of matriculated students in the painting and sculpture schools in the scholastic course of 1900–1901.

Elementary studies:	
Males	214
Females	208
Total	422
High studies:	
Males	37
Females	31
Total	68
Total of students	490

Statement of matriculated students in the arts and trades school in the course of 1900–1901.

Day instruction	246
Night instruction	76
Total of matriculated students	322

APPENDIX C.

Statement of appropriations for improvements and purchase of scientific material from July 1 to December 31.

Date.	Amount and purpose thereof.
July 7	Approved appropriation of $100 for expenses of installation of the summer school of Habana.
July 17	Approved appropriation of $250 for expenses of installation of the summer school of Matanzas.
July 17	Approved appropriation of $300 for expenses of transfer of the summer school of Habana to the Marti Theater.
Aug. 4	Approved estimate of expenses of the public library of Matanzas, as follows: $1,200 salary of assistant librarian, $240 for supplies, and $60 for binding expenses.
Aug. 23	Approved appropriation of $500 for the printing of the annual report of the university.
Sept. 10	Approved appropriation of $614 for the printing of matriculation forms for the institutes of the island.
Oct. 13	Approved appropriation of $502.36 for the purchase of furniture for the academy of painting and sculpture.
Nov. 22	Approved appropriation of $510 for the purchase of six new typewriting machines for the stenography and typewriting academy.
Nov. 17	Approved appropriation not to exceed $55 for the expenses teaching an Edison mimeograph.
Dec. 6	Approved appropriation of $4,891.13 for the installation of the cabinet of the school of dental surgery, and of $2,169 to complete those of the laboratories of histology, physiology, and therapeutics.
Dec. 15	Approved appropriation of $216.81 for repairing the roof of the cabinet of chemistry of the school of pharmacy.
Dec. 18	Approved appropriation of $5,000 for the purchase of scientific material for the institute of Santa Clara.
Dec. 18	Approved appropriation of $6,288.89 for the purchase of scientific material for the institute of Santiago de Cuba.
Dec. 27	Approved appropriation of $9,383.56 to fix the cabinet of physics of the school of sciences in the university.

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APPENDIX D.

Statement of works and repairs executed at the building of the school of medicine, including those made at the cabinets and laboratories established after the reform of the studies.

First. Painting exterior of the building.
Second. Laying new floors in entry hall, and placing of 3 swinging doors.
Third. Painting interior of building.
Fourth. Parking of the courtyard.
Fifth. Removal of partitions and of a stairway in the hall.
Sixth. Laying cement floors in 3 rooms of the anatomic amphitheater.
Seventh. Opening 6 windows on said amphitheater.
Eighth. Installation of 30 white-painted metallic dissecting tables, 10 slates, 120 benches, 20 frames for mounting anatomical specimens, and a hose pipe.
Ninth. Placing of 132 clothes racks and 12 washstands for use of students in the annex room.
Tenth. Two marble tables placed in the room for dissections by the professors of anatomy, 3 metallic receptacles for washing of pieces, a washstand, a turbine, 2 closets for the clothes of the professors, and a closet for anatomical pieces.
Eleventh. Two coolers placed in the anatomical laboratory, a track for passing bodies to them, and 4 closets built in which to keep the instruments and utensils used for dissecting purposes. A mechanical carrying car is being purchased for transporting corpses to the dissecting room.
Twelfth. Two wooden, zinc-bound tables placed in the room for injecting and washing of corpses. A Parabeuf injecting syringe, a hose, a marble table with gas reflectors, and 8 metallic cases for transportation of remains to the cemetery are being purchased.
Thirteenth. Departments for pathological anatomy are being established, annexed to the dissecting room, placing therein a zinc table for autopsies, a washstand, a marble table with gas and water appliances, and 2 closets for the preservation of anatomical specimens.
Fourteenth. Baths and shower baths are being prepared for the use of assistant professors and students.
Fifteenth. New water-closets are being built.
Sixteenth. Installation of a tank of filtered water, with a cooler and apparatus for washing the glasses used by the students.
Seventeenth. A reading room is being prepared.
Eighteenth. New wooden floors are being put in the four rooms of the dental school, clear and opaque glasses for windows, and inlet and outlet water pipes for the cuspidores.
Nineteenth. Six White's chairs for dental operations and a special one for extractions are installed; also two washstands, a bracket, and a rail to keep the public in attendance from the operations, a closet for instruments and two for mechanical dental labors, with the required apparatus, are being procured, and installation of gas and water and of a vessel for washing purposes is being had.
Twentieth. Purchase of a desk and 6 new benches for the school of dental surgery.
Twenty-first. Installation of a shop for the repair, preservation, and construction of instruments and apparatus for the laboratories and clinics.
Twenty-second. The laboratory of histiology is being prepared by the removal of a partition in the north hall of the building. Fourteen working tables are being purchased for the laboratory, and necessary supplies for the washing, drying, and mounting of pieces; and 3 microscopes, a microtome, apparatus for measurements and proving of lenses, and glassware for histiology and bacteriology. A room is set aside for the personal work of the professor, with a washstand, gas and water, and 60 stools for students.
Twenty-third. A laboratory of histiology is being installed, in connection with that chair, placing therein gas and water pipes and metallic vessels for washstands. The existing apparatus is being used in this work.
Twenty-fourth. The laboratories of medical jurisprudence and therapeutics have been supplied with chemical preparations and products, according to the needs.
Twenty-fifth. A room with cages in which to keep animals for experimental purposes is being built on the roof.
Twenty-sixth. A new set of furniture for the dean's and general offices and for the professors' hall is being purchased, and also a typewriter.
Twenty-seventh. Surgical instruments are being purchased for the clinics of obstetrics, gynæcology, and surgery.
Twenty-eighth. Desks and new benches for the classes are being obtained.
Twenty-ninth. Electric lighting for the building is being put in.
Thirtieth. New floors are being laid in the corridors.
Thirty-first. All the old furniture in the building has been repaired.

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APPENDIX E.

Statement of students who have attended the summer normal school and school of pedagogy in the year 1900.

	Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Visitors.	Total.
Summer normal school of—				
Pinar del Rio	37	55	40	132
Habana	229	376	507	1,112
Matanzas	92	162	139	393
Santa Clara	81	149	.....	230
Puerto Principe	27	77	.....	104
Santiago de Cuba	59	85	71	214
General attendance	.....	.....	.....	2,185
School of pedagogy of—				
San Jose de las Lajas	6	5	.....	11
Ciego de Avila	8	7	.....	15
Guines	23	27	.....	50
La Salud	2	5	.....	7
Guira de Melena	4	9	.....	13
School of pedagogy of—				
Colon	17	15	.....	32
Santa Ana	2	6	.....	8
Cienfuegos	24	24	.....	48
Sancti Spiritus	22	22	.....	44
Placetas	9	9	.....	18
Trinidad	25	26	.....	51
Yaguajay	2	4	.....	6
Sagua la Grande	11	55	.....	66
Moron	11	13	.....	24
Ciego de Avila	4	4	.....	8
Puerto Padre	4	3	.....	7
Baracoa	15	19	.....	34
Manzanillo	12	43	.....	64
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	506

Recapitulation of students attending the summer normal schools	2,185
Recapitulation of alumni attending the schools of pedagogy	506
Total attendance	2,691

APPENDIX F.

Statement of the orders issued from the 1st of July to the 1st of December, 1900.

July 2. Order of the department appointing a lecturer for the summer normal school at Santa Clara.
July 2. Order of the department directing the proportional distribution among teachers who, on the 31st of December, 1898, were entitled to pensions, of the amounts deposited in the department of finance derived from funds for civil pensions of school teachers.
July 3. Order of the department appointing a lecturer for the summer normal school of Matanzas.
July 7. Order of the department appointing 7 lecturers for the summer normal school of Puerto Principe and 6 for that of Santiago de Cuba.
July 9. Orders of the department directing that the rector and secretary of the university continue in their places until the elections provided for in order No. 266 are held.
July 10. Order No. 274 of the military government relating to the rental of buildings for public schools.
July 12. Order No. 280 of the military government confirming sundry professors of the school of belles-lettres and philosophy, pedagogy, sciences, medicine, pharmacy, public law, and civil law.
July 12. Order of the department confirming in his position the director of the institute of Habana.
July 12. Order of the department making appointments to vacant chairs in the schools of belles-lettres and philosophy, pedagogy, sciences, engineers, of electricity and architects, agriculture, medicine, pharmacy, public law, and civil law, subject to competitive examination.
July 13. Order of the department making appointments to chairs of the institutes subject to competitive examination.
July 13. Order of the department appointing lecturers for the normal schools (summer) of Habana and Santa Clara.
July 16. Order of the department making the positions of professors of preparatory courses of the institute subject to the examination of certificates of qualification.
July 16. Order of the department directing that the directors and secretaries of the institutes of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba continue provisionally in their places until the reorganization in accordance with order No. 267 is carried out.
July 16. Order of the department directing that the chiefs of clinics and of laboratories of the faculty of medicine continue in their places until their chairs are filled by means of competitive examination.
July 17. Orders of the department explanatory to order No. 266 in the part referring to salaries of the professors of the university who have been confirmed in their positions, and of the chiefs of clinics and laboratories who continue provisionally.
July 20. Order of the department annulling sundry appointments of lectures of the summer normal schools of Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara.
July 23. Order of the department directing who shall substitute the regular professor of the chairs that may have attached assistant professor, chief of clinic or of laboratory.
July 24. Order of the department appointing a provisional secretary of the faculty of medicine and pharmacy.
July 24. Order No. 299 of the military government amending articles of order 279.
July 28. Order of the department deciding certain doubts as to the number of auxiliary chairs and of chiefs of clinic of the school of medicine having to be filled through competitive examination.
July 28. Order of the department directing that during the two school years ending on September 30, 1902, there shall not be exacted for entrance into the university the age requirement from bachelors of arts of the institutes of the island.
July 29. Order of the department accepting the resignation of 3 lecturers of the summer normal school of Puerto Principe and appointing their substitutes.
July 30. Order of the department publishing the regulations for competitive examinations for chairs that have to be filled, by means thereof, in the university and in the institutes.

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Aug. 3. Order of the department appointing 2 members to the board of inspectors of the university.
Aug. 3. Order of the department directing that the professors of the institute of Habana shall continue as provisional professors until September 30.
Aug. 4. Order of the department appointing school board of Habana.
Aug. 4. Order of department appointing school board at Matanzas.
Aug. 4. Order of department appointing school board at Cienfuegos.
Aug. 4. Order of department appointing school board at Puerto Principe.
Aug. 4. Order of department appointing school board at Santiago de Cuba.
Aug. 4. Order of military government fixing salary of rector of university.
Aug. 7. Order of department directing that the title of architect is sufficient to enter competitive examination for chair G of the school of engineers.
Aug. 7. Order of department directing that all students who may have finished their studies in accordance with the plan existing prior to order No. 266 may undergo examination for degrees in the former manner until September 30.
Aug. 8. Order 310 of the military government amending articles of order 279.
Aug. 9. Order of department directing that the professors of the institutes of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba shall continue as provisional professors thereof until September 30.
Aug. 9. Order of department appointing professor to chair C of the school of sciences.
Aug. 9. Order of department modifying the groups of studies in the schools of pedagogy, sciences, and engineers.
Aug. 12. Order of department deciding that the title of superior teacher is equivalent to that of bachelor in belles-lettres or sciences for entrance into the school of pedagogy.
Aug. 13. Order of military government reducing to $60 the matriculation fees in the university.
Aug. 14. Orders of the department relating to the appointment of 7 examining boards for chairs in the schools of pharmacy, belles-lettres, and philosophy, pedagogy, sciences, and medicine.
Aug. 16. Order of department naming examining boards for chairs of the schools of medicine, dental surgery, electrical engineering and architecture, law and agriculture.
Aug. 16. Order of the department naming a board to fill the chairs of the preparatory courses of the institutes by means of comparison and examination of certificates of qualification.
Aug. 16. Order of department naming examining boards for the chairs of the institutes of Habana and Santiago de Cuba.
Aug. 16. Order of department appointing an examining board for the chair of languages in the institutes.
Aug. 16. Order of department referring to the publication of the regulations to fill the chairs of the groups of the preparatory course of the institutes by means of comparison and examination of certificates of qualifications.
Aug. 16. Order of department authorizing the professors of the professional school to present themselves as candidates for the chairs of the school of engineers, electricians, and architects, and of the institutes, although they may not have the titles required by orders 266 and 267.
Aug. 16. Order of department extending until August 30 the period in order that the teachers who may have gone to the university of Harvard may present themselves as candidates to the vacant chairs in the university and of the institutes.
Aug. 17. Order of department naming examining board for chairs of the institutes of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe.
Aug. 20. Order of the department accepting resignation tendered by some members of the examining board of the school of medicine and electrical engineers and architects, and naming their substitutes.
Aug. 20. Order of department approving the provincial ones, to harmonize the studies that may have been commenced prior to order No. 266.
Aug. 22. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by several members of the examining boards of the schools of law, electrical engineers, and architects of the institute of Habana, and naming their substitutes.
Aug. 23. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by several members of the examining boards of the chairs of the schools of electrical engineers, architects, dental surgery, and of the institutes of Pinar del Rio and Puerto Principe.
Aug. 23. Order of department stating the obligatory studies for the scholars of the schools of law and pedagogy.
Aug. 24. Order of the department stating that the scholars aspiring for the degree of engineers or architect should take a course of rational mechanics.
Aug. 24. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by several members of the examining boards of chairs of the school of medicine and of the institute of Matanzas.
Aug. 25. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by members of the examining boards to chairs of the school of law and of the institute of Santa Clara.
Aug. 29. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by members of the examining boards to chairs of the schools of electrical engineers and architects, and of the institutes of Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba, and naming their substitutes.
Aug. 30. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by members of the examining boards of the institutes of Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba, and naming their substitutes.
Aug. 31. Order of department explaining article 8 of order No. 267.
Sept. 1. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by a member of the examining board for the chairs of languages of the institutes.
Sept. 1. Order of department declaring that the benefits granted to the candidates that have been professors in the university may be renounced.
Sept. 3. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by a member of the examining board of the chairs of the institutes of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and naming his substitute.
Sept. 4. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by some members of the examining board of the chairs of languages of the institutes.
Sept. 4. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by a member of the examining board of the chairs of the institute of Puerto Principe.
Sept. 4. Order of department declaring that the chiefs of clinic and laboratory are professors.
Sept. 5. Order of department relating to the manner in which the appropriation for scientific material stipulated in order 267 should be applied.
Sept. 6. Order 343 from the military government appointing a professor for the school of pharmacy.
Sept. 6. Order from military government changing the studies of the school of civil law.
Sept. 7. Order 350 of the military government appointing professors for two chairs of the school of pharmacy and a caretaker of the museums of the institute of Habana.
Sept. 8. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by a member of the examining board to fill a chair of the school of agronomy, and appointing his successor.
Sept. 11. Order of department again placing the unprovided chair of the school of pharmacy under competitive examination.

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Sept. 11. Order of department accepting the resignation tendered by a member of the examining board of the chair of the school of medicine and appointing his successor.
Sept. 13. Order 357 of the military government appointing superintendent of schools of Cuba and provincial superintendents of schools.
Sept. 13. Order 358 of the military government appointing a professor for the institute of Matanzas.
Sept. 14. Order 360 of the military government appointing professors for the schools of sciences, civil law, letters, and philosophy.
Sept. 14. Order 361 of the military government appointing commissioner of public schools of Cuba.
Sept. 17. Order 369 of the military government deciding that the teachers may be considered as public employees after the publication of the order 279.
Sept. 17. Order from the department extending up to the 15th of October the period of registration in the university and institutes.
Sept. 18. Order 375 of the military government appointing professors for the schools of engineers, electricians, and architects, medicine, public law, sciences, pharmacy, and institute of Habana.
Sept. 19. Order 380 of the military government fixing the annual allotment of the secretary of the faculty of medicine and pharmacy.
Sept. 20. Order of department accepting the resignation tendered by the members of the examining boards for chairs of the school of pharmacy and of the institute of Puerto Principe and appointing their successors.
Sept. 21. Order from the military government appointing professors for chairs of the institutes of Habana and Santiago de Cuba.
Sept. 21. Circular No. 9 of the military government referring to salaries of teachers.
Sept. 21. Order of department accepting the resignation of a member of the examining board of chairs of the school pharmacy and appointing his successor.
Sept. 21. Order of department accepting resignation of two members of the school boards of Habana and Matanzas and appointing their successors.
Sept. 22. Order of department referring to the computation of matriculation fees, to the scholars who had been awarded prizes in the preceding course (exemption of matriculation fees).
Sept. 24. Order 386 from the military government appointing directors of the institutes of Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba and professors of calisthenic exercises of the institutes of Habana and Matanzas.
Sept. 24. Order 388 from the military government establishing in the institutes of Matanzas, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba a school of survey.
Sept. 26. Appointing professors for the schools of letters and philosophy, engineers, electricians and architects, medicine, and institute of Santa Clara.
Sept. 26. Circular No. 1 of the commissioner of public schools explaining article 75 of order 279.
Sept. 26. Order of department again placing the unprovided chair of chief of laboratory and museum "C." of the school of medicine.
Sept. 27. Order 393 of the military government appointing professors for chairs of the schools of letters and philosophy, civil law, medicine, and for the institutes of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara.
Sept. 28. Order 397 of the military government appointing professors for the chairs of the schools of pedagogy and medicine, and for the institutes of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe.
Sept. 28. Order No. 398 of the military government confirming the secretary of the institute of Habana in his position.
Sept. 28. Order of department extending up to October 10 the special examinations of the students of medicine and pharmacy.
Oct. 1. Order 402 of the military government appointing professors of the institutes of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe.
Oct. 2. Order of department making the positions of professors of the schools of survey annexed to the institutes of Matanzas, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba subject to the examination of certificates of qualification.
Oct. 2. Order of department inviting applicants for chair F of the institute of Puerto Principe.
Oct. 2. Order of the military government fixing the salary of the general superintendent of schools and of the provincial superintendents.
Oct. 4. Order of department accepting the resignation of a member of the examining board for chairs of the school of medicine and appointing his successor.
Oct. 6. Order 405 of the military government appointing professors for the institute of Puerto Principe.
Oct. 6. Order of department explaining the registration of scholars in the faculty of law.
Oct. 6. Order of department calling the rector's attention to the disrespect committed by several students on addressing a protest to the military government in offensive terms for the judges composing one of the examining boards.
Oct. 6. Order of department appointing a commission from the professors of the faculty of letters and sciences, placing in their charge the archive of the abolished professional school and to issue academic certificates.
Oct. 8. Order of department referring to the entrance of the students of the school of arts and trades in the school of electrical engineers and architects.
Oct. 8. Order of department directing that the positions of assistants of the different schools of the university should be provided from among the meritorious scholars.
Oct. 8. Circular No. 2 of the commissioner of public schools giving instructions regarding the enforcement of order No. 279.
Oct. 8. Order of department extending to October 31 the date of matriculation.
Oct. 9. Order No. 473 of the military government reducing the matriculation fees in the commercial school.
Oct. 9. Order of the department accepting the resignation of the assistant professor of the school of pedagogy.
Oct. 9. Order of the department transferring professors from the schools of science and pharmacy.
Oct. 11. Order No. 420 of the military government appointing professors to the school of medicine and the exchange of positions between two professors of the institutes of Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara.
Oct. 11. Order No. 423 of the military government granting pensions to 8 ex-professors of the university.
Oct. 12. Order directing the provisional installment of the school of engineers in the place formerly occupied by the professional schools.
Oct. 12. Order of department appointing a provisional director of the institute of Pinar del Rio.
Oct 15. Order No. 428 of military government appointing professors for the schools of medicine and agriculture and directors for the institutes of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe.
Oct. 15. Order of department relating to entrance into the school of pedagogy.
Oct. 16. Order 430 of military government for the incorporation of foreign degrees of medicine and surgery and of surgeon dentists in Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba.

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Oct. 16. Order 433 of the military government appointing school director for the city district of Mantanzas.
Oct. 17. Publication of order 368 of military government containing regulations of public schools.
Oct. 17. Order 435 of military government reducing matriculation fees in school of pedagogy.
Oct. 17. Order of department relating to matriculation and examination of students from schools incorporated in the provincial institutes.
Oct. 18. Order of department calling attention of the rector of the university to the improper interpretation given by certain students to the right of simultaneously studying certain branches.
Oct. 19. Order of department appointing provisional supernumerary professor of the institute of Puerto Principe.
Oct. 19. Order of department appointing provisional supernumerary professor of the institute of Santiago de Cuba.
Oct. 20. Order No. 437 of military government appointing professors of the institutes of Habana and Santiago de Cuba.
Oct. 21. Order 439 of military government appointing professors for schools of engineers and medicine and for the institutes of Santa Clara and Habana.
Oct. 22. Order of department accepting the resignation tendered by a professor of Pinar del Rio and appointing, provisionally, one in his place.
Oct. 24. Order No. 441 of military government appointing professors for school of engineers and institutes of Habana, Mantanzas, and Santa Clara.
Oct. 24. Order of department appointing a board to fill, by means of comparison and examination of presented certificates of qualifications, the chairs of schools of surveying attached to the schools of Mantanzas, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba.
Oct. 25. Order of department explaining the provisions of order No. 266 relating to the issue of degrees.
Oct. 25. Order of department charging the professors of languages of the institutes to, provisionally, assume charge of the language classes in the preparatory course.
Oct. 27. Order of the department appointing a member to the board of revalidation of degrees of agricultural engineers.
Oct. 30. Order No. 443 of military government appointing professors for the institutes of Habana, Pinar del Rio, and Matanzas.
Oct. 30. Order of department as to decisions of examining boards.
Oct. 31. Order No. 444 of the military government appointing professors for the institutes of Habana, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba.
Oct. 31. Order of department appointing a provisional supernumerary professor for the institute of Puerto Principe.
Oct. 31. Order of department naming an examining board for the auxiliary chair for school of pedagogy.
Nov. 1. Order of department app inting a provisional director of the institute of Pinar del Rio.
Nov. 1. Order No. 446 of military government appointing auxiliary professors for institute of Habana.
Nov. 1. Order of department directing the manner in which present licentiates may be admitted to the degree of doctor.
Nov. 1. Order of department extending the time for matriculation in the institutes of Pinar del Rio and Santiago de Cuba until the 15th of November.
Nov. 2. Order 448 of the military government appointing professors for the institutes of Matanzas and Santa Clara.
Nov. 2. Order of department appointing a provisional chief of laboratory for the school of medicine.
Nov. 2. Order of department extending the time for matriculation in the institute of Puerto Principe until November 15.
Nov. 6. Order 454 of the military government asking for samples of books for public schools.
Nov. 7. Order of department naming an examination board for the incorporation of foreign degrees of physicians and surgeon dentists in Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba.
Nov. 7. Order of department opening to competitive examination vacant chairs in the schools of medicine, pharmacy, and engineering.
Nov. 8. Order of department declaring vacant chair E of the institute of Puerto Principe.
Nov. 8. Order of department opening to competitive examination vacant chairs in the institutes of Pinar del Rio, Habana, and Puerto Principe.
Nov. 9. Order 457 of the military government appointing a professor for the institute of Puerto Principe.
Nov. 9. Orders of the department to the effect that the professors of the university and of the institute select the members who in their representation must constitute part of the board of inspectors of the university.
Nov. 13. Order of the department appointing a commission for the examination of the records of competitive examinations for the chair of chief demonstrator A of the school of medicine.
Nov. 13. Order of department appointing an examining board for aspirants to chair F of the institute of Puerto Principe.
Nov. 14. Naming a commission to prepare new regulations for the institutes of secondary education.
Nov. 14. Orders of department appointing two provisional professors for the school of engineers.
Nov. 15. Order No. 470 of the military government amending order 471 relating to studies in the commercial school.
Nov. 15. Circular No. 4 of the commissioner of public schools to presidents of boards of education.
Nov. 15. Order No. 474 of the military government relating to examination of teachers.
Nov. 16. Order of department appointing a temporary chief of laboratory in the school of medicine.
Nov. 17. Order of department appointing temporary auxiliary professor in school of dental surgery.
Nov. 17. Circular No. 5 of the commissioner of public schools.
Nov. 19. Orders of department opening to certificates of qualifications the award of a chair vacant in the preparatory course in the institute of Santiago de Cuba and appointing a temporary professor to fill same.
Nov. 19. Order of department appointing a temporary director of the school of engineers, electricians, and architects.
Nov. 19. Order 475 of the military government relating to summer normal schools.
Nov. 21. Order 477 of the military government appointing professors for the institutes of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe.
Nov. 22. Orders of department appointing temporary professors for the institutes of Puerto Principe and Pinar del Rio.
Nov. 23. Order of department issuing rules for entrance into the academy of stenography and typewriting.
Nov. 23. Order of the department directing that for students who matriculate in the school for engineers, electricians, and architects there shall be taken into account the studies which they may have followed in foreign institutes of learning.
Nov. 26. Order of department handing up to the military government estimated expenses of the university.

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Nov. 26. Order of the department directing that schools be closed on the 27th.
Nov. 26. Order of department accepting the resignation of a professor of the preparatory course of institute of Puerto Principe and deciding that vacancy shall be filled by means of certificates of qualification duly compared.
Nov. 28. Order 479 of the military government appointing professors for school of surveying for the schools of Puerto Principe, Matanzas, and Santiago de Cuba and commercial and dental surgery schools.
Nov. 29. Order of department directing that payment of second installment of matriculation fees for the studies of the university and institutes be admitted during the month of December.
Nov. 29. Order of department appointing temporary professor of a chair of the preparatory course of the institute of Puerto Principe.
Nov. 30. Order of department opening a chair of auxiliary professors of the institute of Habana to competitive examination.
Dec. 1. Circular No. 6 of commissioner of public schools relating to school estimates.
Dec. 1. Circular No. 7 of the commissioner of public schools asking for information as to schoolhouses.
Dec. 1. Order of the department reducing matriculation fees for students of the class of cosmography and pilotage.
Dec. 3. Order of department accepting the resignation of the supernumerary professor of the institute of Santiago de Cuba and naming his substitute.
Dec. 3. Order 488 of the military government appointing an auxiliary professor for the school of pedagogy.
Dec. 4. Order 491 of the military government appointing professors for the institutes of Habana and Santiago de Cuba.
Dec. 4. Order of the department requiring the rector's office of the university to make a monthly report of professors' attendance.
Dec. 5. Order of the department directing that the students of the school of agriculture shall not be obliged to attend the classes of calisthenic exercises.
Dec. 5. Order of department extending period for payment of matriculation dues for the class of cosmography and pilotage.
Dec. 5. Order of department handing in estimates of expenses of provincial institutes of secondary education.
Dec. 5. Order of department approving regulations for academy of stenography and typewriting.
Dec. 5. Order of department issuing explanatory rules for incorporation of foreign degrees.
Dec. 7. Order of department requiring the director of institutes to hand in triyearly reports in order to estimate the work of the professors.
Dec. 10. Order No. 499 of the military government appointing a professor for school of dental surgery.
Dec. 11. Circular of the department to the directors of institutes requiring them to recommend to professors of calisthenics the works that they should consult.
Dec. 12. Order of department relating to leave of absence of professors.
Dec. 13. Order of department accepting resignation presented by one of the members of commission appointed to examine records of competitive examinations for the chair of chief demonstrator A of the school of medicine.
Dec. 13. Order No. 508 of military government appointing a professor for school of surveying of Puerto Principe.
Dec. 14. Circular No. 10 of the commissioner of public schools stating the date of the ending of the first school term.
Dec. 21. Order of department requiring director of institute of Puerto Principe to prepare estimate for educational supplies for the annexed school of surveying.
Dec. 31. Order of department recommending the rector of the university the strict compliance with provisions of order No. 266 relating to the graduated scale of salaries of professors of the university, according to the work which they actually perform.

APPENDIX G.

Statement, as to the source, of matters received in the department of public instruction during the last six months of the year.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
From the military government	42	79	70	56	58	56	361
From the university	89	47	83	180	56	38	493
From the institutes	28	29	14	90	109	111	381
From the civil governments	36	20	5	7	3	1	72
From the finance department	4	6	5	2	1	3	21
From the state and government department.	7	3	1	5	3	1	20
From private parties	249	494	247	199	87	61	1,337
From municipalities	297	173	131	50	15	9	675
From summer schools	47	18	5	2	3	.....	75
From professional schools	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4
From provincial superintendents	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
From the school of arts and trades	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
From department of justice	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3
From the faculty of medicine	.....	2	4	12	7	8	33
From the courts of instruction	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
From department of agriculture	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
From department of public works	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
From school of painting	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
From letters and sciences	.....	.....	4	.....	2	4	10
From school of engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From faculty of law	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
From school commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10
Total	806	873	572	608	350	308	3,514

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Statement of communications received and forwarded by the department of public instruction during the last six months of 1900.

Received:		Forwarded:	
July	806	July	1,000
August	873	August	742
September	572	September	621
October	608	October	500
November	350	November	401
December	308	December	255
Total	3,517	Total	3,519

Comparative statement of documents received and forwarded by the department of public instruction during the first and the last six months of the year 1900.

Total receipts during the first six months	1,818
Total receipts during the last six months	3,517
Difference in favor of last six months	1,699
Monthly average of receipts during the first six months	306
Monthly average of receipts during the last six months	586
Smallest monthly receipt in the first six months	409
Largest monthly receipt in the first six months	873
Smallest monthly receipt in the last six months	182
Largest monthly receipts in the last six months	308
Total receipt during the first four months of 1900	1,115
Monthly average	278
Total receipts during the second and third four months of 1900	4,170
Monthly average	521

Comparative statement of documents forwarded by the department of public instruction during the first and the last six months of the year 1900.

Total forwarded during the first six months	750
Total forwarded during the last six months	4,239
Difference in favor of last six months	3,489
Monthly average forwarded during first six months	247
Monthly average forwarded during last six months	586
Largest number sent in a month in the first six months (June)	680
Largest number sent in a month in the last six months	1,000
Smallest number sent in a month in the first six months	146
Smallest number sent in a month in the last six months	255
Total forwarded during the first four months of the year 1900	750
Monthly average	187
Total forwarded during the second and third four months of the year 1900	4,245
Monthly average	530

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REPORT

OF

SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

CIVIL DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Habana, January 11, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the report of the work performed by this department during the sixth months from July 1 to December 31, 1900. In order not to delay its transmission, I have taken the liberty to add, in Spanish, the supplements with the statistical data.

Very respectfully,

ENRIQUE JOSE VARONA,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

Maj. Gen. LEONARD WOOD,
Military Governor of Cuba.

CIVIL DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Habana, January 10, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with the order you were pleased to give me, I have the honor to inform you of the work performed by this department from July 1 to December 31, 1900.

This has been a period of reorganization for all of the branches of public instruction, as a consequence of orders No. 266, No. 267, and No. 279. These orders determined the principles, but it was necessary to carry them into practice and attend to the details which would make their carrying on still easier. Everything, from the reorganizing of the professorate of all superior instruction to the establishing of the new schools, had to be done with the greatest possible dispatch, in order that the academic course which was to open on the 1st of October might really mark a new era in our public instruction. I am confident that, in all that refers to the administration, no effort has been spared to obtain this beneficial result.

The first step, concerning superior instruction, was to reorganize the professorate, within the limits clearly defined in the preamble to order No. 266, and according to the disposition, relative to the provision of chairs, given not only in said order, but in order 267. In fact, upon

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the publication of those orders, all of the professors of the university and institutes were dismissed; but it was, nevertheless, necessary that the working of the said organization should not be interrupted. The undersigned secretary began by provisionally confirming in their positions the rector and general secretary of the university, so that the administration of the establishment should not be crippled, and immediately presented to you the list of the professors who ought to be confirmed as such, either because of their having obtained their previous appointment through competition or because of their being considered as in service, although discharging other public functions; or lastly, because of their special aptness for the position. I was very conservative in the use of the authority granted to me by the order, with regard to those elected as specialists, in order to leave the widest possible field to the legitimate aspirants for the chairs. From 107 professors which the university had, only 7 titular and 3 assistant professors were selected. These and the 17 professors who became such through competition gave the university a nucleus of 27 professors with which to proceed to its reorganization and to attend to the services required during this period of examination. These appointments appeared in order No. 280 of July 12.

On the same day, through the Gazette, the aspirants to the vacant chairs of the university were called. These chairs were 45 in number, including not only those of the titular but those of the assistant professors. The undersigned secretary immediately proceeded to the laborious task of organizing the boards before which the examinations should be carried on, each consisting of 3 professors from the university and of 2 persons of well-known skill. It is a fact worthy of remark, that the newly-established schools attracted an extraordinary contingent with 120 aspirants, and that the school for engineers obtained the second place in the list, 25 aspirants having appeared for it. There were 17 aspirants to that of dental surgery. These figures were only surpassed by the number of aspirants to the school of medicine, which was 30. All the total statistics are appended to this report.

When, shortly after, the boards appointed for the institutes commenced their tasks, of which I shall speak later, a spectacle never before known in this island took place; since, for the first time there were in session simultaneously, or within very short intervals, 39 examining boards, to judge of the fitness of 479 professors. This was the most eloquent answer which could be given to those who pretended that the cultured classes of the country had received with displeasure the reform in superior instruction; on the contrary, it could be clearly seen that they came to contend for the positions opened to free competition. The reform has tended to realize what should be the directing principle of a well-organized society, to offer equality of opportunity, so that a man of merit may reach the positions where he may become of more utility.

On June 30 I formulated the regulations for the examination for the university chairs, and decided to depend completely on the probity and skill of the judges, whose decisions should be conclusive. I did not reserve for the secretary any right of revision of the decisions rendered by the boards, because I realize that we should make the weight of self-responsibility felt through all of our organizations, which weight is lessened when the tutorage of the government is unnecessarily and everywhere interposed. Considering the citizens

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called to perform such a high function, by virtue of their skillful capacity, I thought it more desirable for the country, because of the precedent it established, to admit their decisions as final; except, naturally, in those cases where fraud should occur, which might give rise to irregularity in the proceedings.

In order to show clearly that it was in no way intended to supersede the former professors, they were given greater facilities than the other aspirants, if they should come to the examinations. And in order to call to these tests the largest number of intellects, the admission of degrees was allowed as far as possible, and no condition of nationality was imposed. To these ends the resolutions of this office of July 12, about the degree of dental surgeon, pertained; of August 6, regarding the degree of architect; of August 17, about the professors of the professional school; the declaration made in special order 266, regarding the degrees of engineers and normal professors, and the one dictated by this office, by virtue of consultation made with one of the examining boards of the school for engineers, about foreigners being admitted.

The examinations were carried on without remarkable delay, and, except in three cases in the school of medicine and two in the school of dental surgery, no complaint or claims have been made. The result has been that all of the chairs of the University are already provided for, excepting one for a titular and those for five assistant professors, and these not because of the examinations not having been carried on, but because in one of the cases the convocation was delayed, and in the others because of the candidates not having completely satisfied the board. The regular time for the new convocation is running on, which term will expire in next February.

Shortly after being confirmed in this place, the rector, Dr. Leopoldo Berriel, resigned his position. I ordered that the professorate should appoint one ad interim and the choice fell on said Dr. Leopoldo Berriel, who then accepted it. As it was absolutely necessary that during the period from June to October a foundation should be made for the framework of the new schools, the different faculties were obliged to start in their functions and organize themselves as soon as possible. To that end I provisionally appointed as dean of the faculty of law, Dr. Antonio S. Bustamente; as dean of the faculty of letters and sciences, Dr. Luis Montane. As the faculty of law is composed of a reduced number of professors, it was soon in condition to select its permanent officials, and Dr. Juan B. Hernandez Barreiro was appointed to direct it. At the head of the other two, and in their character of professors ad interim, continued Drs. Montane and Menocal, to whom this secretary is under obligations for the most intelligent and effective cooperation.

The personnel of the university professorate once known, it was seen that some of the old professors had been left out, and as the years they had passed in service had made them worthy of a token of gratitude from the university, you resolved to grant a pension of $1,200 per year to all those who could show that they had served over twenty-five years as professors therein and did not receive any other salary from the central government. Order No. 423 of October 11 grants said grace to 8 ex-professors.

The condition of the administrative and subaltern personnel of the university was defined on July 17, complying in all respects with the

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estimate of February 9 of this year, so far as it had not been modified by the order of reorganization. On said date rules were established to determine the conditions under which salaries should be paid to those professors whose condition had been modified during the transitory period made up by the month of July. You were shortly afterwards pleased to approve the salary assigned by me to the rector, amounting to $4,400 per year, which fact was communicated to the secretary of finance on August 4.

Having attended, to begin with, to the administrative matters, it was then possible to undertake the proper reorganization of the studies. As the vacations then existing offered a favorable opportunity for all these changes, it was possible to proceed to the work of adaptation required for changing from one plan to another and to modify some details of the new one with the object of making it effective as soon as possible. Through all these changes my aim was to have the faculties render their aid, so that they might imbue themselves with the general adaptability of the new plan and fully understand the ample sphere of action it leaves to their personal efforts. For this purpose I asked the faculties that they should themselves formulate the transitory dispositions that would serve to protect the rights acquired by former students without the secretary having to intervene, but in the few cases he thought it necessary in order to maintain in all its purity the spirit which has presided over the reform, and to determine the conditions in which admission could be had to the university by students already in the possession of the title of bachelor and not having yet attained their eighteenth year. This was the object of the decision rendered by the secretary on June 28, in which the admission is authorized for two years to the schools of the university to bachelors under eighteen years with the restrictions therein referring to it.

The result of the study carried on by the faculty of letters and sciences regarding the disposition stated in the order for reorganization was a report in which said faculty solicited that some modifications should be made in the groups of studies of the schools of pedagogy, sciences, engineers, and pharmacy. Its advantages being acknowledged, and as it in no way affected the economy of the original plan, its petition was granted, and so it was published in the resolution of August 9, which appeared in the Gazette of the 11th. The most important of these modifications consists in the adding of a course of school hygiene to chair A of the school of pedagogy; in transferring the teaching of rational mechanics to the professor of chair C of the school of sciences; the establishing of a special chair for mineralogy, crystallography, and to include therein the study of geology; reducing that of stereotomy to a single course in the school of engineers; in substituting the study of metallurgy by a more special one of building materials; and specializing still more the study of chemistry at the school of pharmacy.

The faculty of law, in turn, proposed some modifications which were nearly all accepted, and by virtue of which the study of civil law was subdivided into two chairs, the first one comprising that part of the code which treats of persons and property, and the second one, that which treats of obligations and contracts; to the latter the course of mercantile law was added, and a special chair (catedra E) was established for the study of law of procedure. This was the object of order No. 345 of September 6. At the same time slight changes were made in the group of continued studies required from the students of the

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three schools of civil law, public law, and notaries public, according to resolution of August 23, published in the Gazette of the 25th.

At the same time steps were taken to equip the university with the scientific material adapted to the fundamental purpose of there form and to the requirements of modern instruction. In this respect the change effected is surprising. The work accomplished by the faculty of medicine deserves all sorts of congratulations. The building assigned to the school of medicine, pharmacy, and dental surgery has totally changed in aspect; it has been embellished and scrupulously cleaned. The school of medicine now possesses a splendid dissecting room with 30 working tables and all the necessary implements. A complete laboratory for dental surgery has been fitted up, which permitted the immediate beginning of the dental clinic. The existing laboratories of the school of medicine have been duly installed and augmented. The museum has been carefully attended to. I have thought it proper to include a detailed report of the work accomplished by the faculty.

But in so far as these studies are concerned you have wished to credit your government with a still more important work. While the faculty worked in the same spirit, you ordered the erection of a building, ad hoc, for the laboratories of histology, bacteriology and applied chemistry, the museum and lecture hall; and commissioned Dr. Aristides Agramonte to provide them with appliances, instruments, and apparatus in accordance with the latest requirements of science. The elegant, plain, capacious building, perfectly adapted to its purposes, is now completed at the corner of the Calzada de Carlos III and Infanta, and it will, within a few days, possess a scientific equipment which will in no way be inferior to those possessed by the best schools in the United States.

The faculty of letters and sciences, which has had under its charge the establishing of three new schools, has not rested in its endeavors. The school of engineers has been provisionally installed in the old building formerly occupied by the professional school, which building has, in what was possible, been cleaned and repaired, without any appropriation having been asked for that purpose. The faculty of sciences is actively engaged in bringing its material for instruction to the high standard which the importance of its studies requires. The cabinet of physics will be completely renewed as soon as the extra appropriation of $9,383.56, which you were pleased to approve for that purpose, can be invested, for the purpose of showing that your government has not been remiss in the fulfillment of its promises to attend with preference to the wants of the scientific materials in superior instruction. I include a list of the appropriations granted by you, not only for the different schools in the university, but also for the institutes, without including the very considerable sum invested in the new laboratories at Carlos III, inasmuch as this department has not intervened in the payment thereof.

The faculties worked with such ardor and such activity also in regard to the public examinations for the provision of chairs that it was possible to open the new academic course on October 1, which ended the transitory period, which began on July 1. Everything had not been accomplished, but had been well advanced, and the university was able to begin its new studies together with the old ones.

The purpose of the government on opening the courses of the university has been to facilitate to the greater number of students access to the higher professions, and for said reason it decided to reduce the

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fee on general matriculation, notwithstanding that it had already fixed a very low rate in order No. 266. By order No. 319, of August 13, it was established at $60, payable in four installments. At the same time, in order that those students following any course at the professional schools might not suffer thereby, privilege was granted to them, for three years, of paying but one matriculation fee of $25, provided they should continue their studies at the school of engineers. And by order 435, of October 17, this privilege was extended to four years to the students of the school of pedagogy.

The same spirit which prompted the precept, in order 266, which permits access to the university to students possessing a legalized degree from any foreign college or institute, similar to ours of bachelor, gave origin to my resolution of August 11, published in the Gazette of the 15th, which grants access to the school of pedagogy to all those possessing the degree of maestro superior; to my resolution of October 8, published the 11th, which allows access to the school of engineers, electricians, and architects to those having obtained a diploma from the school of arts and trades of Habana, and to my resolution of November 23, published in the Gazette of the 25th, directing that in the courses of that school the studies carried on in foreign establishments, legally constituted, be taken, as well as those demanded of ayudantes de obras públicas in this island. The resolution of October 15 (Gazette of the 17th), which allows access to the school of pedagogy to elementary teachers who may go through the examination therein stated, is a step toward implanting in the special schools of our university the system of examination for admission, the same as at present, by means of degree or certificate.

All of these orders have been issued for the purpose of benefiting the country, in accordance with its requirements. They tend to facilitate professional studies, but without making them altogether gratis, in order to avoid rushing therein, owing to its novelty, of individuals who could be more useful to society and to themselves in other more modest professions, in which the demand for their services is a much more extensive one. It is not to increase the number of doctors, but of men well prepared for active life, who may know how to take advantage of their preparation, and find a field for it, that our university should tend.

On October 31, at the expiration of the last term for the enrollment of matriculation, an unmistakable symptom of the satisfactory result of the reform could be noticed. The total number of students at the university had almost doubled. During the former course the number of students was 381. During the present course it is 632, and if the women students from the school for midwives and nurses be added, it amounts to 662. The increase is 281 students. But the comparison becomes more remarkable still if established by faculties. In the former faculties of letters and sciences there were in the past years 7 students matriculated in the first and 11 in the latter, 18 altogether. Those at present matriculated in the faculty of letters and sciences amount to 159; and for greater satisfaction, when these figures are compared, it may be noticed that this great increase is due to the new schools; that of engineers has 81 students and that of pedagogy 69. Although the students matriculated in the school of letters and philosophy are only 13, and those at the school of sciences 18, the services rendered by those two schools will be duly appreciated, considering

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that special courses (asignaturas) are therein taken by students from the other schools; there being from the schools of civil and public law alone 77 students who follow studies at the school of letters and philosophy, and 69 from the school of medicine and 66 from that of pharmacy who attend courses of the school of sciences. I add to this report detailed statements of the matriculation at the university.

What has been done at the university during the past six months is so much that we may well look forward, without mistrust, to that which remains to be done. In reality, what is most needed is to complete its scientific equipment, and also a more ample locality. The two laboratories required by the school of engineers have not yet been installed, but their estimates have already been prepared. The estimate for the anthropological museum is also drawn up; and as soon as the field for experimental agriculture is established all of the promises contained in the order for reorganization will have been complied with.

Some reforms must be made in the school of medicine, as the grouping together of courses (asignaturas) recommended by same, and which were included in the order of reorganization, causes complications, and is not altogether adapted to the mechanism of the grouping at other schools, resulting in confusion and even a certain displeasure. I had expected that, following the example set by the other faculties, the school of medicine would initiate the necessary changes in that which it ought to consider its own work, but up to this time it has limited itself to complaining bitterly through the professional press.

The condition of the professorate of the institutes after order No. 267 was published was different from that of the professorate of the university, as all the professors were dismissed. It was not, however, possible to interrupt the work, and for that reason I requested you to permit the same professors to remain ad interim until the conclusion of the period for examinations, on September 30, the date on which it was to be expected that the public competitive examinations would have taken place and all the chairs be provided for.

This was granted by you on August 3 in so far as it concerned the professors of the institute of Habana, and on the 9th of the same month those of the provincial institutes. I immediately confirmed the directors in their positions ad interim. With regard to the institute of Habana, owing to its importance and difficult management, I thought it preferable to separate its management from the branch of teaching, as is the case in the university, and you having approved my action, I recommended Señor Manuel Sanguily as director, under whose intelligent management the institute has considerably improved. His appointment was published on July 12.

I had the notice inviting the aspirants to all of the chairs of the six institutes of the island published in the Gazette of the 13th; and in order that those who were then serving them should not be left unprovided for, I consented, for this occasion only, that the fact of being then serving as professor should be considered as a sufficient title for admittance to the exercises. From this it resulted that very competent individuals, who do not, however, possess the degree of doctor in philosophy and letters or in sciences, were able to show their aptness and remain in the professorate of the institute collegiate course (segunda enseñanza). On the 16th I gave notice that the chairs for the preparatory course would be provided through "concurso," foreseeing that said course would only last two years, and that a large num-

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ber of aspirants would solicit them, and, in fact, 201 candidates for the permanent chairs and 90 for those of the preparatory course answered the call; that is, a total number of 291 aspirants to the six institutes of the island.

After that I organized the examining boards and prepared the rules, not only for the competitive examinations but for the "concurso" as well. The former, based on the regulations applied to the university, were published in the Gazette of August 1, and the latter in that of the 16th of the same month. The result has been that 34 out of the 36 chairs of the institutes have already been fully provided for, and 10 out of the 12 of the preparatory course. The professors to the calisthenic exercises have been provided through appointment upon the recommendation of the directors of the respective institutes. This position, however, is vacant at the institute of Pinar del Rio.

As soon as the result of the matriculation at the institute of Habana became known it was necessary to comply with the provisions of order 267, referring to assistant professors. At present chairs B and H are provided with said assistant professors, since they have an attendance of over 50 students. Chair A has 2, having more than 100 students, and chair E must also have them, the existing conditions being the same, and one will have to be appointed to chair D, which, likewise, has matriculated more than 50 students. The same rule must be applied to the institute of Santiago de Cuba, as its matriculation runs even with that of the institute of Habana.

It was my purpose to keep, in the direction of the institutes, the individuals serving them, provided they should continue to be professors after the competitions, such being the case with those of Matanzas, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba. For Santa Clara I selected one of the former professors, who secured his position through the examinations, and who added to his great personal credit in that locality a scientific reputation throughout the country. For Pinar del Rio the director appointed is ad interim, the former director, serving as professor in the meanwhile, having distinguished himself through his ability as an excellent manager. The permanent director will have to be appointed in February next.

The existence of the preparatory course made the change from the old to the new plan relatively easy, so much so that a few very simple alterations were sufficient to protect the rights of the former students of the institutes, and to determine how the new plan was to be applied to them. This was the object of the resolution of August 7, published in the Gazette of the 29th.

The existence of schools incorporated in the institutes being acknowledged in the orders for reforms, it became necessary to establish on new basis the link between those private establishments and the official ones in accordance with the great changes carried out in the latter, in the studies of segunda enseñanza. In issuing them, on October 17, I above all kept in mind the desirability that the new methods implanted at the institutes should likewise become necessary at the schools, as their scholars would have to appear for examination before the examining boards of the institutes.

At the same time the connection which necessarily exists between one and the other gave the institutes the opportunity to make public the manner and branches of their instruction. To that end I ordered that the directors of the institutes should officially give out to the

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schools a list of the works to be studied in the course of literature, another of the themes and exercises of the classes requiring them, and a brief recapitulation, made by each professor, in which each should express the fundamental points of his instruction during the course.

The institute of Habana has already published the lists and recapitulations, and, although they are but the first step and have been made in a hurry, they show that almost all of the professors have understood the new methods they must use in their teaching.

In order to obtain reliable data, and in order that the special care bestowed by the secretary upon this important work may be seen, I have ordered, under date of December 7 last, that the directors shall forward every three months a report showing the condition of their respective establishments and of the methods of mental training employed by the different professors therein.

In order to complete the change, I thought that the regulations to which the institutes are subject should also be modified; and while the faculties of the university have also been making modifications in their own, I have appointed a commission consisting of the present director of the institute of Habana, of an ex-director of the institute of Santa Clara, and of two professors of segunda enseñanza to study and propose said reform.

Excepting the institute of Habana, which possesses excellent museums—among others the famous one of Gundlach—good cabinets for experimental teaching, and a good library, the rest of the institutes of the island are greatly in want of scientific material. To attend to this most important requirement, the annual appropriation to be applied to that item of their expenses has not only been doubled, but extra appropriations have been granted to those of Santiago de Cuba and Santa Clara—to the former the sum of $6,288 and to the latter the sum of $5,000. The estimate from the institute of Matanzas has just been received. The public library of the city of Matanzas has been annexed to this last institute, endowed with resources enough for its maintenance and advancement. The institute of Habana continues increasing all of its scientific outfit, and it has been, besides, granted an appropriation of $3,391.90 to purchase the Cardenas library, consisting of 4,782 volumes, by which purchase it has considerably enriched its own library, which consisted of 4,071 volumes.

The result obtained by the matriculation at the institutes has been as satisfactory as that of the university, but in order that it may be appreciated in its totality I must first mention the new studies added to those establishments.

As I had the honor to inform you, on recommending the abolishment of the professional school, this should be accomplished by establishing, in the provinces, the schools for surveyors. And it has so been done at Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Principe, and Matansas, annexing one of said schools to each of their respective institutes. This was established by order No. 388, of September 24. The object of incorporating these new schools to the institutes has been to obtain the same economic result obtained by the plan of the university. Establishing only two special chairs the schools of surveyors could be founded, as the other studies required by the profession of surveyor and land appraiser are taught at the institute.

These new chairs were provided through "concurso," and 68 aspirant professors applied.

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Within those very principles the school of commerce of the institute of Habana was established. The next thing to be done in the matter was to enlarge and give to it the practical character its studies demand, if they are to have any immediate influence in the general prosperity.

To that end I extended considerably its curriculum by adding to those already contained in it those of public finances and international mercantile law, and adding a chair of statistics—an important matter not taught at any of the establishments of the island. At the same time I ordered that the school should have an annexed department for the practice of the operations pertaining to countinghouses, banking, etc., and a laboratory and museum for the analysis and exhibition of mercantile products. Order No. 470, of November 15, has legalized this reorganization, from which the most profitable results are to be expected in a market of such high importance as that of Habana, and in a country where foreign trade is to be the aim of all of its collective labor.

In order to show the particular interest granted by the government to these studies, the matriculation fee, granting access to all of the branches that constitute the commercial course, has been reduced to the low sum of $10, payable in two installments. Order No. 413, of October 9, establishes it.

The academy of stenography and typewriting annexed, as well, to the institute should be considered as the complement of this school of commerce. It has also been the object of special care. A resolution of mine, of November 23, published on the 24th, has regulated the access to it, and on December 7 ultimo it was given a complete regulation.

To duly attend to the extent to which its teaching has reached an appropriation of $510 was granted for the acquisition of six typewriting machines of different manufactures.

Bearing these reforms in mind it is easier to appreciate the result of the matriculation at the institutes. At first sight it is noticed that the students return to it. During a long time the students matriculated at private schools in considerable proportion surpassed the number of those who attended the official establishments. This proportion has now changed. At the institute of Habana, leaving aside the 100 students of the academy of stenography and typewriting, there are 194 matriculated students, while the total number of those enrolled at the five schools which have reported their matriculation is 170. At Santa Clara the official matriculation is 92 and the private 27. With regard to the enrollments at the institutes the increase, in comparison to the former term, is truly remarkable. At Pinar del Rio it has gone up from 27 to 59; at Habana from 67 to 194. Of these, 31 belong to the school of commerce and 2 to the course of cosmography. At Matanzas from 57 it went up to 76; 3 belong to the school of surveyors. At Santa Clara from 50 it increased to 92. At Puerto Principe from 40 to 78; of these, 24 are at the school of surveyors. At Santiago de Cuba from 67 to 173, of whom 11 devote themselves to the new studies for the profession of surveyor. The effort realized at Santiago is worthy of being mentioned, as the curriculum of the institute counts one student more than that of Habana. So that the total number of marticulations at the institutes this year outnumber, by twice the amount, those of last year. There were then a total of 310 students, which number has to-day increased to 672; the difference in favor of this year is 362.

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With no less satisfaction I must mention that the same desire to work is noticed in the other official institutions which directly depend on this department. The number of students at the school of arts and trades this year is 322, of which 246 receive day-school instruction and 76 are at night schools. It is very pleasing for me to acknowledge that you have deigned to attend to my request in favor of such a useful establishment, and that the works for the construction of the principal building have already been started, which building is to contain the classes (aulas) and museums. You have for these works granted an appropriation of $61,500.

The matriculation for the school of painting and sculpture is also remarkable. Its total number is 490 students; of whom 422 follow elementary and 68 higher studies. As the place occupied by this school is by all means insufficient and wanting the most rudimentary conditions for its object, I have had the honor to propose to you the building of rooms, specially suitable for the purpose, on the upper floor of the building.

Private initiative has been spurred by all this activity. The right granted to the doctors to open free courses at the university has not been a dead letter. Dr. Aristides Mestre is explaining at the school of sciences a course of anthropology, within the theories of reform and with application to criminology. The attendance on this course shows an average of 25 students, almost all of them from the school of law.

In his turn the director of the institute of Matanzas, with the help of the Sociedad Protectora de Huérfanos Cubanos, has established free lessons in sloid, a kindergarten, and lessons in sewing and dress cutting, from which the most profitable results are to be expected, besides the stimulating example they offer. Twenty-four students, from 12 to 18 years of age, attend the lessons on sloid; 43 children, from 4 to 8 years, attend the kindergarten. At the lessons in sewing the attendance is 108 women; and 20 students are practicing instruction in kindergarten.

With the same spirit which dictated the provisions relative to the access of students from foreign institutes to the university, and of foreign professors to its professorate, I have considered the practicability of facilitating to foreign-born persons the exercise in Cuba of their professions. The constant tendency of modern nations to equalize natives and foreigners under the protection of their civil laws must be carried on with more vigor in countries such as Cuba, of so scanty population and unbounded natural resources not yet taken advantage of. All that may tend to fetter the exercise of human activity among us is to go against our own interests. In order to cut these fetters loose, in regard to the practice of medicine and dental surgery, order 430, of October 16, was issued, which provides for the appointment of two examining boards, at Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, for the incorporation of foreign degrees. It is enough to consider the distance at which those provinces are from the capital to understand fully the justice of this measure, which besides favors those Cubans who have made their professional studies abroad.

With the same care shown in carrying out the orders for reform in all that refers to the organization of the personnel, the studies, and the teaching material, the undersigned secretary has provided that the license heretofore existing at the institutions of superior instruction

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should be substituted by a well-understood spirit of discipline and respect for the laws and regulations.

As for those students who, urged by some professors not in sympathy with the reforms, merely limited themselves to making manifestations against said reforms in all matters solely referring to personnel, I made up my mind not to pay any attention, so that it might not appear that I took advantage of the prerogatives of government for the defense of a personal work. But when some of them went so far as to protest publicly in an unbecoming manner, and to address to you violent claims against the acts performed by their professors, in their position as judges of competitive examinations, that is, in purely academic functions, I intervened at once, addressing to the rector on October 6 an official communication, in order that he should put an end to said breaches of discipline.

I have, in the same way, intervened whenever I have noticed that the abuse of trying to anticipate the vacations appeared. Thanks to the communications I sent to all the directors of institutes and to the circular which by my order was sent on December 19 by the director of the institute of Habana to the parents, tutors, or persons in charge of the students, the classes at said establishments were not interrupted up to the very day the regular vacations of Christmas were to begin.

In order that the purpose contained in the orders for the reform should be fully accomplished with reference to the salary of the professors—that is, that they should be rewarded in proportion to the work done by them—I addressed myself to the rector of the university, on December 4, asking him for a monthly report of the attendance of the professors to their respective chairs; and another, on the 31st of said month, emphasizing to him that the professors should not receive any pay but in proportion to the courses they actually explained. This done, no abuse can enthrone itself therein, or at any rate it shall become possible to hold them responsible in case any abuse should exist.

In order to complete the organization given to the university by order 266, it was only necessary to assemble and constitute the board of inspectors to look after it and care for its advancement. For that it was necessary to wait until the professorate of the university and institutes should be completed, and that the professorate of said institutes should appoint their referees at Habana, so that these referees should elect the two representatives those institutes should have on said board of inspectors. All this being completed, the board was constituted on the 24th of December, as follows: Members ex officio, the president of the supreme court, the president of the Academy of Sciences, and the president of the Sociedad Económica; members appointed by the government, Messrs. Jose G. del Castillo and Fidel G. Pierra; members designated by the faculty of the university, Messrs. Rafael Montoro and Vicente B. Valdes; members delegated from the faculties of the six institutes, Messrs. Francisco de Zayas and Luis Estevez y Romero; member appointed by the association of Estudios Clínicos of Habana, Dr. Gustavo Lopez. The bar association of Habana has the right to appoint a member, and had elected, to that end, Señor Leopoldo Sola, but the bar association having lost its official character, and its reorganization as a private association being in suspense, this member has not as yet taken a seat on said board of inspectors.

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On November 26 I presented to you a list of the estimated expenses of the university, upward of $260,210 per year, and the list of the present expenses, which equal $230,860, which shows a difference to the favor of the treasury of $29,350. On December 5 I gave you a list of the estimated expenses for the six institutes, with their annexed schools, which estimates amount to $213,385.96 per year, and the list of the expenses, amounting to $206,782.96, which shows a difference of $6,603 less.

The implanting of the new regulations for public schools has been a labor of great magnitude, the results of which can not yet be possibly appreciated. These regulations tend thoroughly to organize the schools, to make the country interest itself in their existence and increase, and to facilitate to the central government a complete inspection, that it may render itself a true account of the deficiencies which may appear, in order that they may be avoided.

It is not therefore strange that it may have been necessary to introduce some modifications to order 279, to which a clearer explanation was given in order 368, published in the Gazette of October 18. These modifications have had as their principal object a clear determination of the character of the boards of education already separated, in all respects, from the ayuntamientos, to protect the rights acquired by the teachers, and to shorten the daily school sessions.

A special office for the commissioner of schools being established, and the boards of superintendents having begun to operate with all regularity, my task has been reduced to the carrying on of the transitory obligations pointed out by the order of reorganization, and to maintain a high inspection over the general condition of primary instruction.

In view thereof, the undersigned secretary presented to you the lists of candidates to form the school councils of the city districts of the first class, and to appoint the school directors of the same, and they were established on August 4. It was his purpose to form said boards of education from heads of families of good standing and respectability, and to avoid the prevailing therein of the professional element, former teachers, professors, etc., which changes its character, as well as to avoid that they should present a special political color. On the other hand, I tried to select for school directors, whenever it became possible, persons of well-known professional skill.

Next, I proposed to you the appointment of the board of superintendents, which was established by order No. 357, of September 13, as follows: General superintendent, Alexis E. Frye; provincial superintendent for Pinar del Rio, Francisco Valdes Ramos; for Habana, Alejandro Maria Lopez; for Matanzas, Manuel de J. Saez Medina; for Santa Clara, Fidel Miro; for Puerto Principe, Francisco de P. Coronado, and for Santiago de Cuba, Eduardo Yero Buduen. These being previously called together, I assembled them on September 25, and I left the board completely established. They held their first regular meeting in October, and later a special meeting, which began on October 10. I have asked the general superintendent for a report of their labors, which I shall be honored to remit to you.

On September 14 order No. 361 was published with the appointment of the commissioner of public schools, which appointment fell on the subsecretary of public instruction, Dr. Esteban Borrero Echevarria. He proceeded immediately to organize a new office demanded by

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the many attentions inherent to his charge, and undertook the arduous task of directing the application of the new regulations through all the island, trying to carry everywhere the conviction of their usefulness and efficiency to advance public welfare. I have also asked the commissioner for a report of the labors carried on under his direction, in order to transmit it to you.

From the data now in my possession it appears that about the middle of December the total number of teachers in service throughout the island was 3,554, which number is composed as follows: For Pinar del Rio, 275; for Habana, 941; for Matanzas, 613; for Santa Clara, 876; for Puerto Principe, 247, and for Santiago de Cuba, 629. Bearing now in mind the number of the school population of the provinces—that is, the number of children from 5 to 17 years of age—it results that in Pinar del Rio there exists a teacher for every 235 children, in Habana a teacher for every 141, in Matanzas one for every 110, in Santa Clara one for every 144, in Puerto Principe one for every 134, and in Santiago one for every 209.

One hundred and thirty-two boards of education are now in operation, distributed as follows: At Pinar del Rio, 20; at Habana, 35; at Matanzas, 23; at Santa Clara, 30; at Puerto Principe, 5; at Santiago de Cuba, 19.

Special commissioners appointed by you went all through the provinces during the summer to find out the condition of the schools, with regard to their localities and material. The general impression left by their reports is that few of the buildings now occupied by said schools answer to pedagogic wants. The new school furniture has proved to be excellent, but its distribution has been very slow, above all after its being handed over to the boards. This reflection really affects the former boards, as it may be said that those appointed in accordance with the present regulations are now commencing their tasks.

The work undertaken by the government in aid of popular education is really an enormous one. Hardly one-sixth of the number of Cuban children attended school during the year 1899. It was by all means necessary to open schools in order to attract to them the largest portion of the other five-sixths of their number—that is, it became necessary to provide means for instruction, in all possible respects, to 462,856 utterly ignorant children. It was not then possible, nor is it yet, to a large extent, to attend to anything else but to multiply the number of schools and to endow them with the indispensable elements to commence their noble work. It begins to be time, and it will be all the more so in future, to improve what has been improvised. We must now proceed to the selection of the teachers, who were enrolled in a hurry, and the general lines of a systematic plan with regard to the education of our people may then be devised. For the present it may be now pointed out that the next steps must be taken in the direction of having special school buildings erected, at least a small number every year, but without interruption, beginning with the most backward provinces and in the towns with the poorest wards. At the same time, if we are to pay attention to what experience teaches us, we must think about giving a different organization to the rural schools. Following this idea of improvement there resulted the great movement undertaken by the government during the past summer in the interest of teachers by means of the excursion to Harvard, and by the summer normal schools.

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It remains for me to give the result obtained by these latter and the conclusion to be derived from the gathered data. Six schools were established, one at the capital of each province, and they remained open from July 9 up to August 17. At the same time pedagogic schools were organized by the boards of education at 19 towns, which were, San Jose de las Lajas, Santiago de las Vegas, Guines, La Salud, Guira de Melena, Colon, Santa Ana, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus, Placetas, Trinidad, Yaguajay, Remedios, Sagua la Grande, Moron, Ciego de Avila, Puerto Padre, Baracoa, and Manzanillo. One thousand four hundred and twenty-nine teachers and 756 pupils attended the normal schools. The attendance to the pedagogic courses was 525 teachers. That is to say, 2,710 teachers or aspirants were assembled at these towns, and bearing in mind the number of teachers who made the trip to the United States, more than 4,000 persons were, during the whole summer, devoted to the study of school matters under such circumstances that they could not do less than be considerably impressed, thus making them acquire more complete and lofty ideas with regard to the important social function by them carried on.

With regard to the instruction carried on at the normal schools, if the spirit which therein reigned deserves praise, it must be acknowledged that at the same time the lack could be noticed, not of knowledge, but of any special pedagogic preparation among a large number of lecturers. The conclusion to which one arrives is that of the peremptory necessity of having permanent normal schools established, at least at Habana and at Santiago de Cuba. Statements of the attendance at the summer normal schools are added to this report.

By all that has been said, you will see, sir, that the undersigned secretary acknowledges at the same time the great progress made and the great many things which are yet to be done. He thinks, nevertheless, that he is able to affirm that he has aided this great work for the reforming of public instruction in Cuba with at least a clear idea of the wants of his country in this critical period of its history. If nothing else, I shall have the satisfaction of having laid the problem, such as it is, before the public conscience. I have also, in the administrative orders and in the sphere of government, the no small satisfaction of having found in you the most constant support and the noblest desire to encourage and elevate, in a truly effective way, the culture of my country.

Very respectfully,

ENRIQUE JOSE VARONA,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

Maj. Gen. LEONARD WOOD,
Military Governor of Cuba.

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MATTHEW E. HANNA, ACTING COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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REPORT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA FOR SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1900.

HABANA, *February 26, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the public schools of the island of Cuba, for the months of September, October, November, and December of the school year of 1900–1901.

Very respectfully,

MATTHEW E. HANNA,
Aid-de-Camp, Acting Commissioner of Public Schools.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

HABANA, *February 22, 1901.*

The office of commissioner of public schools was created by virtue of order No. 279, series of 1900, office of the military governor. Afterwards this order was modified in some minor particulars and given the number 368, series of 1900.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

The drafting and publication of order No. 368 was rendered necessary by the unprecedented growth in the public school system of the island. In January, 1898, there were few, if any, public schools in the island. In August, 1900, the time of the publication of this order, there were 3,313 organized schoolrooms, and the administration of the corresponding number of schools was being directed in accordance with civil order No. 226, Headquarters Division of Cuba, December 6, 1899. When this latter order was published, there were in the island 312 organized schoolrooms, and the provisions of the order were commensurate with the difficulties of directing and controlling the corresponding number of schools; but with the increase in the number of rooms from 312 to 3,313, the necessity for a more complete law became apparent.

In the early organization of these schools, speed was held to be of prime importance, that the thousands of children of the island might be placed under charge of instructors, even though these instructors might have but little training in such work; even though the books the children studied from were poor, if they had books at all; their desks homemade, if they had desks; and the schoolhouses they occupied mere huts. The work of organizing these schools into a system was left until some later date. The modern idea of a public school was known in Cuba but to a comparative few, and, consequently, there was little or nothing in the experience of the island to be of any assistance in the organization of such a system.

Paragraph 13, special order No. 29, Headquarters Division of Cuba, Habana, January 19, 1900, reads as follows:

"Each department commander will cause to be made, by an officer of the United States Army, at least one inspection, each quarter of the year, of every public school in his department, and submit a report which shall be general in character and relate to the general condition and conduct of the schools, attendance, etc. (independent of the report to be submitted by the local school board), which report will be sent, with such recommendations as he may deem necessary, to the military governor."

When department commanders, in compliance with this paragraph, began making their reports of the schools in their departments, it became evident that the time for uniting these units in a smoothly-working system had arrived. These reports showed that civil order No. 226, above referred to, did not provide for sufficient officers for its proper enforcement, and that its provisions were not adequate to properly organize and control the greatly increased number of schools.

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In May of 1900, the undersigned was directed by the military governor of the island to prepare and submit to him, for his approval, a draft of a civil order to properly organize and control the public schools of the island of Cuba. The result was civil order No. 279, Headquarters Division of Cuba, Habana, June 30, 1900. This was afterwards modified in a few minor particulars by civil orders Nos. 299 and 310, series 1900, same headquarters, and republished under No. 368, series 1900, same headquarters.

The order is an adaptation of the school laws of the State of Ohio to the conditions existing in the island of Cuba. So different, however, were these conditions from those existing in the State of Ohio that in many of its provisions the order has lost all similarity to the law after which it was modeled.

At the time instructions were given to draft this order there was no territorial division of the island into districts, subdistricts, etc. The boards of education were constituted to control the schools in entire municipalities whether these contained large cities or not, and while their interest in school matters was great, it was often the case that from very necessity they neglected the schools. There were very few modern schoolbooks in the schools, and no established course of study. There was not, to my knowledge, a single public school building of primary grade that was the property of the state. The system of reports of the teachers, boards of education, etc., was very poor, and the statistics with reference to the schools were meager. There were no boards of examiners to examine teachers as to their qualifications to teach. There was no recognized plan for holding summer normal schools. The attendance was not being enforced, although enforced attendance was provided for by law.

The correction of these numerous defects had to be considered in the new order. So extraordinary were the circumstances, and so abnormal was the amount of work, that the greatest care was exercised in the drafting of the order to supply officers sufficient to do this work, and to properly divide the same among these officers. It was thought best to divide the work of the central office between two officers. To one was given the executive work and to the other the purely educational work. The order provides for a chief executive officer for the schools of the island, to be known as the commissioner of public schools, who is responsible for the execution of the order and the condition of the schools of the island at any time. He is a salaried officer and for the present is to be appointed by the military governor.

There is to be one superintendent of the schools of each province of the island, and a superintendent of the schools of the entire island. These six provincial superintendents, with the island superintendent as their president, constitutes the board of superintendents of the schools of the island. This board, among other things, is to determine upon and introduce the proper methods of teaching in the public schools; is to select text books and arrange courses of study for the different grades of the public schools; shall provide for the examination of the teachers of the island; shall make arrangements for improving the teachers in their profession; shall arrange for and conduct summer normal schools throughout the island, and shall superintend and be responsible for the public instruction in the schools. Except in a few minor particulars, the duties of the board are purely educational, and to it is assigned what will always be the most important work connected with the public school system of the island.

The island is divided into three different classes of school districts, viz: City districts of the first class, to be cities having a population of 30,000 or more; city districts of the second class, to be cities having a population of more than 10,000 and less than 30,000, and municipal districts, to be municipalities exclusive of any of their territory included in the city districts of the first or second class. The schools of each of these districts are to be governed by a separate board of education.

In a city district of the first class, the board consists of a school council and a school director; the school council being the legislative body, over the acts of which the school director exercises a veto; the school director is the executive power. The school council consists of 7 members to be elected by the qualified electors of the district for a term of two years. The clerk of the board is appointed by the council and is a salaried officer. The school director is also elected by the qualified electors of the district for a term of two years and is a salaried officer. The supervision of the educational work in the city districts of the first class is directly intrusted to a salaried appointee of the council, known as the superintendent of instruction. With the approval of the council, the superintendent of instruction has the sole power to appoint all and discharge any of the teachers authorized by the council to be employed.

In city districts of the second class the board of education consists of 6 members, elected by ballot by the qualified electors of the district.

In municipal districts the board of education consists of 1 member from each subdistrict of the school district elected by the qualified electors thereof and styled

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director; provided the number of subdistricts of the district does not exceed 15. If the number exceeds 15, the order provides that the membership shall be kept down to a certain limit. In any case, however, the director of each subdistrict is the representative of the people of that subdistrict in educational matters, and if he is not a member of the board of education he shall represent to the board in writing the wants in his subdistrict. All boards elect their president from among their members.

Realizing that it is in the municipal districts where perhaps the lowest grade of intelligence is encountered, and that it would be most difficult to enforce the law, due to inability rather than any desire to avoid its provisions, that part of the law referring to municipal districts was made very explicit and simple, and it is accompanied by models, forms, etc., which are of great assistance to the school officers in municipal districts in the enforcement of the law.

For another reason it was known that the enforcement of the law would be of greatest difficulty in the municipal districts. For school purposes it was necessary to divide these municipal districts territorially into subdistricts, each subdistrict to contain not less than 60 resident scholars by enumeration. This work had to be done before the election of the municipal board of education provided for in the new order, since each member of this new board is a director elected from the subdistricts by the electors of that subdistrict. Consequently this work of territorial division was intrusted to the old board of education, and with the commissioner of schools rested the responsibility of having this territorial division promptly and properly made.

The law provides that a complete system of reports shall be kept, all passing through the hands of the clerks of the boards of education before they reach the hands of the commissioner of public schools. A series of forms was arranged and printed in connection with the order, on which will be collected, in a complete and systematic manner, all the information needed to make these reports. If any officer, teacher, or other person required to make a report fails to do so, the law provides a penalty of some sort. For example, teachers' reports are made monthly and yearly, and before a teacher can receive his salary from the clerk of the board of education he shall present to the clerk a report required of him. All clerks of boards of education are bonded employees, and are liable on their bond for any failure to make the reports required of them.

There being no public schoolhouses in the island, private buildings have to be rented for this purpose, and the order protects the island as well as it can against the owners. The order provides that children's homes or orphans' asylums shall be given the same educational advantages and privileges as children outside of such institutions are entitled to. Under certain conditions evening schools can be established in the island. The public schools of the island are free to all unmarried youth between 6 and 18 years of age. On certain conditions pupils may be suspended or expelled from the schools.

The school year begins on the 1st day of September of each year and closes on the 31st day of August of the succeeding year. Schools open on the second Monday of each school year and continue for thirty-six weeks, exclusive of holidays. These thirty-six weeks are divided into three terms. The daily school session is for five hours, not including the recesses. Teachers of the schools of the island are paid their salaries monthly, during vacations as well as during the actual school period.

The law provides for a yearly enumeration of the school youth of the island, to be taken by directors in municipal districts and by enumerators appointed by the board of education in other districts. Abstracts of these enumerations are prepared by the officers through whose hands they pass and help to form the yearly statistics of the island. A proper penalty is provided for fraudulent returns from officers, enumerators, teachers, etc. The law provides for enforced attendance of youth between the ages of 6 and 14 years, such youth being required to attend public or private schools not less than twenty weeks, at least ten weeks of which shall be consecutive. Proper provisions for the employment of truant officers, etc., and the infliction of penalties on parents or children to secure the enforcement of this part of the order are also made.

The board of superintendents is required to arrange and provide for a sufficient number of teachers' institutes to accommodate all the teachers of the island throughout the summer vacation, and the attendance of the teachers of the island at such institutes is made a condition for their receiving their salaries.

CREATION OF THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Paragraph 1 of order No. 368 reads as follows: "There shall be a chief executive officer for the public schools of the island, to be appointed by the military governor, and to be known as the commissioner of public schools, and in the performance of

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his duties as such he shall be guided by this order, and by such rules and orders as may be promulgated hereafter by the military governor or the secretary of public instruction."

On September 14, 1900, Dr. Esteban Borrero Echevarria, subsecretary of public instruction, was appointed by the military governor the first commissioner of public schools, which position he still occupies. Under his direction the office was organized and directed until severe illness compelled him to abandon the office temporarily on the 8th day of December, 1900, since which time the undersigned has been acting in the capacity of commissioner of public schools.

INTRODUCTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE SCHOOL LAW.

The first and most important work of the newly created office was the reorganization of the schools of the island, in accordance with the provisions of the new school law. This was a work of considerable difficulty and has demanded a great amount of tact and patience. At the time of this report, however, it is gratifying to state that the organization has been practically completed, so far as the primary introduction of the law is concerned, except in very few municipal districts. It is a work of which all those who have been identified therewith may well be proud. In the comparatively short time of five or six months an entirely new administrative system has been introduced in the public schools of the island. This required the preparation for and the holding of elections in each of the numerous subdistricts of each of the 124 municipalities of the island; in all, nearly one thousand separate elections. The supervision of these elections was so carefully arranged for, and those who had the work directly in their charge were so zealous in the performance of their duties, that there were comparatively few reports of irregularities. That this was a task of no little magnitude may be more clearly appreciated when it is considered that under the most adverse conditions, as lack of communication, etc., notices of these elections were posted in every subdistrict of the island of Cuba, and every voter of the island outside of the few city districts was given an opportunity of casting a vote for the men who are to-day conducting the public schools of the island of Cuba; and these elections were held without the appropriation of one cent of public funds outside of the half a dozen officials who were directly in charge of the same.

In this work of the introduction and enforcement of the school law the commissioner of public schools was directly assisted by the 6 provincial superintendents, 1 in each province. Before the office of the commissioner was organized, however, the introduction of the new system was begun in the office of the military governor. Immediately after the publication of order No. 368, 4 special inspectors, Mr. Manuel Rasco, Mr. Agustin H. Aguero, Mr. C. M. Sanchez, and Mr. Pedro N. Pequeño, with Mr. Frank Rosado as their chief, were carefully instructed in the order and were sent into the 4 provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara. Later two of these inspectors were sent into the two remaining provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba. The order provides that the boards of education existing in the island at the time it went into effect should make all the provisions for the election and organization of the new boards of education, such as the division of the municipality into subdistricts, preparing for the election of directors in these subdistricts, holding the elections thus arranged for, etc. To assist the old boards of education in this work by explaining the order to them, to avoid misinterpretations of the order, and to secure a uniform administration of the schools throughout the island and the immediate enforcement of the order, the special inspectors above mentioned were appointed.

They were directed to go from one municipality to another in their respective provinces, visiting the old board of education in each. Their instructions were to explain to each board of education visited the provisions of the order, paragraph by paragraph, calling special attention to those portions that should be enforced immediately. In their first visit they were to instruct boards of education to first comply with paragraphs 37 to 40, inclusive, dividing their municipal districts into subdistricts; then to proceed with the election of directors to form the new board of education, as provided for in paragraphs 32 and 33. The inspectors were impressed with the necessity of making their explanations to include the minutest details, and they were to leave no board of education until satisfied that it knew how to proceed. Any further explanations and instructions were left to a future inspection.

The first inspection in the first four provinces mentioned was completed satisfactorily in about two months. It showed, among other things, that in a few municipal districts the old boards of education had understood the order and were taking proper steps for its enforcement when the inspector reached them; that in some they had attempted to enforce the order but had wrongly applied it; that in the

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great majority of the municipal districts there had been no attempt at all to enforce the order.

Immediately on the completion of the first inspection a second was begun. This inspection was to see if the instructions given on the first inspection had been carried out and to explain the order and its enforcement to the newly elected boards of education. Special attention was directed to that portion of the order that provides for the enforced attendance of pupils.

All of the more important features of the order have already been complied with and the inspections will be continued until the order is understood and is being enforced in its minutest details. The offices of the commissioner and superintendents, island and provincial, have been organized and their respective chiefs have taken charge of their duties with enthusiasm and energy.

The reports that are required of teachers and other school employees and officials are being made regularly, and at the close of the present school year the commissioner's office will be in possession of all the data necessary for his report. The annoyance that results from a lack of system is disappearing. There is every reason to hope that the objectionable features of a too intimate relationship between the school system and the politics of the island formerly existing will no longer exist. The enthusiasm and the great interest shown in the work of public instruction in the island have been greatly intensified by giving to each locality a representative, elected by the people of that locality. To boards of education has been given the greatest liberty possible, and they have responded with energy and ability that shows the trust has not been misplaced. Already the economic results are apparent. The total amount of money expended is practically the same, but the educational results are far better. Boards of education have been made to realize the economic importance of increasing each teacher's attendance to the maximum, and with this object in view they have made a more intelligent enforcement and have secured after two months' effort a more thorough observance of that portion of the order referring to truants than I have seen secured in parts of the United States after two years' effort. As a result the cost of education per child per day or month or year is greatly decreased, or, vice versa, for the same expenditure of public funds a much larger number of children is being educated. Abuses can not long escape detection. From the school children to the commissioner, everybody interested in or connected with the schools feels that he is a part of a system on which the public gaze is centered and is stimulated to give his best and most honest efforts to the work. The competition among teachers is more healthy. The standard of instruction is better. Teachers are constantly studying their profession, preparing for the examinations in the coming summer vacations, and they watch with the greatest satisfaction the preparations being made for the summer institute. From boards of education in all parts of the island there have been received expressions of complete satisfaction with the order, and there is every reason to hope that the school system will soon be running as smoothly as could be desired. More than four months' experience has shown that in some details the order may require modification, but these are few and do not affect the principles upon which it is founded.

In this connection I quote the following from the report of the provincial superintendent of the province of Pinar del Rio. He says:

"When the new law was published in August, 1900, it was received with distaste by the teachers, the boards of education, and others connected with public instruction, and it was also criticised by the newspapers. In my opinion the reason for such an opposition was not only because, on account of the knowledge already acquired of order No. 226, both the teachers and the boards of education knew how to perform their duties, but because all of them found it rather complicated and were afraid that it did not protect their interests nor further those of public education. Following these inspirations, the newspapers criticised it in general terms without making, as they should have done, a minute examination into it, pointing out its errors and defects.

"Greater still was the passive resistance to the new law when the board of superintendents, in the month of September of the same year, modified several of its articles and took away the presidency of the boards of education from the alcaldes. The reason for this modification was that municipal mayors, with very praiseworthy exceptions, paid very little heed to the interests intrusted to them, and others no heed whatever. No definite statements are made, because this fact is well known to all, and we may say as an excuse for said municipal officers, that, with the multifarious duties under their care, they could not possibly give to this important part of the public administration the attention it required, and in order to do away with a state of things with such evil and unhealthy consequences, the aforesaid modification was introduced. True it is that this step made the resistance to the new law still

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greater, so great that the government had to appoint inspectors, whose duty it was to see that the law was enforced throughout the island.

"Now that its results are beginning to be seen, and as the truth always shines, it is acknowledged, even by its opponents and detractors, that the regulations for the public schools of Cuba, known as order No. 368, are based on principles liberal and democratic; that it pays preferential attention to the interests of public instruction and all its details without hesitating at economical expenditures, however large these may be. Everything is foreseen; everything tends to the betterment of public instruction. We have but to call to mind the employees whose duty it is to make the enumeration of the youth of school age; the truant officer, who sees that attendance is enforced; the clerk of the board of education, who is bound to solicitously look after the necessities of the schools of his district and see that the other employees o. the board of education fulfill their obligations; the special inspector, for the general enforcement of the law; the provincial superintendent, a technical as well as an administrative officer; the island superintendent, who, with the provincial superintendents, is to select text-books and determine upon proper methods of teaching; the commissioner of public schools, the chief executive officer; and the secretary of public instruction as the head of the whole system.

"To which we will add the great and valuable amount of statistics gathered from the different forms required from all of these officers, with the object of ascertaining if the results are commensurate with the expenditures incurred.

"The undersigned, in formulating this opinion of the present school law, does not deny that it contains defects which should be remedied, and he has already called to the attention of the commissioner of public schools certain points which in practice he finds are not giving the praiseworthy results which said officer proposed it should give when he recommended said law to the military governor."

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mention has just been made of the work of enforcement of the school law. All this work is practically accomplished. There still remains, however, the detail of answering numerous questions and settling points of doubt that necessarily arise from the lack of a thorough understanding of the provisions of the law, which will only be acquired after some time has elapsed and the necessary experience has been attained.

The most important work of the office at the present time, and that which will continue to be so long as the expenses of public education are paid from State funds, is the economical expenditure of the thousands of dollars that are allotted monthly for public education. Under the present system each board of education estimates monthly for the funds necessary to meet the expenses of its corresponding district. These estimates are carefully reviewed in the office of the commissioner, which in this manner has a direct control over all expenditures in the public schools. With each board of education, possessing a not too well-developed idea of public economy, attempting to rival its neighbor in the number of schools, thoroughness of equipment, etc., that are only secured with a lavish expenditure of money, this becomes a task of great difficulty and responsibility.

The work of collecting and arranging the statistics of the public school system is now fairly organized; and after this organization is completed, and the teachers, boards of education, etc., have attained a greater familiarity with the blanks on which their reports are made, the work will be quite simple. Some of the reports that are to be made will not be required until March and the coming summer vacation. The principal statistics of the office, however, are prepared from the regular monthly reports of teachers and secretaries, and the regular monthly estimates of boards of education.

A new school register has been arranged and printed and has been distributed to all the teachers of the island. This register is quite complete and furnishes the teacher all the information necessary to prepare his regular monthly reports. It gives the name, age, and sex of each pupil; the attendance, tardiness, and deportment; and it is arranged for a summary of each month, term, and year.

The inspectors previously mentioned have explained in detail to each board of education the method of keeping the daily register and of preparing the monthly reports. The boards of education, in their turn, have instructed the teachers employed by them. This also has been a work requiring considerable patience, and for the first month or so many of the reports had to be returned to those who made them for correction. The reports received in the month of December, however, have been generally correct. Each teacher, at the end of each month, and before receiving his pay, has to furnish the board of education with this report for the month.

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The secretary of the board of education then makes an abstract, on a separate blank form, of the various reports received from the teachers of the corresponding district, and forwards this abstract, together with copies of the teachers' reports, to the provincial superintendent and to the commissioner of public schools. In the office of the commissioner, entries, calculations, etc., on all of these reports are examined, and, after necessary corrections are made, an abstract of all the schools of the island is made on a separate blank form, used only in the office of the commissioner. (See Table No. 11.)

The following are the most important data from each municipality and from the entire island obtained from these reports: The number of schools; the number of subdistricts; schoolhouses that are being constructed; rent of schoolhouses; value of school property; number of teachers, white and colored, men and women; the wages of the teachers, men and women; the number of pupils enrolled; the average daily attendance, boys and girls, white and colored; enumeration of school youth; total amount expended for the period; cost of education per child; the number of pupils in each branch of study; the operation of the truant law, and other information of importance. (See Tables 1 to 11).

The board of superintendents recently recommended to this office the purchase of a quantity of schoolbooks, and contracts for their purchase have already been made. These books should be delivered by the end of February and will be immediately distributed throughout the island wherever needed.

The regular correspondence with teachers and boards of education forms a great part of the work of the office. With the establishment of a new order of things it naturally results that a great many questions are asked, and many of them eventually find their way to the office of the commissioner, where they have to be answered. When the same question is asked by a great many different persons, and it appears that there is quite a general lack of information on that particular point, the matter is treated in a circular letter and the work of the office is somewhat lessened thereby.

The school law provides that in certain cases of appeal against the action of boards of education, etc., the matter shall be referred to the office of the commissioner for investigation. A broad avenue for redress is thus opened to those who feel that they have been wronged, and the teachers and other employees of the boards of education have not been slow to take advantage of this opportunity.

A great deal of attention has been given lately to the matter of the rent and repair of school buildings and the construction of new school buildings. The rent paid for buildings used for school purposes is at the present time exorbitant in many cases, and an attempt is being made to devise and execute a plan which will result in great economy for the island in this important matter. This subject will be treated more in detail further on in this report.

THE OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

This office was organized on September 13, 1900, by the appointment of the president of the board and of the six members. The president of the board is the superintendent of the schools of the island, and the other members are the six provincial superintendents. Acting as a board, they decide upon methods for the improvement of the instruction given in the public schools. Acting in their capacity as island superintendent or provincial superintendents, they enforce the methods they have decided upon.

The board unites the interests of every province and municipality of the island by means of the personal knowledge which the provincial superintendents have of their respective provinces.

The following were the members of the first board of superintendents:

Island superintendent, Mr. Alexis E. Frye, president of the board. Provincial superintendents: Mr. Francisco Valdes Ramos, province of Pinar del Rio; Mr. Alejandro Maria Lopez, province of Habana; Mr. Manuel de J. Saez Medina, province of Matanzas; Mr. Fidel Miro, province of Santa Clara; Mr. Francisco de P. Coronado, province of Puerto Principe; Mr. Eduardo Yero y Buduen, province of Santiago de Cuba.

The board of superintendents held its first meeting in compliance with paragraphs 100 and 101 of the school law in force in October, 1900. At this meeting they discussed and arranged a plan for the examination of the teachers of the island, and for the organization of normal schools during the summer vacation of 1901. This plan was submitted to the military governor through the secretary of public instruction and was approved. Their second meeting was held in the month of December, 1900, at which they decided upon the purchase of additional text-books for the schools, and recommended the same to the military governor.

Since that time the members of the board have been completing the arrangements

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for the examination to be held in February, 1901, of those who wish to become teachers, and superintending the work in the various schools of their respective provinces.

The board will hold a meeting in the month of March, at which time they will consider the following matters requiring their immediate attention: The introduction of a course of study; the grading of the schools; a more perfect personal supervision of the instruction given by teachers in the schoolroom; the improvement of the teachers, and the question of school discipline.

The board of superintendents thoroughly appreciates the importance of the work assigned to it, and the urgent necessity of immediate action. In the hands of its members is the destiny of the school system of Cuba, but they are alive to this fact and are striving to make as rapid progress as is possible in what must necessarily be a slow process.

OFFICES OF THE PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The provincial superintendent occupies a double position. He is the agent anp helper of the commissioner of public schools in the enforcement of the law, and he is at the same time a member of the board of superintendents, and as such is the adviser and assistant of the island superintendent in carrying out and enforcing the plans of the board of superintendents. The commissioner holds him responsible for the way in which the law is executed in his province, and the island superintendent holds him responsible for the progress made in the improvement of the schools of his province. He is all the term implies and should be in no sense of the word an office man. It is his duty, and each of the provincial superintendents so considers it, to be constantly inspecting the schools of his province and to devote only what time is absolutely necessary in his office. The results of their work so far have been most excellent. They have all visited almost every school district of their respective provinces, and have exercised a personal supervision over the instruction in the schools. In the coming examinations each superintendent will be responsible for the way in which the examinations are conducted in his province and each will be responsible for the results of the summer normal schools of his province.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

There are in the island of Cuba 135 boards of education; 5 in city districts of the first class, 9 in city districts of the second class, and 121 in municipal districts. Everywhere they have exhibited the most sincere interest in school matters. Their energies are not in every instance directed in the right channels, but the enthusiasm that they display, if under careful control and rightly directed, will result in the end in preserving public interest in the schools of the island of Cuba, and will build up a school system of which any country might well be proud. The schools of the island of Cuba were the product of a day. It is a matter of no small wonder that, in a country where public education had been so long neglected, where every attempt at the introduction of free schools had so long been met with disapproval by the government, when the opportunity for free schools finally presented itself the public mind was in a condition to receive it willingly. There has never been any difficulty in the organization of new schools in the island of Cuba. The difficulty at the present time with boards of education is to limit the organization of new schools to those that are absolutely necessary, and to secure the expenditure of the money that is allotted for school purposes in such a way that it will do the greatest amount of good. In the great desire for more schools, the boards of education have lost sight of many other matters of much more importance in the administration of the schools which they now have. They perform their duties most zealously, and in the majority of cases the mistakes that are made are those resulting from enthusiasm and lack of experience. There is a tendency among boards of education to devote too much time to outward appearances and too little to results. These are but natural defects which are to be expected and which will only be corrected in time.

In the meantime, boards of education are calledupon to make many concessions and to do many things the reasons for which are not perfectly clear to them. It is one of the unpleasant duties of the office of the commissioner of public schools and the offices of the provincial superintendents to deny boards of education many things which they ask in perfect good faith, but which are unwise; but they are always denied for the public benefit, and when such is the case, full explanations are given which are generally received by the boards of education in a charitable way. The office of the commissioner is kept constantly in touch with the boards of education

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PUPILS OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL, HABANA.

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THE INTERIOR OF A SCHOOLROOM, HABANA.

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through the provincial superintendents and the special inspectors, and their reports of the way in which boards of education are fulfilling their duties are as a rule flattering, when everything is considered.

It is the intention of the new school law to give boards of education the greatest liberty possible in controlling the schools of their respective districts. They are representatives of the people, elected by the people, and the fact that they have been so elected should be a demonstration of the public confidence in their honesty and ability. Occasionally this large amount of liberty has to be abridged to a certain extent, but the rule is to increase the liberties, duties, and responsibilities of the boards of education rather than to diminish them. The central office of the commissioner is now dealing with the detail work of the schools of the island to a very small degree, considering that the schools of the island have been established for a little more than a year. To-day it is the wish and intention of the office of the commissioner of public schools to increase the latitude of free action of boards of education rather than to diminish it.

The members of boards of education are unsalaried officers and in many instances devote their time to the work of their offices to the neglect of their own private business. There is no doubt that the interest taken by them in school matters is unselfish and results from high ideas of what is really best for their country. They keep a complete set of records, reports, etc., which are reported as being in most cases systematically arranged. Each board of education has one salaried employee, the secretary. In the city districts and in a few of the larger municipal districts the boards of education are authorized to employ one or more assistants for the secretary. As a rule the secretaries are men of experience and ability in the kind of work they have to do, and their communications to the office of the commissioner of public schools demonstrate their complete understanding of their duties.

As stated in the beginning of this report, there are three classes of boards of education in the island. It was found necessary to create this number, due to the different conditions in different localities. In those municipalities which have no cities or towns of 10,000 inhabitants, as well as in the rural districts, the conditions are quite different from what they are in centers of population where there are cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants. Also in cities of from 10,000 to 30,000 inhabitants there are not the opportunities for school organization, grading of schools, and introduction of higher methods of instruction that are found in larger cities of 30,000 inhabitants or more. These varying conditions led to the creation of the three classes of boards of education, viz: Those of the municipal districts; those of the city districts of the second class in cities of from 10,000 to 30,000 inhabitants; and those of the city districts of the first class in cities with 30,000 inhabitants or more. The first of these constitute the great majority of the boards of education of the island, there being 121; of the second there are 9; and of the third there are but 5.

In every department of the school system the amount of work connected therewith is abnormal at present, and is much greater than the amount of work necessary under older and more perfect organizations in other countries in districts of the same size and of the same number of inhabitants. The island is divided territorially into provinces, the provinces into municipalities, and the municipalities into barrios or wards. The barrio is too small to form the territorial unit for school organization; the municipality, on the other hand, is in many cases too large, but of the two the municipality is far preferable as such unit. The cities which form the city districts of the first and second class contain, in several cases, but a small part of the population of the municipality in which they are located. To require one board of education to properly organize and direct the schools and the business connected therewith, in both the city district and the municipal territory surrounding it, is to expect the impossible under the circumstances existing; hence in those municipalities containing a city district, either of the first or second class, there are two boards of education, the one for the city district located therein and the other for the municipal district surrounding the former. Of the 124 municipalities of the island there are 11 which contain two boards of education. In three of the city districts the city comprised all, or nearly all the territory of the municipality, and the necessity for the municipal board of education therefore disappeared.

In the city districts of the first class, which include the large cities of Habana, Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Puerto Principe, the opportunities for the organization and grading of the schools, as well as the necessity for the same, led to the creation of the offices of school director and superintendent of instruction for such city districts.

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THE SCHOOL DIRECTOR IN CITY DISTRICTS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

The school director is the chief executive officer of the board of education and possesses the power of veto over the acts of the school council. So far, the instances where he has had to make use of his power are few. It is not so easy to state to what extent the existence of this power has influenced the deliberations of the school councils of the city districts of the first class.

It has already been stated that there are no schoolhouses owned by the state in the island of Cuba, excluding the few government buildings that have been repaired during the military occupation, and which are now devoted to school purposes. Private houses are rented for school purposes. It is preferable to secure leases of private property used for school purposes for long periods of time. This is difficult, however, and consequently boards of education find themselves constantly called upon to change the location of the schools. In these frequent changes the interests of the state have to be protected; repairs may have to be made; janitors have to be employed; supplies for the schools have to be purchased and distributed. It is the duty of the school director to attend to these matters and other business connected with the schools of his district, and the law requires him to devote his entire time to the duties of his office. Eventually the necessity for such an employee may disappear, but that time does not yet appear to be near. The wisdom of providing a school director for this important work can not be questioned. The experience of the past four months shows that it has required the entire time and energy of the school director to properly provide for the schools of his district, and the advantages of such an official are plainly apparent. The schools are being better located and in houses more suitable in every respect for school purposes—better located, better lighted, with larger rooms and enough rooms in one house to permit of a system of grading. The salary of this official will, in the course of the year, be more than returned by the economy he has been able to introduce in the administration of the schools, while the schools have the advantages of a better service in every respect.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION IN CITY DISTRICTS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

Another employee which the boards of education in city districts of the first class have, and which other boards of education have not, is the superintendent of instruction. The wisdom of providing for the appointment of such superintendent of instruction in such large cities as Habana, Santiago de Cuba, etc., is too apparent to require comment. They work under many disadvantages and difficulties, and considering all these, the results of their work are very flattering. They are working where the necessity for improvement is greatest. They each have under supervision from 100 to 300 teachers in as many different schoolrooms, with almost as many different ideas as to how a child should be instructed. It is their duty to grade these schools; to see that the course of study adopted by the board of superintendents is introduced; to instruct the teachers in the methods of teaching, and to take steps to improve the standard of the teacher and consequently the standard of instruction given. To better enable him to perform the important work intrusted to him he is given the sole power to recommend to the school board the teachers whom the board is authorized to employ. His work is as difficult as it is important, but the results so far are all that the most sanguine could expect and hope for. It is a work in which progress is necessarily slow, and which requires constant patience and application, but the improvement made by this official in the four months he has filled his office is very apparent. Attached hereto is a report of the superintendent of instruction of the school district of Habana.

TEACHERS.

The teachers of the island form the bone and sinew of the educational system. In them is based our hope for the future. They form the great body of workers. Superintendents of instruction, provincial superintendents, island superintendent and commissioner may labor as they will, but they must depend upon the teacher for results. They will do all they can to improve the teacher's condition and better fit him to fill the important position he occupies, but the actual work must be done by the teacher. The superintendent's duty is to instruct the teachers, of whom there are 3,600; the teacher's duty is to teach the pupils, of whom there are 150,000. If the schools are to be of value, it is the teacher who must make them so. If the present enthusiasm in free education is to be preserved, the teachers must preserve it. Sooner or later the taxpayers of the island will be seeking the results obtained from the expenditure of millions of dollars of public funds which they have helped to form. The teacher must be prepared to show him these results if it is to be expected

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that he will continue to contribute to these funds. There must be improvement and progress; otherwise the country will not long continue to support willingly the public schools. That such improvement and progress is being made is not to be denied, but let the teachers keep constantly in mind that they are the servants of a generous people, who are loyally supporting them, who are making allowances for present discouraging conditions, who will watch their efforts with patience and charity, and let them show that the confidence has not been misplaced.

The teachers of Cuba have been so written about and talked about and advertised to the world that it would not be at all strange if they had misjudged their powers and abilities, but through it all they have remained calm and self-possessed. The most promising feature in the outlook of the public schools of Cuba to-day is the simple modesty of the teacher. He knows that he has much to learn, and his eagerness to learn is most encouraging. It is no reflection on the teachers of the island as a body to say that they are but poorly fitted for their work. The fact is denied by no one, and the teachers are free to acknowledge it. But when the past is considered, the very poor advantages there were for training teachers, to say nothing of educating them, and the present is considered, the sudden increase of their number from a few hundred to nearly 4,000, it is no less a fact that can not be denied that the progress the teachers have already made is remarkable. They were almost totally without any knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching; modern methods were unknown to most of them. In the United States a bright boy or girl who is educated in the public schools may make a fair teacher, for he is able to perpetuate the methods followed by his teacher. In Cuba there was almost a total lack of such example, and nearly all the teachers, up to the present time, have had to depend mainly upon their own good sense and judgment, without the aid of past experience under a good teacher to guide them. Some, however, are born teachers, and the instruction they are giving is of a high order. Others, who need the assistance of the ideas of others, are doing their duty in a way that no one can complain of seriously. Two rather contradictory facts can be stated. The majority of the teachers of Cuba are but poorly trained and fitted for their profession, and practically all the teachers of Cuba are examples of the wonderful results that may be secured in a short time by an enthusiatic body of young men and women. Steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment to remedy the first of these conditions. This work is in the hands of the board of superintendents and will be considered by that body at its meeting in March, with the idea of arriving at a definite plan for accomplishing the same.

The board has already prepared for the summer normal schools for the coming vacation period, but these alone will not accomplish the results that must be secured. A number of plans have already been proposed and considered by the president and various members of the board of superintendents, but no particular one has yet been decided upon. The most desirable plan that has been presented so far, in the opinion of the commissioner, and the one that is recommended to the board for its most careful consideration, is that of carefully and thoroughly training a number of our teachers in one or more good normal schools of the United States. This number should be as great as the funds that may be allotted for this purpose will provide for; certainly not less than 200. The course of instruction should be sufficiently long that there can be no doubt of its thoroughness. There are scores of normal schools in the United States that will be glad to help in this work. The special nature of the work may require some special preparations on the part of such institutions, but they are matters of detail that are easily carried out. That the proposition is a possible one appears beyond doubt, and once decided upon the arrangements for its execution may easily be made. The necessary expense connected with the enforcement of the plan should be borne by the island. A contract may be entered into by which such normal school agrees to pay all expenses of the teachers, except clothing, for a stated consideration. The teacher may be paid a salary sufficient to pay his expense of clothing. By a contract entered into with the teacher the island will secure his services for a stated time in the public schools, after his graduation, at a salary not to be less than a certain fixed amount. On the completion of the course the graduates might be placed in such positions that they could superintend the instruction in the public schools of the island and introduce one system of instruction. The effects of this plan would probably not be felt and no results would be seen for perhaps two years; but whatever plan may be adopted, results can not be obtained in less time if they are to be lasting and desirable. With the 200 teachers proposed, it would be possible to place 2 in about each municipality of the island, which would give to each a number of schools sufficiently small that he could personally superintend the instruction in each.

There are great objections to attempting to create such normal schools in the island at the present time. It would be much more expensive to build and fit up an insti-

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tution of this sort in the island than to send the teachers to such an institution in the States, and economy enters largely into all these problems of improvement. If this plan were adopted, three years should see in every public school of the island a uniform system of instruction, modern in every respect. I believe that the plan of sending the teachers to the United States will give the most desirable results.

In the meantime, the teachers who remain in the island will be given every possible opportunity for advancement. The present summer normal school will be more thorough than those of last year, for those who have it in charge should be able to profit by one year's experience, and each succeeding year's summer school should be superior to the one that preceded it. If it is practicable to develop the summer school into a more thorough institution, it should be done, that the necessity of sending more teachers to the United States at a later day may be avoided. Under the present circumstances, it is not possible that all the 3,600 teachers may be given the same opportunities and advantages. The training they are to be given must be thorough; the summer-vacation period is not sufficiently long for the purpose; hence it is necessary to use the school period as well, which necessitates the teacher leaving his school; the schools can not be stripped of teachers and the whole number sent away, and, lastly, there are not sufficient funds. For these reasons but few of the great number of teachers may be selected for such a course of instruction in the States. But if most are left behind, they are not forgotten, and their interests will be carefully guarded.

At present practically all the teachers are Cubans. This is a very natural condition, and it is very desirable that it shall so remain. The problem is not to secure teachers from other countries, but to make good teachers of the material to be found here. The combined results of normal schools, summer schools, and a system of more careful selection of the personnel should secure in a very short time a remarkable improvement in the teachers. It may be advisable to secure from other countries the services of a few good teachers of well-recognized ability and who have the qualifications necessary to teach in a Spanish-speaking country. They would be of great assistance in such special work as the provincial superintendents might assign to them, but the teacher in the school in charge of the children should be a Cuban. All other things being equal, the teacher who is of the same nationality as the scholars is better qualified for his work than any other. I have received a great many applications for positions in the public schools of Cuba from teachers in the United States, and all of them have been refused; however, a number have accompanied their applications with such good recommendations that I have kept them in mind in case their services may be needed later, as suggested above.

SCHOOLS.

As stated elsewhere in this report, there were, in the latter part of 1899, 312 organized schoolrooms in the island, and within six months this number was increased by over 3,000. In December, 1899, every city or town of a population of more than 500 people was authorized to create at least one public school for boys and another of equal grade for girls, besides as many more schools throughout the municipality as were deemed necessary by the board of education. At the same time each board of education was authorized to expend the sum of $50 for furniture for every schoolroom so organized. The country was clamoring for schools. Everywhere there seemed to be the most intense and sincere desire on the part of the people for the establishment of free public schools, and boards of education were not slow to make good use of the opportunity thus presented for the establishment of the necessary schools. Their organization was accomplished in a remarkably short time; and if bad judgment was shown in some instances, and if the enthusiasm of the boards of education led to the creation of some schools that were unnecessary, this should in no way reflect on the great good that was accomplished. Mistakes were to be expected. Later information and experience have shown that many of these schools were badly located, and, with the assistance of the provincial superintendents, this office is now correcting those mistakes as they are discovered.

More schools were organized in many villages and towns than were necessary to accomodate the school children who were to attend them, and it resulted that the average daily attendance in many of these schools was so low that there was an uneconomical expenditure of public money. At the same time, in many municipalities, there were villages, estates, etc., with from 50 to 100 children without any schools. The plan now being enforced is to rearrange the schools of each school district in such a way that each school will have a larger attendance, that each community of people will be accommodated, and that the greatest results will be obtained from the funds expended. As a rule, when a provincial superintendent, on a personal inspection, finds this wrong order of things, all that is necessary to secure a change

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is to present the matter intelligently to the proper board of education and it gladly acts upon the recommendation of the provincial superintendent. This change, although recently begun, has been accomplished in many school districts, mainly in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Pinar del Rio. In three of the school districts of Santiago de Cuba it was possible to remove 21 teachers from the schools they formerly occupied to 21 new schools created in other places of the same school districts; and the school children formerly taught by them are now taught by the teachers remaining in the locality from which they were removed. In three other municipalities of Santiago de Cuba it was possible to economize $19,000 yearly to be devoted to the creation of new schools in other localities, without injury to public education.

When this rearrangement is extended all over the island, the results will be correspondingly greater. The attention of boards of education is constantly being called toward the importance of carefully considering this matter. There are at the present time, few, if any, school districts of the island with more than the number of schools that are required, but in the hurry of the organization some districts secured more schools than others in proportion to their population. It is desired to correct this discrepancy as soon as possible, in order that all sections of the country may be treated equally, taking into consideration the varying conditions of communication, population, etc. In correcting this defect it is the desire of this office to do so by organizing new schools in those districts that now have less than their proportionate number and not by suppressing schools in one municipality and transferring them to another. In two municipal districts of Pinar del Rio, one with 14,000 and the other with 8,000 inhabitants, there was until quite recently in one of these districts not one school and in the other but two.

In some sections of the island the question of the location of the school is an extremely difficult one. This is due mainly to the scarcity of population and the great lack of communication. The last census of Cuba, 1899, gives to the greater portion of the province of Puerto Principe a density of population of 2 to 6 persons per square mile; this is also true in a part of that of Santiago de Cuba. The density of population of the greater part of Santiago de Cuba, a large part of Puerto Principe, a part of Santa Clara and part of Pinar del Rio, is from 6 to 18 persons per square mile. The difficulty of establishing schools in such localities is plainly evident. So long as the revenues of the island are such that schools can not be furnished to every youth of school age in the island, the schools should be located where their efficiency will be the greatest. To establish a school in a district where the density of population is between 2 and 6 inhabitants per square mile, the average cost of instruction per child per month would be approximately $10, a prohibitory amount.

Requests for the creation of new schools are constantly being received at this office, but at the present time many of them are being refused. Reasons for this are numerous, what has just been stated with reference to the rearrangement of the schools already organized being the most potent. It will not be possible to increase the number of schools greatly over that existing at the present time so long as the island treasury is to bear all the expense of the school system. Until it is possible to create a larger school fund it is not possible to organize enough schools to accommodate all the youth of school age of the island. The limit under existing conditions has about been reached, and it is extremely desirable to locate whatever schools may be organized in the future in those localities that are now in the greatest need of them and of which they have a comparatively small number. Within the present school year quite a number of new schools have been organized, but only after careful inquiry had been made to make sure that they were being established in the localities which needed them most. The schools already organized are not fully equipped, and it will require between a quarter and a half of a million dollars to properly supply them with furniture, books, etc. There are many other matters to be considered in order to secure the best educational results and which will require the expenditure of another half a million dollars yearly, such as the training of the teachers, the erection of public school buildings, etc.

The unlimited organization of new schools at the will of boards of education has in no sense of the word been stopped from a feeling that there is no necessity for more schools, but because the present allotment for public school purposes will but little more than meet the expenses incidental to the most desirable operation of the schools now in existence. In the coming year it will be possible to organize about 500 new schools, but this number can scarcely be exceeded.

ATTENDANCE.

There exist the usual difficulties in securing a regular and high percentage of attendance, there being in the island the ordinary tendency towards truancy. The percentage

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of attendance, however, compares favorably with that secured in other countries under much older systems. Attendance is made compulsory under the law, each school youth between the ages of 6 and 14 years being required to attend a public or private school not less than twenty weeks in each school year, at least ten weeks of which shall be consecutive. To secure this enforced attendance each municipal district is authorized to employ one truant officer, and boards of education in city districts whatever number of such officers as may be necessary. Great pains have been taken to rigidly enforce this provision of the school law, and the results so far secured have been most satisfactory, there having been a perceptible increase in the average daily attendance. The work of enforcing the attendance is heartily supported by the great mass of the people, about the only complaints coming from those who, from their attempts to evade the law, come within its provisions and meet with deserved punishment.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the schools is as a rule only fair. Whatever lack of discipline there may be appears to result from ignorance on the part of the teacher as to how far his authority extends. In his own school the teacher should be supreme and subject only to whatever rules and regulations of higher authority he is supposed to observe. The teacher is responsible for the discipline of the school, and if he is to be held responsible he must be given sufficient authority to preserve it. There appears to be a strong sentiment against corporal punishment, but admitting that this punishment should not be resorted to, there are many other methods of punishment which will suggest themselves to a bright teacher and which will secure practically the same result. In all proper ways that a teacher may adopt to preserve order in his school he should receive the cordial support of not only the board of education, but of the parents of the children that attend his school. If he exceeds his authority—an extremely doubtful occurrence—the injured party may secure redress in the proper manner. There seems to be a lack of this cordial support on the part of the parents of the children, who are too much inclined to resent what they see fit to call an interference in what they consider their right and duty only. The teacher must preserve order in his school if it is to be worthy of the name. He can not do this unless he is supported by public sentiment in the infliction of whatever punishment may be necessary and proper. This office has recently approved a project for the creation of a disciplinary school in the city of Habana. Due to the surroundings and influence of a city of the size of Habana, the tendency to disregard all attempts at discipline are very great and the ordinary means for preserving order in the schools do not succeed. Recently the board of education of the city of Habana presented a scheme for the creation of the disciplinary school above mentioned, it being the intention to send such incorrigible characters to this school for punishment. There has not yet been an opportunity to try this plan, but there are reasons to hope that it will be successful.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Until quite recently there were no modern school supplies in the island. The desks and benches were of the crudest homemade pattern, and everything else was on a par therewith. About a year ago a wholesale purchase of modern school furniture was made, which was distributed throughout the island. There are many schools, however, still without furniture, and these should be supplied in the near future. Attached hereto is a detailed statement of the school furniture that has been distributed throughout the island. About the same time there was made a purchase of text-books, and these are all now in use all over the island. Although the purchase was large, there was such a dearth of text-books and minor school supplies that the quantities have been entirely exhausted for some time, and new purchases, amounting to over $150,000, will soon be made.

The schoolbooks in use at the present time have been written and published mainly in the United States. A reference to Table 12 will show, however, that the text-books of a few Cuban authors have been selected. The text-books are selected in the following way: The commissioner publicly notifies publishers that books of a certain grade are to be purchased in stated quantities and requests samples of the same, accompanied by bids. These samples and bids are examined by the board of superintendents and this board determines upon the books that are to be purchased.

To the notices that have been given in the past but comparatively few offers have been received from Cuban authors and publishers. It is to be hoped that the opportunities presented by the necessity for good text-books, suited to the conditions existing here, will not be lost sight of by teachers and others interested in public education. The text-books in use at the present time were chosen as being the best, in the opinion

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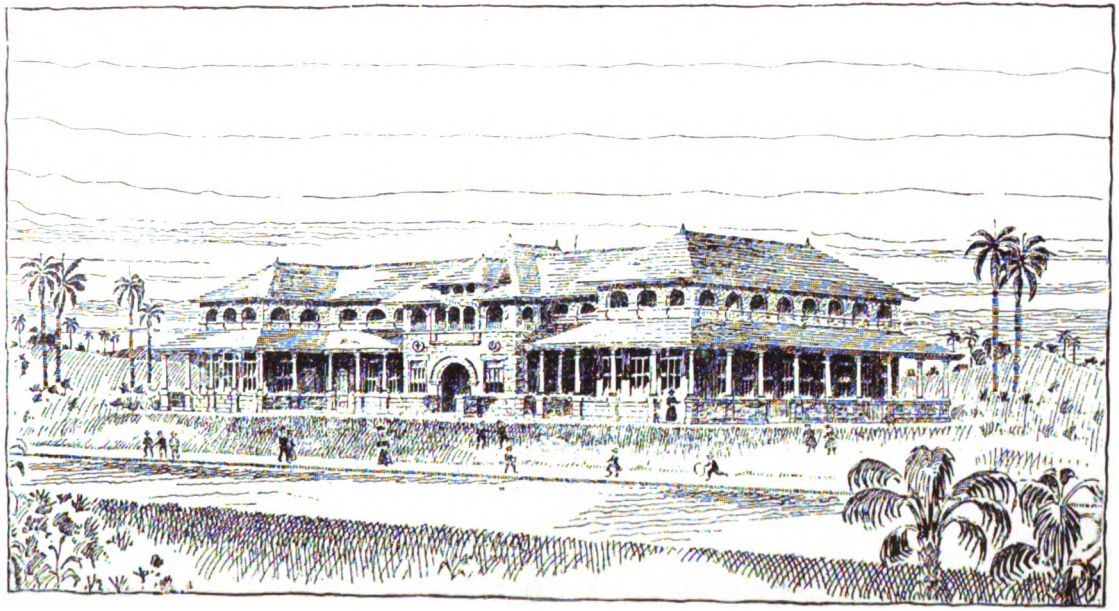

SANTIAGO SCHOOL.

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of the board of superintendents, of those presented for their consideration. Still they do not meet the conditions in Cuba. The readers treat of Northern scenes, conditions, and customs that are totally unknown to children of Cuba. Primary books are needed in arithmetic, geography, history, etc. This demand should be supplied by Cubans. A few good books have already been prepared, others are in course of preparation, but the number is not yet sufficiently great or varied to present to the board of superintendents a list complete enough to permit them to select from it exclusively. Teachers, especially, are requested to interest themselves in this matter. The commissioners and board of superintendents desire to encourage the efforts of Cubans in this matter as much as possible, and it is to be hoped that when the necessity for purchasing schoolbooks again arises there will be presented many new publications by Cuban authors.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

A few months ago there were no public school buildings in the island that were the property of the state, and there are but very few at this time. A number of state buildings that were used principally as quarters for troops have been placed in good repair, remodeled, and fitted up for school purposes. This has been done at comparatively small expense. At Santa Clara, the capital of the province of Santa Clara, such a building has been converted into a first-class school building in every respect. At Colon, in the province of Matanzas, a house that was used by the Spanish garrison is now undergoing similar repairs, and when completed will be sufficiently large to accommodate all the schools of the town of Colon. At Bayamo, in Santiago Province, a public building was similarly repaired, and was reported by the special inspector as being the best school building in the province. At Victoria de las Tunas repairs are being made on a government building. Similar projects have been received in this office from various other districts of the island where such buildings that are the property of the state are located, and these projects are now under consideration. Whenever such buildings are in sufficiently good state of preservation to render the proposition a feasible one, it should be approved. At Marianao a 5-room frame school building has been built from funds furnished the board of education by the ayuntamiento. In December, 1900, a contract was let for the building of a modern schoolhouse at Santiago de Cuba. When the present military governor was commanding the department of Santiago and Puerto Principe in 1899, Mr. Henry L. Higginson, of Boston, presented the city of Santiago with $10,000 for the purpose of constructing a modern school building. Later he added the same amount to this sum, making in all $20,000 which he generously donated for this purpose. To this were added $30,000 from the island revenues, and plans and specifications were prepared for a modern 6-room school building. The preparations of these plans and specifications, the letting of the contract, and the supervision of the building were placed in the hands of the chief engineer of the Department of Cuba. They call for a 6-room building of limestone of good quality, of which large quantities are found in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba. This building will, with one exception, be the first modern school building erected in the island. All woodwork is to be of cypress, Georgia pine, white pine, Spanish cedar, and sabicu, according to specifications. The building will have two stories, with six schoolrooms, cloakrooms, etc., on the first floor, the upper floor being one large room, intended for playground, gymnasium, etc.

The plans were carefully prepared to meet the conditions of a tropical country. The building is quite different from anything of its kind found in other countries. A broad corridor or porch surrounds the building on all sides. Its roof is supported on turned cypress columns. The floor of the porch, walks, etc., are of concrete, and the floor of the vestibule of marble. The contract price of $50,000 includes all the necessary interior fittings, such as blackboards, etc. It also includes toilet rooms, walks, excavations, etc. The building will be completed in time for the school year of 1901–1902.

At the present time practically all the schoolhouses of the island are private buildings that are rented from the owners by the state. In many cases the rent paid is excessive. Naturally these houses are not suited for school purposes. As a rule, they contain but one or two rooms sufficiently large to make them desirable for school purposes, while, on the other hand, they contain many small rooms that are absolutely worthless. It is difficult enough to obtain suitable houses in cities and small towns, but in many parts of the country districts it is next to impossible to obtain houses that are in any way at all suitable. The houses of the country are, as a rule, but mere huts of the simple construction prevalent in such districts; thatched roofs, partially open sides, very poor floors, or no floors at all. In many places it is necessary to alter the inside arrangement of the house by tearing down partitions, opening

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windows, etc. This is done at the expense of the state, such expense being not only that of making the alteration, but that of placing the house in its normal condition before returning it to the owner. The rent of all classes of houses is high throughout the island. This is especially true of houses intended for school purposes.

Owners of houses understand the circumstances, the scarcity of desirable property for school purposes and the necessity for securing the same. As a rule, the boards of education are to a great extent at the mercy of the owners of such property. As a natural consequence of these conditions the present method of handling this problem is most unsatisfactory and demands a speedy alteration. In some sections of the island exorbitant rents are paid for schoolhouses, the construction of which certainly cost but little more than the accumulated rent of one year. This is not due to the carelessness or extravagance of boards of education, for they find themselves compelled to either pay the rent demanded or close the school for lack of another building.

The question of excessive rent has been repeatedly called to the attention of the boards of education throughout the island, and they are, as a rule, endeavoring to reduce the rents that are now being paid. Even in countries where house rent is not excessive, it is not a good plan to rent private buildings for school purposes, for it is always most desirable that the state should own its own school buildings. This is the most economical and most satisfactory way of securing buildings for school purposes. The best argument possible in favor of this is that in all countries which take pride in having well organized public school systems the state owns it sschool buildings. In some of thes ecountries the rent of private buildings for school purposes is prohibited, except in cases of absolute necessity. Steps should be taken to begin the erection of public school buildings at the earliest possible moment and to continue the same as rapidly as the revenues will permit.

In a few municipal districts the respective boards of education have presented plans for the erection of school buildings, or for the remodeling of existing state buildings, the work to be done by public contract, the contract to be paid in monthly installments of an amount equivalent to the rent which is now being paid, but which will be economized by the erection and repair of such buildings. The task of paying for the improvement is thus no greater than the present task of paying the rent of the houses now occupied, but which will become vacant on securing the new building. In the course of two to four years, the work will have been paid for and the state will be in possession of a good school building. The schools will have had the advantage of a better service and it will not have cost any more than the rent that was being paid would have amounted to if the building had not been constructed. This is a good way out of the difficulty in such places, but, unfortunately, these are few. In order to secure the best possible results it will be necessary to treat the matter in a more systematic and practical way.

It is possible to continue in the cities and towns under the existing conditions, although it is extremely undesirable to do so, but in the rural districts it is of urgent necessity that provision should be made for the construction of new school buildings at the expense of the state at the earliest possible moment. This office has now in course of preparation plans and specifications of a number of different types of school buildings of varying sizes, from 1 to 4 rooms, and varying in cost of construction. This is an expense which, under normal conditions, should be borne by the municipality, but it will probably be some years before the island has sufficiently recovered financially for the municipalities to be so taxed. Hence, all that this office proposes to do is to make such provisions as will tide over this period of reconstruction, until the time has come when the municipalities will relieve the state of this burden. We may safely place this date at five years hence. All that is needed, therefore, is a school building of such simple construction as to furnish good accommodation for the school for at least five years. Such a house may be built of dressed lumber, thatched roof, wooden shutters, no glazing and no paint, with a seating capacity for 50 pupils, for a little less than $300. It would be a simple and unattractive house, but infinitely better than the present school buildings of the country; it would replace a hut for which the state is to-day paying a rent of approximately $10 per month. The building would pay for itself in about three years. It is fair to expect that in the period of five years this building would cost the state very little for repairs. During this period these schools will have the advantage of a comfortable school house, and at the end of that period the state will own a school building and will have economized from one to two years' rent. Buildings of 2 or more rooms might be constructed in more densely populated localities or in small towns or villages, and while they would cost more than the 1-room building, they would replace houses which are to-day costing the state proportionately larger amounts of rent.

Since this proposition has been under consideration the provincial superintendents

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and special inspectors have been directed to make inquiries throughout the island as to whether or not it would be possible to secure sites for the erection of such buildings by public donations, and their reports show that it would not be difficult to secure such building sites from public-spirited donators wherever the government may desire to locate such schoolhouses. This proposition has not yet been presented officially for the consideration of the proper approving authority, but it will, in the near future, as soon as the necessary data and information have been collected. I believe it to be a proposition worthy of the most careful consideration, and one which, if executed under careful supervision and with good judgment, would result in the greatest possible benefit to the public school system.

There is appended a detailed statement of the expenses of the school system for the period covered by this report. The principal items of this statement, however, are repeated here as follows:

Total amount allotted for the month of—	
September	$211,259.06
October	219,049.26
November	235,282.59
December	239,021.88
Total amount allotted for the period	904,612.79

This amount was allotted as follows:

Total amount allotted for—	
Teachers	$686,185.37
Janitors	64,406.75
Secretaries	28,494.85
House rent	104,198.24
Truant officers	11,963.65
Material	9,363.93
Grand total	904,612.79

These are the amounts that were allotted for the period and will differ slightly from the amounts expended. Reports have not yet been received from the boards of education and paymasters of fiscal zones, consequently the latter amounts can not be given.

Order No. 368, paragraph 76, requires that for similar services women and men shall at all times receive equal pay, and this provision of the school law has secured a surprisingly small difference in their salaries.

There are few, if any, countries where teachers receive as good salaries as in the island of Cuba. In the city of Habana the maximum salary is $75 per month; in the capitals of provinces and the cities of Cardenas and Cienfuegos, $60; in all other districts $50 per month, except that in the schools where the average daily attendance is less than thirty pupils the salary shall not exceed $30 per month. When it is considered what was the average daily attendance for the period of all of the schools of the island, it will be seen that the number of teachers receiving this latter salary is comparatively small. Besides this, a teacher that has supervision of not less than two other schools besides his own is rated as principal, and has $10 additional per month. These are high salaries, and especially so when the present impoverished condition of the island is considered. Not only is the salary a bountiful one, but it is continued during the vacation months of June, July, and August. To collect his salary for this period, however, the teacher is required to attend a recognized normal school for the training of teachers. These salaries present a remarkable contrast to those paid in the public schools of the United States, a country whose prosperity we would expect to enable it to pay its teachers the highest salaries possible.

The following data is taken from information in the possession of this office, which indicates that the teachers of Cuba are being paid salaries from 20 per cent to 81 per cent greater than those of the same grade of teachers in the United States.

The salaries paid to primary teachers in New York up to June 1, 1899, range from $504 to $900 maximum per annum. For the year ending December 31, 1899, teachers in the primary schools of Chicago received $500 minimum, and $800 maximum for seven years' service. Teachers in primary schools in Philadelphia begin with a salary of $470 a year and receive an annual increase for five years until they reach a maximum of $620.

The cities just mentioned have a population of 3,500,000, 1,800,000, and 1,200,000, respectively. The population of Habana is 235 981. The population of all the other cities of the island is less than 50,000. Take for examples prosperous cities of the United States with about the same population as Habana; such cities are Buffalo, New Orleans, and Pittsburg, all of which are over 270,000 population. In Buffalo the

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minimum salary for primary teachers is $400, and the maximum, after four years' service, $600. In New Orleans the minimum salary is $420, and the maximum, after four years' service, $660. In Pittsburg the minimum is $350, and the maximum, after seven years' service, is $650. In Habana the primary teachers receive $900 per annum, and the director of a school, with two or more school rooms under his charge, $1,020 per annum. In the month of December there were but twenty teachers receiving salaries of $30 per month in the city of Habana. The average salary paid in the first year to teachers in primary schools of the cities of the United States having over 200,000 population was in the year 1900, $496. The average maximum salaries in the primary schools of the same cities was $750. It results that the minimum salary, $900, paid to every primary teacher in Habana, with the exception of twenty, is 81 per cent greater than the minimum salaries paid to teachers in the same grade of the same size city in the United States, and 20 per cent greater than the maximum salary.

The present method of determining the salary of a teacher is at the best quite unsatisfactory, and has given rise to a great deal of misunderstanding, and, no doubt, has caused many to feel that injustice is being done them.

Paragraph 76 of order No. 368, which states this method, reads as follows: "Each board of education shall have the management and control of the public schools of the district, except as otherwise provided for boards of education in city districts, with full power to appoint principals, teachers, janitors, and other employees, and fix their salaries or pay, provided such salaries for teachers do not exceed per month the following: In Habana, $75; in the capitals of provinces and in Cardenas and Cienfuegos, $60; in all other municipalities $54, except for all teachers in schools with an average daily attendance of less than 30 pupils, in which case the salary shall not exceed $30."

By this it will be seen that this paragraph fixes the maximum salary that boards of education were authorized to pay. This method is a slight modification of that provided for by order No. 226, series of 1899, which preceded the present school law. The twenty-fifth paragraph of this order reads as follows: "Until otherwise decreed, the salaries of teachers in the public schools of the island shall be per month as follows: In Habana, $75; in the capitals of provinces, and in Cardenas and Cienfuegos, $60; in all other municipalities, $50, except that all assistant teachers in incomplete schools shall receive $30."

This paragraph was mandatory and left to the boards of education no discretion in the matter of salaries. This order stated that in schools where the enrollment was less than 35, the teacher should receive $30 per month. By order No. 368, the average daily attendance is taken as the basis for determining the amount of the salary that should be paid to a teacher, and not the enrollment.

This change has led to some confusion and misunderstanding of paragraph No. 76, of order No. 368, and it has been necessary to call the facts to the attention of not only teachers, but boards of education as well, that the former has no right to demand and that the latter is not required to pay the extreme salary if in the opinion of the board of education the maximum amount should not be paid. It frequently occurs that a teacher who has been receiving $30 per month for an average daily attendance of less than 30 has his salary increased to $50 per month, when this attendance is changed to 31 or 32, or even 30 and a fraction. Considering, for example, the increase of salary from $30 to $50 for an increase in the average daily attendance of 1 over 30, this implies that the education of this additional pupil cost the state, for the teacher only, the amount of $20 per month, a ridiculous statement, yet one which it has been the duty of this office to frequently make to boards of education and teachers who have overlooked this fact.

An effort is being made to so locate and distribute the schools that the average daily attendance in each will approach so near to 50 as possible, thus securing a uniform salary in all municipal districts of $50 per month, so long as the present system continues.

This office is working to make the average cost of instruction per pupil as nearly $1 per month as possible. The commissioner has refrained from reducing the salaries of teachers who have been receiving $50 per month, with proper average daily attendance, because this attendance may have suddenly fallen to below 30, well understanding that in special cases there may be a good explanation for such change in the attendance, which may be but temporary. Nevertheless, the present system of fixing the salaries of teachers is at the very best a most unsatisfactory one—unsatisfactory to the commissioner as well as to the boards of education and teachers. The matter is one that should be properly left in the hands of the boards of education, allowing them to determine the salary of their teachers as they see fit. No one can be a better judge of the value of a teacher's work than members of the board of

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education from the information that they may receive and from personal inspections. The enrollment and average daily attendance of a teacher is at best but a makeshift criterion for determining the value of a teacher's services.

While this matter should be left in the hands of the boards of education, I regret to state that at the present time I can not recommend that this course be taken. Up to the present time many boards of education have shown very little inclination toward a really economical expenditure of public revenues. They have been constantly reminded of the fact that everything which is not absolutely necessary in the public schools of to-day is a luxury, but they continue asking for allotments of money for expenditures which would be considered extravagant even in a country with a well filled treasury. This may result from various causes, some of which have already been mentioned in this report. The fact that they are expending island funds and not municipal funds may also be a reason for this.

A number of plans have been suggested by which the salaries of teachers may be more justly determined. The following is the one presented by the island superintendent in his report:

"The examinations to be held in February will give the certificates of the first grade. Other examinations for certificates of the first grade will be held up to the month of August, according to order No. 474, series of 1900, and order No. 15, series of 1901. The contracts held with teachers will expire on the 31st of August. In the examinations for certificates of the first grade, which will be held up to the month of August, the same programme that will be used in the month of February will be followed, but another programme for certificates of the second grade may be selected, and then a salary may be fixed to the holders of certificates of the second grade, another to the holders of certificates of the first grade, and another to the principals. The positions of principals may be granted by means of special competitive examinations. Nobody may complain of the results of this plan. It has been already stated that a principal would have under his direction as many as 10 schoolrooms, either in one schoolhouse or scattered, but more or less near.

"The following detailed statement shows the salaries that are paid in the city of Habana in a schoolhouse with ten schoolrooms:

1 principal	$85
9 teachers, at $75	675
1 janitor	50
Total	810

"A reorganization which can not be considered unjust would give the following results:

1 principal	$100
3 teachers of the second grade, at $50	150
3 teachers of the first grade, at $30	120
3 assistants without certificates, at $25	75
1 janitor-messenger	30
Total	475

"There would result an economy of 42 per cent.

"At the same time that I recommend that the salaries of teachers be reduced, I must state, not to them, but to the commissioner of public schools or to the functionary who may reduce their salaries, that I feel for that social class a sincere esteem, and that I am deeply interested in their material welfare, but above them and above myself are the public interests and the possibilities of Cuba.

"The average salary paid to a teacher in certain districts in this country is $81, whereas the average salary paid to a teacher in the United States scarcely exceeds $40, and as this country is not able to stand such an expense, and as our teachers have not the right to have, or pretend to have, a remuneration higher than the one received by teachers in the United States, we may accuse of selfishness and lack of love towards his fatherland whomsoever may believe in maintaining this impossible expense and such an incredible superiority. Even if the proposed reductions were made, the Cuban teachers would receive better salaries than the American teachers, for the average salary in Cuba would then be $46 per capita.

"Let us suppose that two-thirds, or say 350,000 of our 500,000 youth of school age be enrolled in the public schools (and the most we may do is to prepare the future when we organize the present). We would then require 7,500 teachers, or in other words, $4,140,000 for salaries alone.

"As school furniture and text books cost a good deal of money, and rentals of school buildings are excessive in this country, we would require a similar sum to attend to these matters, and we would have, therefore, to spend in the maintenance of the primary schools of the island the sum of $8,280,000 per annum. We must bear

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in mind that there will be established normal schools, reform schools, disciplinary schools, high schools, schools of art and of manual training, and it is evident that he must indeed be mad and care not for the interests of his country who would resist measures adopted to insure economy, and if such is the case we must brave every difficulty, having recourse to every means at our disposal.

"But we must hope that the reasons for such a plan will be acknowledged and that the people of Cuba and the teachers themselves will accept a reform which is brought about by justice and necessity." * * *

I believe, at any rate, that the present method is one that calls for an early change, and this question will be brought to the attention of the board of superintendents at their next meeting to determine, if possible, upon some improvement. The present plan is far from just to the teacher and does not secure him in a salary proportionate to his ability. At the present time all school funds are allotted from the general treasury of the island and the municipalities bear absolutely no part of the expenditures for school purposes, except those which they make de motu proprio. This has been necessary, due to the almost helpless condition in which they were left by the ravages of a three years' war. They have been gradually called upon to bear the expenses of the municipal administration, but so far they have not been required to include any expenses for school purposes in their budgets. The time has arrived when they should be required to bear a portion of the expenses of school administration. The island can not continue to pay all the constantly increasing expenditures for this purpose, which at the present time amount to about $4,000,000 yearly and which will soon be half as much more, if the school system is to progress. By calling upon the municipalities to carry a portion of this burden there should result a more economical administration of the schools and an increased interest in the same on the part of the municipal administration. This change, however, should be a gradual one.

For the present I would recommend that the municipalities include in their next budgets all the expenses incidental to the school administration, the island still bearing such expenses as regular employees, house rent, school books, and school furniture.

The items which the municipalities would thus include in their budgets would be such incidental expenses as repairs of buildings, purchase of material (other than school furniture and schoolbooks), supply of water, etc. It is estimated that this would amount to $50,000 for the entire island for the school year. This would also remove from the office of the commissioner of public schools what is now one of the most difficult tasks, viz, the proper allotment of funds for these purposes, as this matter will then be left entirely in the hands of the boards of education and ayuntamientos.

Up to the present time the principal items of expenditures have been those made for teachers, house rent, janitors, secretaries, truant officers, and material, this latter including school furniture and schoolbooks. Of these items, the expenditure for teachers has been by far the greatest, it being for the period covered by this report more than three times as much as all the other expenditures combined.

A proper consideration of the fact that in the administration of the schools we are laboring to secure the best possible results from a given expenditure of money suggests that there should be a material change in the amounts at present allotted for different purposes.

Although a large purchase of school furniture and schoolbooks and other supplies was made about a year ago, it was not sufficient to supply all the schools that are now organized and in operation, and it was found necessary to make an additional purchase of schoolbooks, which will be delivered and distributed among the schools of the island some time during the present school period. The purchase of these supplies has been approved, and it will be necessary in a short time to make another large purchase of school furniture.

For the purpose of securing better school service, with a more economical expenditure of the present appropriation, I have recommended earlier in this report the construction of school buildings; also a wise consideration of the results to be obtained in the schoolroom demands that in the future a very much larger appropriation be made than in the past for the instruction and training of the teachers and a more thorough supervision of the schools. With this in mind, I have also recommended in this report that a number of teachers be sent to normal schools in the United States and that better and more complete arrangements be made for the training of those who remain in the island.

The first of these recommendations, with reference to the construction of schoolhouses, is prompted not only by a desire to improve the condition and service of the

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schools, but, as explained previously, it is purely an economical question and should be seriously considered for this reason, even if there were to be no other good results from the change. With the present appropriation it is possible to continue in operation the present number of schools, to create at least 500 new schools, and at the same time to make a liberal allotment for the purposes above recommended.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report I wish to express my deep appreciation of the conscientious, energetic work that is being done by the various officials and employees of the public-school system and of the cordial support that, with few exceptions, I have received. Boards of education, inspectors, and superintendents are all working in a common cause for the public good. Harmony is the rule; discord the exception.

I especially wish to recognize the valuable services of the provincial superintendents, Mr. Francisco Valdez Ramos, province of Pinar del Rio; Mr. Manuel de J. Saez Medina, province of Matanzas; Mr. Fidel Miro, province of Santa Clara; Mr. Francisco de P. Coronado, province of Puerto Principe; Mr. Eduardo Yero y Buduen, province of Santiago de Cuba; Mr. Alejandro Maria Lopez, province of Habana. The last named has been most ably acting in the capacity of island superintendent since the resignation of Mr. Frye. The special inspectors, Mr. Manuel Rasco, Mr. Pedro N. Pequeno, Mr. Agustin H. Aguero, and Mr. C. M. Sanchez, also merit special mention. Their work has been most arduous, and they have been required to visit repeatedly every municipality of the island, many of them most difficult of access. Without their services it would not have been possible to introduce the present law. Their reports have always been fair, unprejudiced, and reliable.

It is also my pleasant duty to call attention here to the work of my secretary, Mr. Frank Rosado, in connection with the introduction of the present school law, as chief of the above-mentioned inspectors and later in the office of the commissioner. His tact and knowledge of the country and its conditions and history have rendered his services most valuable.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to thank my chief clerk, Mr. A. W. Kent, and the other employees of the commissioner's office for the willing way in which they have answered the unusual demands that have been made on their time; with their valuable and intelligent assistance, it has been possible to introduce in the office so perfect a system of records that the work of the office is now conducted with comparative ease and with little annoyance.

MATTHEW E. HANNA,
Aid-de-Camp, Acting Commissioner of Public Schools.

ADDENDA.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Habana, May 20, 1901.

Since the writing of this report some of the recommendations therein contained have been approved by the secretary of public instruction and the military governor.

A plan for building schoolhouses throughout the island has been approved, and the work has already commenced.

An important modification has been made in the method of paying teachers and of determining their salaries.

Books and school supplies costing $150,000 have been received and distributed to every school district in the island.

The board of superintendents has held its first regular meeting of the year 1901 and has determined the methods of instruction and the courses of study that shall be adopted in the public schools of the island.

The first examinations under the new system were satisfactorily held throughout the island in the month of February ultimo.

The first school census was taken during the latter part of the month of March, 1901.

In compliance with paragraph 32 of the school law in force, elections for directors have been held in every municipal district of the island with but few irregularities.

A most creditable exhibit of work done in the public schools has been prepared for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

It can be stated without doubt that more has been accomplished for the improvement of the condition of the schools in the first four months of this year than during any other period of equal length since their organization.

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STATISTICS.

TABLE No. 1.—*Average number of teachers, their average enrollment and attendance, total salaries paid them during the period, and amount paid each teacher per pupil enrolled and per pupil in attendance.*

	Average number of teachers in monthly estimates.	Average number of teachers approved monthly.	Average number of schoolrooms.	Average enrollment per teacher.	Average attendance per teacher.	Total enrollment.	Total average daily attendance
PROVINCE OF HABANA.							
Aguacate	12	12	12	40	30	477	365
Alquizar	12	12	12	40	32	478	388
Bainoa	10	9	9	50	34	447	311
Batabano	23	23	23	51	36	1,170	822
Bauta	19	19	19	38	32	728	607
Bejucal	19	19	19	38	31	721	594
Cano	13	13	13	37	32	484	410
Catalina	15	15	15	42	32	637	480
Ceiba del Agua	13	13	13	33	25	428	330
Guanabacoa:							
City	45	45	45	42	34	1,921	1,534
Municipal	15	15	15	46	45	693	561
Guara	10	10	10	33	28	327	283
Guines	53	52	52	37	32	1,931	1,648
Guira de Melena	38	38	38	31	28	1,178	1,071
Habana	276	276	276	54	35	14,837	9,796
Isla de Pinos	10	10	10	50	31	497	309
Jaruco	14	14	14	34	27	481	381
Madruga	15	15	15	57	37	851	560
Managua	5	5	5	37	29	186	146
Marianao	27	26	26	49	37	1,271	943
Melena del Sur	11	9	9	59	49	534	441
Nueva Paz	26	26	26	52	35	1,372	901
Quivican	8	8	8	43	37	351	300
Regla	42	42	42	48	31	2,028	1,304
Salud	9	9	9	44	36	396	323
Santiago de las Vegas	33	32	32	50	34	1,576	1,104
San Antonio de los Banos	30	30	30	47	36	1,409	1,092
San Antonio de las Vegas	10	10	10	36	31	365	312
San Felipe	15	15	15	32	28	484	417
San Jose de las Lajas	18	18	18	41	35	727	634
San Nicolas	33	33	33	33	24	1,067	821
Santa Cruz del Norte	10	10	10	36	26	361	256
Santa Maria del Rosario	10	9	9	49	43	445	384
Tapaste	2	2	2	51	37	103	75
Vereda Nueva	10	10	10	40	33	402	335
Total	911	904	904	46	33	41,383	30,239
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.							
Ciego de Avila	11	11	11	44	35	490	383
Moron	32	31	31	42	26	1,323	821
Nuevitas	16	16	16	49	39	785	624
Puerto Principe	170	170	170	36	27	6,035	4,689
Santa Cruz del Sur	18	18	18	40	25	722	472
Total	247	246	246	38	28	9,355	6,989
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.							
Abreus	16	16	16	47	33	757	525
Caibarien	24	24	24	48	34	1,141	828
Calabazar	23	23	23	50	38	1,157	866
Camajuani	19	16	16	57	39	920	620
Cartagena	13	13	13	36	28	472	365
Ceja de Pablo	20	19	19	47	38	887	717
Cienfuegos	109	109	109	54	32	5,916	3,578
Cifuentes	18	18	18	43	36	775	654
Cruces	27	27	27	46	33	1,265	889
Esperanza	12	12	12	35	29	424	353
Palmira	25	25	25	48	36	1,223	906
Placetas	23	23	23	52	35	1,199	798
Quemado de Guines	17	17	17	62	45	1,047	763
Rancho Veloz	30	30	30	44	34	1,320	1,017
Ranchuelo	21	20	20	64	40	1,288	803
Remedios	57	56	56	49	25	2,787	1,425
Rodas	46	46	46	47	28	2,153	1,297
Sagua la Grande:							
City	69	69	69	39	28	2,715	1,950
Municipal	12	12	12	48	32	577	385
Sancti Spiritus	66	66	66	49	33	3,049	2,222

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TABLE No. 1.—*Average number of teachers, their average enrollment and attendance, total salaries paid them during the period, etc.*—Continued.

	Average number of teachers in monthly estimates.	Average number of teachers approved monthly.	Average number of schoolrooms.	Average enrollment per teacher.	Average attendance per teacher.	Total enrollment.	Total average daily attendance.
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—continued.							
San Diego del Valle	15	13	13	41	25	584	331
San Fernando de Camarones	12	12	12	44	35	528	427
San Juan de los Yeras	14	14	14	49	32	685	461
Santa Clara:							
City	58	58	58	62	34	3,599	1,997
Municipal	8	8	8	49	30	398	246
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	19	19	19	45	33	847	633
Santo Domingo	30	30	30	44	32	1,303	963
Trinidad	57	57	57	81	40	4,621	2,276
Vueltas	14	14	14	43	29	614	405
Yaguajay	13	13	13	52	37	681	480
Total	887	879	879	51	33	44,872	29,177
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.							
Baracoa	36	36	36	46	34	1,643	1,232
Bayamo	26	26	26	52	39	1,346	1,002
Campechuela	20	20	20	53	41	1,066	839
Caney	19	16	16	66	50	1,050	803
Cobre	16	16	16	43	39	695	618
Gibara	57	57	57	57	45	3,269	2,558
Guantanamo	46	45	45	60	38	2,683	1,709
Holguin	155	155	155	47	39	7,412	5,982
Jiguani	12	10	10	85	59	851	593
Manzanillo:							
City	61	61	61	44	32	2,715	1,987
Municipal	22	22	22	71	52	1,557	1,156
Mayari	10	10	10	62	60	624	605
Niquero	7	7	7	56	51	391	358
Palma Soriano	14	14	14	43	41	605	570
Puerto Padre	17	17	17	54	48	923	821
Sagua de Tanamo	12	6	6	132	85	794	512
San Luis	18	17	17	49	37	848	648
Santiago de Cuba	98	97	97	49	34	4,737	3,328
Songo	13	13	13	59	43	774	559
Total	659	645	645	52	40	33,983	25,880
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.							
Artemisa	19	19	19	45	36	847	702
Bahia Honda	4	4	4	62	43	247	171
Cabanas	9	9	9	58	54	522	484
Candelaria	8	8	8	55	55	442	437
Consolacion del Norte	9	9	9	50	44	447	399
Consolacion del Sur	26	25	25	42	33	1,056	832
Guanajay	27	26	26	51	38	1,327	996
Guane							
Guayabal	4	4	4	52	45	211	181
Julian Diaz	4	4	4	62	45	249	181
Mantua	2	1	1	45	44	45	44
Mariel	11	11	11	55	42	609	466
Palacios	5	5	5	47	37	235	183
Pinar del Rio:							
City	35	35	35	39	28	1,359	998
Municipal	54	54	54	55	46	2,992	2,511
San Cristobal	13	13	13	40	35	519	450
San Diego de los Banos	5	5	5	40	35	202	176
San Diego de Nunez	3	3	3	44	37	134	111
San Juan y Martinez	17	10	10	53	38	528	385
San Luis	18	18	18	44	33	779	591
Vinales	11	11	11	48	37	532	413
Total	284	274	274	48	39	13,282	10,711
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.							
Agramonte	11	11	11	47	38	515	423
Alacranes	27	27	27	42	30	1,133	820
Bolondron	23	23	23	46	29	1,063	658
Cabezas	11	11	11	46	29	508	322
Canasi	6	6	6	33	23	202	140
Cardenas	81	81	81	54	25	4,340	2,810
Carlos Rojas	10	10	10	54	40	544	401

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TABLE No. 1.—*Average number of teachers, their average enrollment and attendance, total salaries paid them during the period, etc.*—Continued.

	Average number of teachers in monthly estimates.	Average number of teachers approved monthly.	Average number of schoolrooms.	Average enrollment per teacher.	Average attendance per teacher.	Total enrollment.	Total average daily attendance.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—cont'd.							
Colon	50	50	50	43	31	2,146	1,550
Guamacaro	12	12	12	49	36	588	429
Jaguey Grande	21	21	21	44	37	931	785
Jovellanos	17	17	17	44	31	746	536
Macagua	12	12	12	55	35	656	415
Macurijes	24	24	24	46	33	1,115	790
Marti	22	22	22	45	24	986	528
Matanzas	157	157	157	50	34	7,919	5,369
Maximo Gomez	15	15	15	45	34	678	508
Palmillas	28	28	28	38	29	1,072	824
Perico	11	11	11	55	37	607	410
Roque	15	14	14	43	32	603	445
Sabanilla del Encomendador	8	8	8	48	37	381	294
San Jose de los Ramos	19	19	19	45	31	855	593
Santa Ana	13	13	13	38	30	492	386
Union de Reyes	27	27	27	49	34	1,323	929
Total	620	619	619	47	33	29,398	20,366

	Salaries estimated for teachers.	Salaries approved for teachers.	Reductions made in the salaries of teachers.	Increases made in the salaries of teachers.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil enrolled.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.						
Aguacate	$2,100.00	$2,100.00			$4.40	$5.75
Alquizar	2,390.00	2,290.00	$100.00		4.78	5.90
Bainoa	1,790.00	1,640.00	150.00		3.66	5.27
Batabano	4,760.00	4,710.00	50.00		4.02	5.72
Bauta	3,560.00	3,560.00			4.89	5.86
Bejucal	4,020.00	4,020.00			5.57	6.76
Cano	2,194.00	2,194.00			4.53	5.35
Catalina	2,880.00	2,880.00			3.73	4.95
Ceiba del Agua	2,182.00	2,182.00			5.09	6.61
Guanabacoa:						
City	8,955.00	8,955.00			4.65	5.83
Municipal	2,160.00	2,130.00	30.00		3.07	3.79
Guara	1,600.00	1,600.00			4.89	5.65
Guines	9,995.00	9,935.00	60.00		5.14	6.02
Guira de Melena	6,720.00	6,720.00			5.70	6.27
Habana	80,434.00	80,014.00	420.00		5.39	8.16
Isla de Pinos	1,540.00	1,510.00	30.00		3.03	4.88
Jaruco	2,375.00	2,375.00			4.98	6.23
Madruga	2,835.00	2,790.00	45.00		3.27	4.98
Managua	920.00	920.00			4.94	6.30
Marianao	4,840.00	4,610.00	230.00		3.62	4.88
Melena del Sur	1,930.44	1,750.44	180.00		3.25	3.96
Nueva Paz	4,600.00	4,480.00	120.00		3.26	4.97
Quivican	1,630.00	1,630.00			4.64	5.43
Regla	6,770.00	6,690.00	80.00		3.29	5.13
Salud	1,710.00	1,710.00			4.31	5.29
Santiago de las Vegas	6,340.00	6,160.00	180.00		3.90	5.57
San Antonio de los Banos	6,350.00	6,350.00			4.50	5.81
San Antonio de las Vegas	1,800.00	1,800.00			4.93	5.76
San Felipe	2,400.00	2,400.00			4.96	5.75
San Jose de las Lajas	3,380.00	3,380.00			4.64	5.33
San Nicolas	5,430.00	5,430.00			4.98	6.61
Santa Cruz del Norte	1,520.00	1,520.00			4.21	5.98
Santa Maria del Rosario	1,600.00	1,480.00	120.00		3.82	3.85
Tapaste	400.00	400.00			3.88	5.34
Vereda Nueva	1,420.00	1,360.00	60.00		3.38	4.05
Total	195,030.44	193,175.44	1,855.00		4.66	6.38
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.						
Ciego de Avila	1,720.00	1,720.00			3.51	4.49
Moron	5,190.00	5,050.00	140.00		3.81	6.15
Nuevitas	3,005.00	3,005.00			3.82	4.81
Puerto Principe	29,040.00	29,040.00			4.81	6.19
Santa Cruz del Sur	2,930.00	2,930.00			4.05	6.20
Total	41,885.00	41,745.00	140.00		4.46	5.97

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TABLE No. 1.—*Average number of teachers, their average enrollment and attendance, total salaries paid them during the period, etc.*—Continued.

	Salaries estimated for teachers.	Salaries approved for teachers.	Reductions made in the salaries of teachers.	Increases made in the salaries of teachers.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil enrolled.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.						
Abreus	$2,560.00	$2,500.00	$60.00	.....	$3.30	$4.76
Calbarien	4,060.00	4,000.00	60.00	.....	3.50	4.81
Calabazar	3,920.00	3,820.00	100.00	.....	3.30	4.41
Camajuani	3,420.00	3,120.00	300.00	.....	3.39	5.03
Cartagena	2,260.00	2,260.00	.....	.....	4.78	6.19
Ceja de Pablo	3,590.00	3,360.00	230.00	.....	3.78	4.68
Cienfuegos	20,820.00	20,330.00	490.00	.....	3.43	5.67
Cifuentes	3,050.00	3,050.00	.....	.....	3.93	4.66
Cruces	5,160.00	5,120.00	40.00	.....	4.04	5.75
Esperanza	2,080.00	2,080.00	.....	.....	4.90	5.89
Palmira	4,680.00	4,640.00	40.00	.....	3.79	5.11
Placetas	3,640.00	3,640.00	.....	.....	3.03	4.59
Quemado de Guines	3,280.00	3,280.00	.....	.....	3.13	4.16
Rancho Veloz	4,820.00	4,820.00	.....	.....	3.65	4.74
Ranchuelo	4,159.99	4,159.99	.....	.....	3.22	5.18
Remedios	10,050.00	9,850.00	200.00	.....	3.53	6.91
Rodas	8,095.00	8,095.00	.....	.....	3.75	6.24
Sagua la Grande:						
City	12,381.33	12,381.33	50.00	$50.00	4.56	6.34
Municipal	2,380.00	2,380.00	.....	.....	4.12	6.18
Sancti Spiritus	10,990.00	11,353.00	.....	363.00	3.72	5.11
San Diego del Valle	2,250.00	2,130.00	120.00	.....	3.98	6.43
San Fernando de Camarones	2,223.33	2,223.33	.....	.....	4.21	5.20
San Juan de los Yeras	2,680.00	2,680.00	50.00	50.00	3.91	5.81
Santa Clara:						
City	12,894.00	12,834.00	60.00	.....	3.56	6.42
Municipal	600.00	600.00	.....	.....	1.50	2.43
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	3,158.32	2,953.32	200.00	.....	3.48	4.66
Santo Domingo	5,125.00	5,125.00	.....	.....	3.93	5.32
Trinidad	10,596.66	10,596.66	.....	.....	2.29	4.65
Vueltas	2,160.00	2,160.00	.....	.....	3.51	5.33
Yaguajay	2,550.00	2,520.00	30.00	.....	3.70	5.25
Total	159,628.63	158,061.63	2,080.00	463.00	3.52	5.41
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.						
Baracoa	5,990.00	5,830.00	160.00	.....	3.54	4.78
Bayamo	5,090.00	5,070.00	20.00	.....	3.77	5.05
Campechuela	3,860.00	3,850.00	10.00	.....	3.61	4.58
Caney	3,780.00	3,150.00	630.00	.....	3.00	3.92
Cobre	3,150.00	3,150.00	.....	.....	4.58	5.09
Gibara	11,000.00	10,980.00	20.00	.....	3.36	4.29
Guantanamo	9,315.00	8,995.00	320.00	.....	3.36	5.26
Holguin	28,700.00	28,700.00	.....	.....	3.87	4.79
Jiguani	2,090.00	1,840.00	250.00	.....	2.16	3.10
Manzanillo:						
City	12,333.33	12,313.33	20.00	.....	4.53	6.19
Municipal	4,090.00	4,070.00	20.00	.....	2.61	3.52
Mayari	1,580.00	1,580.00	.....	.....	2.58	2.62
Niquero	1,360.00	1,360.00	.....	.....	2.47	3.79
Palma Soriano	2,610.00	2,610.00	.....	.....	4.31	4.57
Puerto Padre	2,980.00	2,750.00	230.00	.....	2.97	3.34
Sagua de Tanamo	1,501.31	781.31	720.00	.....	.91	1.52
San Luis	3,640.00	3,440.00	200.00	.....	4.05	5.30
Santiago de Cuba	24,460.00	24,430.00	30.00	.....	5.16	7.34
Songo	2,600.00	2,600.00	.....	.....	3.35	4.63
Total	130,129.64	127,499.64	2,630.00	.....	3.75	4.54
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.						
Artemisa	3,640.00	3,640.00	.....	.....	4.29	5.18
Bahia Honda	640.00	640.00	.....	.....	2.59	3.74
Cabanas	1,560.00	1,560.00	.....	.....	2.98	3.22
Candelaria	1,360.00	1,360.00	.....	.....	3.22	3.11
Consolacion del Norte	1,440.00	1,400.00	40.00	.....	3.13	3.50
Consolacion del Sur	4,113.00	4,022.33	90.67	.....	3.80	4.83
Guanajay	4,380.00	4,180.00	200.00	.....	3.14	4.19
Guane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guayabal	800.00	800.00	.....	.....	3.14	4.41
Julian Diaz	695.00	635.00	60.00	.....	2.55	3.50
Mantua	400.00	150.00	250.00	.....	3.33	3.40
Mariel	1,906.66	1,833.33	73.33	.....	3.01	3.93
Palacios	760.00	760.00	.....	.....	3.23	4.15

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TABLE No. 1.—*Average number of teachers, their average enrollment and attendance, total salaries paid them during the period, etc.*—Continued.

	Salaries estimated for teachers.	Salaries approved for teachers.	Reductions made in the salaries of teachers.	Increases made in the salaries of teachers.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil enrolled.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—continued.						
Pinar del Rio:						
City	$6,360.00	$6,360.00			$4.68	$6.37
Municipal	10,475.00	10,475.00			3.50	4.17
San Cristobal	1,880.00	1,880.00			3.62	4.17
San Diego de los Banos	890.00	840.00	$50.00		4.15	4.77
San Diego de Nunez	600.00	600.00			4.47	5.40
San Juan y Martinez	2,980.00	1,990.00	1,090.00	$100.00	3.76	5.17
San Luis	2,540.00	2,480.00	60.00		3.18	4.19
Vinales	1,770.00	1,770.00			3.32	4.25
Total	49,189.66	47,375.66	1,914.00	100.00	3.56	4.42
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.						
Agramonte	2,010.00	2,010.00			3.80	4.75
Alacranes	5,220.00	5,220.00			4.60	6.36
Bolondron	4,410.00	4,360.00	50.00		4.10	6.62
Cabezas	2,070.00	2,010.00	60.00		3.99	6.24
Canasi	880.00	800.00			4.35	6.28
Cardenas	18,550.00	18,550.00			4.27	6.60
Carlos Rojas	1,740.00	1,740.00			3.19	4.33
Colon	8,120.00	8,120.00			3.78	5.23
Guamacaro	2,280.00	2,280.00			3.87	5.31
Jaguey Grande	3,683.00	3,683.00			3.95	4.69
Jovellanos	3,025.00	3,025.00			4.05	5.64
Macagua	1,920.00	1,920.00			2.92	4.59
Macurijes	4,640.00	4,640.00			4.16	5.87
Marti	3,590.00	3,570.00	20.00		3.62	6.78
Matanzas	34,790.00	34,790.00			4.39	6.47
Maximo Gomez	2,310.00	2,310.00			3.40	4.54
Palmillas	4,580.00	4,560.00	20.00		4.25	5.53
Perico	1,820.00	1,760.00	60.00		2.89	4.29
Roque	2,460.00	2,360.00	100.00		3.91	5.30
Sabanilla del Encomendador	1,280.00	1,280.00			3.37	4.35
San Jose de los Ramos	3,110.00	2,950.00	160.00		3.45	4.97
Santa Ana	1,890.00	1,890.00			3.84	4.89
Union de Reyes	4,420.00	4,420.00			3.34	4.75
Total	118,798.00	118,328.00	470.00		4.02	5.81

RECAPITULATION.

	Average number of teachers in monthly estimates.	Average number of teachers approved monthly.	Average number of school-rooms.	Average enrollment per teacher.	Average attendance per teacher.	Total enrollment.	Total average daily attendance.
PROVINCES.							
Habana	911	904	904	46	36	41,383	30,239
Puerto Principe	247	246	246	38	28	9,355	6,989
Santa Clara	887	879	879	51	33	44,872	29,177
Santiago de Cuba	659	645	645	52	40	33,983	25,880
Pinar del Rio	284	274	274	48	39	13,282	10,711
Matanzas	620	619	619	47	33	29,398	20,366
Grand total	3,608	3,567	3,567	48	34	172,273	123,362

	Salaries estimated for teachers.	Salaries approved for teachers.	Reductions made in the salaries of teachers.	Increases made in the salaries of teachers.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil enrolled.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCES.						
Habana	$195,080.44	$193,175.44	$1,855.00		$4.66	$6.38
Puerto Principe	41,885.00	41,745.00	140.00		4.46	5.97
Santa Clara	159,628.63	158,061.63	2,030.00	$463.00	3.52	5.41
Santiago de Cuba	130,129.64	127,496.64	2,630.00		3.75	4.54
Pinar del Rio	49,189.66	47,375.66	1,914.00	100.00	3.56	4.42
Matanzas	118,798.00	118,328.00	470.00		4.02	5.81
Grand total	694,661.37	686,185.37	9,039.00	563.00	3.40	5.56

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TABLE NO. 2.—*Number of teachers in December and their average monthly salaries.*

	Teachers.					Salaries.				
						Monthly.		Yearly.		
	White.	Colored.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.										
Aguacate	12	....	5	7	12	$48.00	$49.12	$576.00	$785.92	$1,361.92
Alquizar	11	1	5	7	12	51.90	46.72	1,038.00	1,308.16	2,346.16
Bainoa	9	....	4	5	9	45.00	45.75	720.00	915.00	1,635.00
Batabano	22	1	13	10	23	51.56	52.00	2,494.88	2,288.00	4,762.88
Bauta	19	....	10	9	19	49.84	45.66	1,993.60	1,643.76	3,637.36
Bejucal	18	1	10	9	19	52.85	52.43	2,114.00	2,097.20	4,211.20
Cano	13	....	6	7	13	41.42	41.42	1,159.76	994.08	2,153.84
Catalina	14	....	5	9	14	46.00	38.88	920.00	1,399.68	2,319.68
Ceiba del Agua	13	....	7	6	13	46.46	40.00	1,300.88	960.00	2,260.88
Guanabacoa:										
City	44	....	13	31	44	50.34	47.73	2,617.68	5,345.76	7,963.44
Municipal	15	....	5	10	15	50.00	46.75	1,000.00	1,870.00	2,870.00
Guara	10	....	6	4	10	40.00	40.00	960.00	640.00	1,600.00
Guines	51	1	20	32	52	49.03	46.22	4,118.52	6,101.04	10,219.56
Guira de Melena	37	....	17	20	37	46.87	46.81	3,574.64	3,932.04	7,506.68
Habana	280	9	118	171	289	73.31	71.37	34,602.32	48,776.04	83,378.36
Isla de Pinos	9	....	4	5	9	40.83	44.60	816.60	892.00	1,708.60
Jaruco	13	1	6	8	14	40.00	40.00	960.00	1,280.00	2,240.00
Madruga	15	....	6	9	15	48.33	47.87	966.60	1,914.80	2,881.40
Managua	5	....	2	3	5	50.00	43.33	400.60	519.96	919.96
Marianao	28	1	11	18	29	47.04	42.31	2,069.00	3,046.32	5,116.08
Melena del Sur	11	....	7	4	11	46.49	50.00	1,115.76	1,000.00	2,115.76
Nueva Paz	26	....	13	13	26	46.49	43.98	2,417.48	2,286.96	4,704.44
Quivican	8	....	4	4	8	50.00	54.37	800.00	869.92	1,669.92
Regla	42	....	18	24	42	45.55	37.00	3,097.40	3,552.00	6,649.40
Salud	9	....	4	5	9	47.66	46.00	762.56	920.00	1,682.56
Santiago de las Vegas	31	1	16	16	32	51.03	49.68	3,265.92	3,179.52	6,445.44
San Antonio de los Banos	30	....	12	18	30	52.74	52.66	2,531.52	3,791.52	6,323.04
San Antonio de las Vegas	10	....	6	4	10	43.80	46.18	1,051.20	738.88	1,790.08
San Felipe	15	....	9	6	15	37.77	43.33	1,359.72	1,039.92	2,399.64
San Jose de las Lajas	18	....	8	10	18	49.68	44.83	1,589.76	1,793.20	3,382.96
San Nicolas	33	....	16	17	33	47.93	47.65	3,067.52	3,240.20	6,307.72
Santa Cruz del Norte	10	....	4	6	10	40.00	37.66	640.00	903.84	1,543.84
Santa Maria del Rosario	10	....	4	6	10	40.81	38.00	652.96	912.00	1,564.96
Tapaste	2	....	1	1	2	50.00	50.00	200.00	200.00	400.00
Vereda Nueva	10	....	6	4	10	34.00	36.56	816.00	584.96	1,400.96
Total	903	16	401	518	919	54.98	54.02	87,751.04	111,722.68	199,473.72
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.										
Ciego de Avila	12	....	5	7	12	41.50	36.49	830.00	1,021.72	1,851.72
Moron	30	1	15	16	31	43.98	41.81	3,166.56	2,675.84	5,842.40
Nuevitas	16	....	7	9	16	49.28	46.38	1,379.84	1,669.68	3,049.52
Puerto Principe	160	10	55	115	170	45.80	41.23	10,076.00	18,965.80	29,041.80
Santa Cruz del Sur	18	....	7	11	18	41.42	39.09	1,159.76	1,719.96	2,879.72
Total	236	11	89	158	247	45.14	41.22	16,612.16	26,053.00	42,665.16
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.										
Abreus	15	1	9	7	16	40.41	40.17	1,454.76	1,124.76	2,579.52
Caibarien	21	3	4	20	24	44.37	44.25	709.92	3,540.00	4,249.92
Calabazar	23	....	11	12	23	48.63	47.40	2,139.72	2,275.20	4,414.92
Camajuani	15	1	7	9	16	47.26	48.87	1,512.32	1,759.32	3,271.64
Cartagena	11	2	5	8	13	45.00	40.48	720.00	1,457.28	2,177.28
Ceja de Pablo	19	1	9	11	20	47.93	47.90	1,725.48	2,682.40	4,407.88
Cienfuegos	105	3	36	72	108	49.47	45.09	7,321.56	13,166.28	20,487.84
Cifuentes	17	....	4	13	17	55.00	50.19	1,320.00	2,609.88	3,929.88
Cruces	27	....	12	15	27	47.14	45.96	2,262.72	2,757.60	5,020.32
Esperanza	11	....	4	7	11	45.00	44.06	720.00	1,233.68	1,953.68
Palmira	22	3	12	13	25	46.53	46.85	2,233.44	2,623.60	4,857.04
Placetas	22	1	10	13	23	46.63	43.32	1,865.20	2,252.64	4,117.84
Quemado de Guines	17	....	6	11	17	46.66	49.09	1,119.84	2,159.96	3,279.80
Rancho Velos	29	....	8	21	29	46.25	39.04	1,480.00	3,279.36	4,759.36
Ranchuelo	20	....	5	15	20	48.87	47.13	1,368.36	3,016.32	4,384.68
Remedios	55	....	24	31	55	44.52	42.57	4,273.92	5,448.96	9,722.88
Rodas	42	4	29	17	46	44.42	44.43	4,975.04	3,198.96	8,174.00
Sagua la Grande:										
City	67	2	18	51	69	52.11	44.49	3,543.48	9,253.92	12,797.40
Municipal	12	....	3	9	12	53.33	48.88	639.96	1,759.68	2,399.64
Sancti Spiritus	62	4	29	37	66	45.60	39.69	5,289.60	6,032.88	11,322.48
San Diego del Valle	12	....	8	4	12	37.09	38.12	1,631.96	914.88	2,546.84
San Fernando de Camarones	12	....	4	8	12	46.87	47.51	562.44	1,710.36	2,272.80

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TABLE No. 2.—*Number of teachers in December and their average monthly salaries*—Continued.

	Teachers.					Salaries.				
						Monthly.		Yearly.		
	White.	Colored.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—continued.										
San Juan de los Yeras	13	1	5	9	14	$51.00	$46.41	$1,020.00	$1,670.76	$2,690.76
Santa Clara:										
City	57	1	19	39	58	57.57	51.35	3,805.60	7,805.20	11,610.80
Municipal	8	....	3	5	8	40.99	36.33	491.88	726.60	1,218.48
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	18	1	7	12	19	41.42	38.33	1,159.76	1,839.84	2,999.60
Santo Domingo	30	....	9	21	30	49.00	46.09	1,764.00	4,055.92	5,819.92
Trinidad	54	3	30	27	57	46.89	46.42	5,439.24	5,199.04	10,638.28
Vueltas	14	....	4	10	14	42.75	38.89	855.00	1,400.04	2,255.04
Yaguajay	13	....	6	7	13	47.49	50.00	1,139.76	1,000.00	2,139.76
Total	843	31	340	534	874	46.63	44.85	64,544.76	97,955.32	162,500.08
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.										
Baracoa	33	2	16	19	35	46.58	37.12	2,794.80	2,821.12	5,615.92
Bayamo	25	1	12	14	26	48.25	48.18	2,509.00	2,698.08	5,207.08
Campechuela	20	....	8	12	20	49.06	49.09	1,569.92	2,356.32	3,926.24
Caney	21	....	6	15	21	52.52	50.00	1,260.48	3,000.00	4,260.48
Cobre	13	3	6	10	16	51.33	49.75	1,231.92	1,990.00	3,221.92
Gibara	55	2	20	37	57	47.63	49.15	4,000.92	6,881.00	10,881.92
Guantanamo	36	9	18	27	45	51.14	48.50	3,682.08	5,238.00	8,920.08
Holguin	120	11	49	82	131	46.68	46.62	10,829.76	14,358.96	25,188.72
Jiguani	10	2	7	5	12	46.96	39.02	1,314.88	1,404.72	2,719.60
Manzanillo:										
City	55	5	23	37	60	50.94	49.78	5,094.00	7,566.56	12,660.56
Municipal	28	1	8	21	29	48.88	47.88	1,759.68	3,830.40	5,590.08
Mayari	10	....	7	3	10	39.81	45.75	1,114.68	549.00	1,663.68
Niquero	7	....	3	4	7	50.00	47.50	600.00	760.00	1,360.00
Palmo Soriano	14	....	7	7	14	48.98	48.57	1,371.44	1,359.96	2,731.40
Puerto Padre	17	....	10	7	17	45.19	44.28	1,626.84	1,416.96	3,043.80
Sagua de Tanamo	14	1	2	13	15	40.00	40.76	320.00	2,119.52	2,439.52
San Luis	16	1	6	11	17	50.72	49.75	1,217.28	2,189.00	3,406.28
Santiago de Cuba	91	10	50	51	101	62.39	61.82	12,478.00	13,105.84	25,583.84
Songo	13	....	5	8	13	51.00	50.00	1,020.00	1,600.00	2,620.00
Total	598	48	263	383	646	50.72	49.11	55,796.68	75,245.44	131,041.12
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.										
Artemisa	19	....	9	10	19	48.71	45.38	1,753.56	1,815.20	3,568.76
Bahia Honda	4	....	2	2	4	40.00	40.00	320.00	320.00	640.00
Cabanas	9	....	4	5	9	45.00	42.00	720.00	840.00	1,560.00
Candelaria	8	....	4	4	8	47.50	38.75	760.00	620.00	1,380.00
Consolacion del Norte	9	....	5	4	9	41.75	44.40	835.00	710.40	1,545.40
Consolacion del Sur	20	....	12	14	26	41.66	38.57	1,999.68	2,159.92	4,159.60
Guanajay	26	....	8	18	26	44.91	38.89	1,077.84	3,111.20	4,189.04
Guane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Guayabal	4	....	2	2	4	50.00	50.00	400.00	400.00	800.00
Julian Diaz	4	....	3	1	4	40.83	45.00	653.28	180.00	833.28
Mantua	1	....	....	1	1	....	50.00	....	200.00	200.00
Mariel	12	....	3	9	12	44.99	48.75	539.88	1,755.00	2,294.88
Palacios	5	....	2	3	5	40.00	33.32	320.00	459.84	779.84
Pinar del Rio:										
City	36	....	11	25	36	46.63	47.50	2,238.24	4,560.00	6,798.24
Municipal	53	1	27	27	54	50.00	50.00	5,800.00	5,200.00	11,000.00
San Cristobal	13	....	6	7	13	38.74	34.14	929.76	955.92	1,885.68
San Diego de los Banos	5	....	3	2	5	42.33	40.00	507.96	320.00	827.96
San Diego de Nunez	3	....	2	1	3	50.00	50.00	400.00	200.00	600.00
San Juan y Martinez	11	....	7	4	11	47.94	47.50	1,534.08	760.60	2,294.08
San Luis	18	....	10	8	18	32.61	35.00	1,304.40	1,120.00	2,424.40
Vinales	10	....	6	4	10	40.00	42.50	1,120.00	680.00	1,800.00
Total	276	1	126	151	277	44.64	43.65	23,213.68	26,367.48	49,581.16
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.										
Agramonte	11	....	3	8	11	53.33	41.25	639.96	1,320.00	1,959.96
Alacranes	27	1	11	17	28	49.25	45.92	1,970.00	3,306.24	5,276.24
Bolondron	21	1	9	13	22	50.00	50.00	1,800.00	2,600.00	4,400.00
Cabezas	10	....	3	7	10	52.29	48.61	627.48	1,361.08	1,988.56
Canasi	6	....	3	3	6	37.49	36.24	449.88	434.88	884.76
Cardenas	74	2	25	51	76	60.44	53.61	6,044.00	10,722.00	16,766.00
Carlos Rojas	10	....	3	7	10	53.74	40.26	644.88	1,127.28	1,772.16

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TABLE No. 2.—*Number of teachers in December and their average monthly salaries*—Continued.

	Teachers.					Salaries.				
						Monthly.		Yearly.		
	White.	Colored.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—continued.										
Colon	50	....	19	31	50	$42.88	$39.06	$3,769.04	$4,530.96	$8,300.00
Guamacaro	11	1	3	9	12	50.00	45.83	600.00	1,649.88	2,249.88
Jaguey Grande	20	....	8	12	20	50.00	40.75	1,600.00	2,119.00	3,719.00
Jovellanos	16	....	6	10	16	53.62	41.38	1,072.40	1,820.72	2,893.12
Macagua	11	1	5	7	12	43.00	39.54	1,032.00	1,265.28	2,297.28
Macurijes	22	2	13	11	24	47.11	49.09	2,449.72	2,159.96	4,609.68
Marti	22	....	7	15	22	37.85	39.10	1,059.80	2,346.00	3,405.80
Matanzas	164	....	64	100	164	58.65	53.33	13,137.60	21,758.64	34,896.24
Maximo Gomez	15	....	5	10	15	37.87	37.83	757.40	1,513.20	2,270.60
Palmillas	28	....	13	15	28	44.85	40.68	2,332.20	2,440.80	4,773.00
Perico	11	....	4	7	11	44.00	40.59	704.00	1,136.52	1,840.52
Roque	15	....	6	9	15	42.54	41.25	1,020.96	1,485.00	2,505.96
Subanilla del Encomendador	8	....	4	4	8	41.25	40.00	660.00	640.00	1,300.00
San Jose de los Ramos	19	....	7	12	19	43.21	39.37	1,209.88	1,889.76	3,099.64
Santa Ana	13	....	5	8	13	37.09	35.59	741.80	1,138.88	1,880.68
Union de Reyes	28	....	11	17	28	42.04	38.79	1,849.76	2,482.56	4,332.32
Total	612	8	237	383	620	49.97	46.26	46,172.76	71,248.64	117,421.40

RECAPITULATION.

	Teachers.					Salaries.				
						Monthly.		Yearly.		
	White.	Colored.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
PROVINCES.										
Habana	903	16	401	518	919	$54.98	$54.02	$87,751.04	$111,722.68	$199,473.72
Puerto Principe	236	11	89	158	247	45.14	41.22	16,612.16	26,053.00	42,665.16
Santa Clara	843	31	340	534	874	46.63	44.85	64,544.76	97,955.32	160,500.08
Santiago de Cuba	598	48	263	383	646	50.72	49.11	55,795.68	75,245.44	131,041.12
Pinar del Rio	276	1	126	151	277	44.64	43.65	23,213.68	26,367.48	49,581.16
Matanzas	612	8	237	383	620	49.97	46.26	46,172.76	71,248.64	117,421.40
Grand total	3,468	115	1,456	2,127	3,583	49.91	47.73	294,090.08	408,592.56	702,682.64

The total of the salaries given in this table ($702,682.64) differs from the one given in Table No. 10, which is the correct total. This is explained as follows: The above data is taken from the monthly reports of the secretaries of the boards of education (Form No. 5), in which the salary assigned to the teacher is practically that estimated for by the board of education. But some of these salaries have been reduced in the monthly estimates (Form No. 16), from which the data contained in Table No. 10 has been taken. Hence the error in the above table is $16,497.27.

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TABLE No. 3.—*Average number of pupils enrolled and in attendance; total amount allotted during the period, and average monthly cost per pupil enrolled and per pupil in attendance.*

	Enrolled.					Average daily attendance.					Total amount allotted.	Average monthly cost per pupil.	
	White.	Colored.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Enrolled.	In attendance.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.													
Aguacate	254	223	228	254	477	195	170	148	217	365	$2,746.00	$1.44	$1.88
Alquizar	252	226	231	247	478	207	181	172	216	388	2,961.00	1.54	1.91
Bainoa	311	136	256	191	447	215	96	165	146	311	2,316.00	1.29	1.86
Batabano	854	316	654	516	1,170	589	234	440	383	823	6,017.00	1.28	1.83
Bauta	556	172	378	350	728	443	164	339	268	607	4,688.85	1.61	1.93
Bejucal	561	160	378	343	721	457	137	325	269	594	5,156.74	1.78	2.17
Cano	418	66	258	226	484	353	57	215	195	410	3,096.00	1.59	1.89
Catalina	540	97	342	295	637	403	77	251	229	480	3,399.41	1.33	1.77
Ceiba del Agua	371	57	241	187	428	294	36	177	153	330	3,098.50	1.81	2.35
Guanabacoa:													
City	1,240	681	950	971	1,921	1,001	533	751	783	1,534	12,712.91	1.65	2.05
Municipal	610	83	338	355	693	492	69	280	281	561	3,142.50	1.13	1.40
Guara	251	76	191	136	327	224	59	164	119	283	2,154.60	1.64	1.90
Guines	1,254	677	958	973	1,931	1,071	577	800	848	1,648	12,951.43	1.60	1.96
Guira de Melena	746	432	560	618	1,178	625	446	501	570	1,071	8,713.50	1.85	2.03
Habana	8,800	6,037	8,274	6,863	14,837	5,790	4,006	5,411	4,385	9,796	103,493.31	1.74	2.64
Isla de Pinos	423	74	314	183	497	246	63	159	150	309	2,143.00	1.07	1.73
Jaruco	336	145	236	245	481	267	114	181	200	381	3,355.26	1.74	2.20
Madruda	588	263	428	423	851	384	176	266	294	560	3,690.79	1.08	1.65
Managua	142	44	85	121	186	111	35	67	79	146	1,295.00	1.74	2.21
Marianao	838	433	625	646	1,271	636	307	458	485	943	6,680.00	1.31	1.77
Melena del Sur	287	247	263	271	534	234	207	212	229	441	2,287.39	1.07	1.29
Nueva Paz	783	589	660	712	1,372	508	393	436	465	901	5,809.50	1.05	1.61
Quivican	280	71	176	175	351	238	62	148	152	300	2,095.00	1.49	1.74
Regla	1,689	339	1,217	811	1,028	1,111	193	711	593	1,304	8,968.22	1.10	1.72
Salud	365	31	260	136	396	301	22	171	152	323	2,480.00	1.56	1.92
Santiago de las Vegas	1,272	304	820	756	1,576	894	210	534	570	1,104	8,686.50	1.37	1.97
San Antonio de los Banos	1,104	305	726	683	1,409	861	231	543	549	1,092	8,609.00	1.52	1.97
San Antonio de las Vegas	288	77	200	175	365	252	60	168	144	312	2,566.00	1.76	2.05
San Felipe	335	149	256	228	484	292	125	221	196	417	3,299.00	1.70	1.98
San Jose de las Lajas	552	175	345	382	727	475	159	299	335	634	4,362.00	1.50	1.72
San Nicolas	820	267	557	530	1,087	615	206	424	397	821	7,019.00	1.61	2.14
Santa Cruz del Norte	208	153	165	196	361	156	100	116	140	256	2,107.32	1.46	2.06
Santa Maria del Rosario	327	118	233	212	445	284	100	200	184	384	2,058.00	1.15	1.34
Tapaste	81	22	53	50	103	56	19	36	39	75	660.00	1.60	2.20
Vereda Nueva	374	28	242	160	402	315	20	215	120	335	2,005.44	1.24	1.50
Total	28,110	13,273	22,093	19,290	41,383	20,595	9,644	15,704	14,535	30,239	256,824.17	1.55	2.12
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.													
Ciego de Avila	440	50	252	238	490	345	38	194	189	383	2,108.65	1.07	1.88
Moron	1,216	107	793	530	1,323	754	67	513	308	821	6,422.50	1.21	1.95
Nuevitas	698	87	392	393	785	557	67	317	307	624	3,849.00	1.22	1.54
Puerto Principe	4,921	1,114	2,731	3,304	6,035	3,875	814	2,179	2,510	4,689	39,441.82	1.63	2.10
Santa Cruz del Sur	630	92	369	353	722	397	75	177	295	472	4,366.00	1.51	2.31
Total	7,905	1,450	4,537	4,818	9,355	5,928	1,061	3,380	3,609	6,989	56,187.97	1.50	2.01
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.													
Abreus	485	272	425	332	757	347	178	288	237	525	3,641.38	1.20	1.73
Caibarien	851	290	582	559	1,141	623	205	403	425	828	5,537.50	1.21	1.67
Calabazar	693	464	534	623	1,157	524	342	425	441	866	4,990.00	1.08	1.44
Camajuani	626	294	484	436	920	418	202	316	304	620	4,242.00	1.15	1.71
Cartagena	301	171	227	245	472	236	129	189	176	365	3,109.00	1.64	2.13
Ceja de Pablo	575	312	516	371	887	392	325	366	351	717	4,415.05	1.24	1.54
Cienfuegos	3,464	2,452	3,035	2,881	5,916	2,178	1,400	1,697	1,181	3,678	28,776.28	1.21	2.01
Cifuentes	538	237	408	367	775	452	202	352	302	654	4,118.00	1.33	1.57
Cruces	746	519	603	662	1,265	535	354	446	443	889	6,181.00	1.22	1.74

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TABLE No. 3.—*Average number of pupils enrolled and in attendance; total amount allotted during the period, etc.*—Continued.

	Enrolled.					Average daily attendance.					Total amount allotted.	Average monthly cost per pupil.	
	White.	Colored.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Enrolled.	In attendance.
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—continued.													
Esperanza	253	171	216	208	424	212	141	177	176	353	$2,597.00	$1.53	$1.84
Palmira	730	483	559	654	1,223	549	359	421	487	908	5,703.60	1.16	1.57
Placetas	715	484	695	504	1,199	471	322	441	352	793	4,766.00	.99	1.50
Quemado de Guines	768	279	529	518	1,047	571	192	418	345	763	4,216.50	1.00	1.38
Rancho Veloz	690	630	618	702	1,320	537	480	497	520	1,017	6,248.50	1.18	1.53
Ranchuelo	766	522	641	647	1,288	539	264	403	400	803	5,533.19	1.07	1.72
Remedios	1,074	1,713	930	1,857	2,787	853	572	737	688	1,425	11,971.88	1.07	2.10
Rodas	1,529	624	1,234	919	2,153	925	372	639	658	1,297	10,573.20	1.23	2.04
Sagua la Grande:													
City	1,548	1,167	1,356	1,359	2,715	1,148	802	950	1,000	1,950	16,072.45	1.48	2.06
Municipal	375	202	322	255	577	248	137	212	173	385	3,365.01	1.46	2.18
Sancti Spiritus	2,217	832	1,514	1,535	3,049	1,631	591	1,096	1,127	2,222	15,750.27	1.29	1.77
San Diego del Valle	470	64	350	184	534	287	44	214	117	331	3,059.50	1.44	2.31
San Fernando de Camarones	376	152	278	250	528	297	130	228	199	427	2,749.33	1.30	1.61
San Juan de los Yeros	461	224	339	346	685	306	155	238	223	461	3,596.00	1.31	1.95
Santa Clara:													
City	1,724	1,875	1,396	2,203	3,599	1,304	693	971	1,026	1,997	15,964.46	1.11	1.99
Municipal	299	99	221	177	398	190	56	133	113	246	1,003.08	.63	1.02
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	399	448	426	421	847	291	342	306	327	633	4,087.32	1.20	1.61
Santo Domingo	784	519	621	682	1,303	575	388	463	500	963	6,620.15	1.27	1.72
Trinidad	2,318	2,303	3,147	1,474	4,621	1,130	1,146	1,166	1,110	2,266	14,392.56	.78	1.59
Vueltas	497	117	306	308	614	338	67	201	204	405	3,132.80	1.27	1.98
Yaguajay	328	353	406	275	681	245	235	270	210	480	3,078.00	1.13	1.60
Total	26,600	18,272	22,918	21,954	44,872	18,352	10,825	14,662	14,515	29,177	209,494.01	1.17	1.79
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.													
Baracoa	792	851	870	773	1,643	617	615	615	617	1,232	8,258.00	1.25	1.67
Bayamo	837	509	636	710	1,346	619	383	463	539	1,002	5,919.30	1.09	1.47
Campechuela	801	265	516	550	1,066	626	213	391	448	839	5,228.00	1.22	1.56
Caney	588	462	527	523	1,050	477	326	398	405	803	4,165.00	.99	1.29
Cobre	221	474	329	366	695	210	408	277	341	618	4,009.00	1.44	1.62
Gibara	2,770	499	1,756	1,513	3,269	2,166	392	1,391	1,167	2,558	14,679.00	1.12	1.43
Guantanamo	980	1,703	1,419	1,264	2,683	716	993	753	956	1,709	11,795.50	1.10	1.72
Holguin	6,620	792	3,935	3,477	7,412	5,408	574	3,156	2,826	5,982	34,544.00	1.16	1.44
Jiguani	526	325	486	365	851	376	217	335	258	593	2,460.66	.72	1.03
Manzanillo:													
City	1,780	935	1,278	1,442	2,715	1,336	651	958	1,029	1,987	17,592.22	1.62	2.21
Municipal	1,013	544	771	786	1,557	741	415	542	614	1,156	5,458.00	.87	1.18
Mayari	382	242	415	209	624	417	188	422	183	605	1,931.08	.77	.79
Niquero	348	43	199	192	391	323	35	213	145	358	1,988.00	1.27	1.39
Palma Soriano	309	296	316	289	605	347	223	350	220	570	3,518.62	1.44	1.54
Puerto Padre	639	284	502	421	923	619	202	529	292	821	3,680.40	.99	1.12
Sagua de Tanamo	576	218	419	375	794	406	106	336	176	512	1,164.26	.36	.57
San Luis	449	399	374	474	848	364	284	293	355	648	4,717.50	1.39	1.82
Santiago de Cuba	2,252	2,485	2,473	2,264	4,737	1,615	1,713	1,726	1,602	3,328	32,437.50	1.71	2.43
Songo	288	486	425	349	774	209	350	332	227	559	3,420.00	1.10	1.53
Total	22,171	11,812	17,641	16,342	33,983	17,592	8,288	13,480	12,400	25,880	166,961.04	1.23	1.61
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.													
Artemisa	460	387	422	425	847	385	317	349	353	702	4,507.96	1.33	1.60
Bahia Honda	83	164	130	117	247	52	119	86	85	171	718.56	.73	1.05
Cabañas	170	352	321	201	522	142	342	261	223	484	1,916.00	.92	.99
Candelaria	253	189	245	197	442	266	171	240	197	437	1,796.00	1.01	1.03
Consolacion del Norte	329	118	246	201	447	298	101	227	172	399	1,891.00	1.05	1.19

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TABLE No. 3.—*Average number of pupils enrolled and in attendance; total amount allotted during the period, etc.*—Continued.

	Enrolled.					Average daily attendance.					Total amount allotted.	Average monthly cost per pupil.	
	White.	Colored.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Enrolled.	In attendance.
PROVINCE OF PINA DEL RIO—continued.													
Consolacion del Sur	623	433	523	533	1,056	476	356	432	400	832	$5,252.08	$1.24	$1.57
Guanajay	964	843	667	660	1,327	724	272	532	464	996	5,210.00	.98	1.31
Guayabal	159	52	112	99	211	128	53	104	77	181	1,131.44	1.34	1.56
Julian Diaz	120	129	153	96	249	94	87	105	76	181	961.50	.97	1.32
Mantua	80	15	.....	45	45	24	20	.....	44	44	354.98	1.97	2.02
Mariel	396	213	286	323	609	296	170	228	238	466	2,206.39	.90	1.18
Palacios	129	106	110	125	235	98	85	88	95	183	1,083.50	1.15	1.48
Pinar del Rio: City	850	509	662	697	1,359	642	356	478	520	998	9,081.67	1.67	2.27
Municipal	2,258	734	1,992	1,000	2,992	1,911	600	1,615	896	2,511	13,123.72	1.09	1.30
San Cristobal	306	213	242	277	519	257	198	216	234	450	2,357.50	1.13	1.81
San Diego de los Baños	117	85	118	84	202	101	75	98	78	176	994.50	1.23	1.41
San Diego de Nuñez	52	82	66	68	134	43	68	52	59	111	712.00	1.32	1.60
San Juan y Martinez	376	152	362	166	528	280	105	256	130	385	3,016.25	1.43	1.95
San Luis	582	197	452	327	779	448	143	351	240	591	3,596.00	1.16	1.52
Viñales	351	181	384	148	532	273	140	299	114	413	2,222.00	1.04	1.35
Total	8,628	4,654	7,493	5,789	13,282	6,938	3,773	6,016	4,695	10,711	62,133.05	1.17	1.45
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.													
Agramonte	207	308	197	318	515	170	253	168	255	423	2,676.00	1.30	1.58
Alacranes	591	542	640	493	1,133	439	381	450	370	820	6,858.70	1.51	2.09
Bolondron	394	669	493	570	1,063	289	369	327	331	658	5,632.00	1.32	2.03
Cabezas	343	160	268	285	503	214	108	142	180	322	2,725.50	1.85	2.12
Canasi	72	130	66	136	202	48	92	57	83	140	1,235.92	1.53	2.20
Cardenas	2,568	1,772	2,129	2,211	4,340	1,692	1,118	1,467	1,343	2,810	22,664.48	1.23	2.01
Carlos Rojas	233	311	295	249	544	175	226	210	191	401	2,342.00	1.07	1.46
Colon	1,054	1,092	1,063	1,083	2,146	785	765	767	783	1,550	10,892.00	1.27	1.75
Guamacaro	234	354	264	324	588	163	266	781	248	429	2,943.75	1.25	1.71
Jaguey Grande	641	290	417	514	931	591	194	481	304	785	4,747.20	1.27	1.51
Jovellanos	330	416	348	398	746	250	286	226	310	536	4,276.00	1.43	1.99
Macagua	327	329	323	333	656	206	212	219	199	418	2,621.14	1.00	1.56
Macurijes	427	688	592	523	1,115	510	280	507	283	790	5,645.00	1.27	1.78
Marti	440	546	459	527	986	317	209	308	218	526	4,255.00	1.08	2.02
Matanzas	5,306	2,613	3,939	3,980	7,919	3,607	1,762	2,707	2,662	5,369	44,292.92	1.39	2.06
Maximo Gomez	286	392	330	348	678	197	311	261	247	508	3,052.50	1.13	1.50
Palmillas	461	611	514	558	1,072	365	459	421	403	824	6,139.20	1.43	1.86
Perico	300	307	325	282	607	216	194	217	193	410	2,326.06	.96	1.42
Roque	240	363	307	296	603	180	265	214	231	445	3,268.00	1.50	1.83
Sabanilla del Encomendador	185	196	173	208	381	144	150	137	157	294	1,898.00	1.25	1.61
San Jose de los Ramos	336	519	400	455	855	234	359	265	328	593	4,000.50	.17	1.68
Santa Ana	327	165	266	226	492	261	125	219	167	386	2,669.50	1.35	1.73
Union de Reyes	693	630	641	682	1,323	474	455	438	491	929	5,850.84	1.10	1.57
Total	15,995	13,403	14,399	14,999	29,398	11,527	8,839	10,389	9,977	20,366	153,012.55	1.30	1.88

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.												
Habana	28,110	13,273	22,093	19,290	41,383	20,595	9,644	15,704	14,585	20,239	$256,824.17	$1.44	$1.88
Puerto Principe	7,905	1,450	4,537	4,818	9,355	5,928	1,061	3,380	3,609	6,989	56,187.97	1.50	2.01
Santa Clara	26,600	18,272	22,918	21,964	44,872	18,352	10,825	14,662	14,515	29,177	209,494.01	1.17	1.79
Santiago de Cuba	22,171	11,812	17,641	16,342	33,983	17,592	8,288	13,480	12,400	25,880	166,961.04	1.23	1.61
Pinar del Rio	8,628	4,654	7,493	5,789	13,282	6,938	3,773	6,016	4,695	10,711	62,133.05	1.17	1.45
Matanzas	15,995	13,403	14,399	14,999	29,398	11,527	8,839	10,389	9,977	20,366	153,012.55	1.30	1.88
Grand total	69,409	62,864	89,081	83,192	172,273	80,932	42,430	68,631	59,731	123,362	904,612.79	1.31	1.83

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TABLE No. 4.—*Total amount approved for the period and average amount approved monthly per schoolroom.*

	Average number of schoolrooms.	Total amount estimated for.	Total reductions made in the estimates.	Total additions made in the estimates.	Total amount approved and allotted for the period.	Average monthly allotment.	Average monthly allotment per schoolroom.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.							
Aguacate	12	$3,476.00	$730.00	.....	$2,746.00	$686.50	$57.20
Alquizar	12	3,126.00	165.00	.....	2,961.00	740.25	61.68
Baños	9	6,765.00	4,449.00	.....	2,316.00	579.00	64.33
Batabano	23	6,238.50	221.50	.....	6,017.00	1,504.25	65.40
Banta	19	4,781.85	93.00	.....	4,688.85	1,172.21	61.69
Bejucal	19	5,161.74	5.00	.....	5,156.74	1,289.18	67.85
Cano	13	3,120.00	24.00	.....	3,096.00	774.00	59.54
Catalina	15	3,443.41	44.00	.....	3,399.41	849.85	56.66
Ceiba del Agua	13	3,118.50	20.00	.....	3,098.50	774.63	59.58
Guanabacoa:							
City	49	13,353.66	725.00	$84.25	12,712.91	3,178.23	64.86
Municipal	11	3,456.80	314.30	.....	3,142.50	785.63	71.42
Guara	10	2,164.60	10.00	.....	2,154.60	538.65	53.87
Guines	52	13,041.43	90.00	.....	12,951.43	3,237.86	62.26
Guira de Melena	38	8,743.50	30.00	.....	8,713.50	2,178.37	57.32
Habana	276	104,113.31	620.00	.....	103,493.31	25,873.33	93.74
Isla de Pinos	10	2,383.00	240.00	.....	2,143.00	535.75	53.57
Jaruco	14	3,365.26	10.00	.....	3,355.26	838.81	59.91
Madruga	15	3,963.79	273.00	.....	3,690.79	922.70	61.51
Managua	5	3,860.00	2,565.00	.....	1,295.00	323.75	64.75
Marianao	26	7,018.40	338.40	.....	6,680.00	1,670.00	64.23
Melena del Sur	9	2,469.79	182.40	.....	2,287.39	571.85	63.54
Nueva Paz	26	6,259.50	450.00	.....	5,809.50	1,452.37	55.86
Quivican	8	2,095.00	.....	.....	2,095.00	523.75	65.47
Regla	42	9,048.22	80.00	.....	8,960.22	2,242.05	53.38
Salud	9	2,515.80	35.80	.....	2,480.00	620.00	68.89
Santiago de las Vegas	32	9,054.00	367.50	.....	8,606.59	2,171.63	67.86
San Antonio de los Baños	30	9,044.00	435.00	.....	8,609.00	2,152.25	71.74
San Antonio de las Vegas	10	2,566.00	.....	.....	2,566.00	641.50	64.15
San Felipe	15	3,299.00	.....	.....	3,299.00	824.75	54.98
San Jose de las Lajas	18	4,435.00	73.00	.....	4,362.00	1,090.50	60.58
San Nicolas	33	7,406.50	387.50	.....	7,019.00	1,754.75	53.17
Santa Cruz del Norte	10	2,107.32	.....	.....	2,107.32	526.83	52.68
Santa Maria del Rosario	9	2,301.00	243.00	.....	2,058.00	514.50	57.16
Tapaste	2	710.00	50.00	.....	660.00	165.00	82.50
Vereda Nueva	10	2,065.44	60.00	.....	2,005.44	501.36	50.14
Total	904	270,071.32	13,331.40	84.25	256,824.17	64,206.04	71.02
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.							
Ciego de Avila	11	2,108.65	.....	.....	2,108.65	527.16	47.92
Moron	31	6,795.50	373.00	.....	6,422.50	1,605.63	51.79
Neuvitas	16	3,859.00	10.00	.....	3,849.00	962.25	60.14
Puerto Principe	170	39,291.82	.....	150.00	39,441.82	9,860.45	58.00
Santa Cruz del Sur	18	4,422.00	56.00	.....	4,366.00	1,091.50	60.63
Total	246	56,476.97	439.00	150.00	56,187.97	14,046.99	57.10
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.							
Abreus	16	3,706.38	65.00	.....	3,641.38	910.34	56.83
Caibarien	24	5,721.00	183.50	.....	5,537.50	1,384.38	57.68
Calabazar	23	5,565.00	575.00	.....	4,990.00	1,247.50	54.24
Camajuani	16	4,709.50	467.50	.....	4,242.00	1,060.50	66.28
Cartegena	13	3,151.00	42.00	.....	3,109.00	777.25	59.78
Ceja de Pablo	19	4,853.55	438.50	.....	4,415.05	1,103.76	58.09
Cienfuegos	109	29,941.28	1,165.00	.....	28,776.28	7,194.07	66.00
Cifuentes	18	4,118.00	.....	.....	4,118.00	1,029.50	57.19
Cruces	27	6,620.64	436.64	.....	6,184.00	1,546.00	57.25
Esperanza	12	2,747.00	150.00	.....	2,597.00	649.25	54.10
Palmira	25	5,748.60	45.00	.....	5,703.60	1,425.90	57.04
Placetas	23	4,986.95	220.95	.....	4,766.00	1,191.50	51.80
Quemado de Guines	17	4,222.00	5.50	.....	4,216.50	1,054.12	62.00
Rancho Veloz	30	6,248.50	.....	.....	6,248.50	1,562.13	52.08
Ranchuelo	20	5,533.19	.....	.....	5,533.19	1,383.29	69.16
Remedios	56	12,184.38	212.50	.....	11,971.88	2,992.97	53.44
Rodas	46	10,701.20	128.00	.....	10,573.20	2,643.30	57.46
Sagua la Grande:							
City	69	16,072.45	50.00	50.00	16,072.45	4,018.12	58.23
Municipal	12	3,365.01	.....	.....	3,365.01	841.25	70.10
Sancti Spiritus	66	17,510.25	2,469.03	709.05	15,750.27	3,937.57	59.66
San Diego del Valle	13	3,484.50	425.00	.....	3,059.50	764.87	58.83
San Fernando de Camarones	12	2,759.33	10.00	.....	2,749.33	687.33	57.27
San Juan de los Yeras	14	3,596.00	50.00	50.00	3,596.00	899.00	64.21

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TABLE No. 4.—*Total amount approved for the period and average amount approved monthly per schoolroom*—Continued.

	Average number of schoolrooms.	Total amount estimated for.	Total reductions made in the estimates.	Total additions made in the estimates.	Total amount approved and allotted for the period.	Average monthly allotment.	Average monthly allotment per schoolroom.
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—continued							
Santa Clara:							
City	62	$16,041.13	$76.67	.....	$15,964.46	$3,991.12	$64.37
Municipal	4	1,277.16	274.08	.....	1,008.08	250.77	62.69
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	19	4,358.65	266.33	.....	4,087.32	1,021.83	53.77
Santo Domingo	30	6,620.15	.....	.....	6,620.15	1,655.04	55.17
Trinidad	57	14,392.56	.....	.....	14,392.56	3,598.14	63 12
Vueltas	14	3,248.80	140.00	$24.00	3,132.80	783.20	55.93
Yaguajay	13	3,108.00	30.00	.....	3,078.00	769.50	59.19
Total	879	216,587.16	7,926.20	833.05	209,494.01	52,373.50	59.47
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.							
Baracoa	36	8,508.00	250.00	.....	8,258.00	2,064.50	57.35
Bayamo	26	6,957.30	38.00	.....	5,919.30	1,479.82	56.91
Campechuela	20	5,438.00	210.00	.....	5,228.00	1,307.00	65.35
Caney	16	4,990.50	825.50	.....	4,165.00	1,041.25	65.08
Cobre	16	4,009.00	.....	.....	4,009.00	1,002.25	62.64
Gibara	57	14,994.00	315.00	.....	14,679.00	3,669.75	64.38
Guantanamo	45	12,718.00	922.50	.....	11,796.50	2,948.88	65.53
Holguin	155	35,066.00	522.00	.....	34,544.00	8,636.00	55.71
Jiguani	10	2,710.66	250.00	.....	2,460.66	615.16	61.52
Manzanillo:							
City	61	17,699.62	107.40	.....	17,592.22	4,398.06	72.09
Municipal	22	5,543.00	90.00	.....	5,453.00	1,363.25	61.96
Mayari	10	1,931.08	.....	.....	1,931.08	482.77	48.28
Niquero	7	2,028.00	40.00	.....	1,988.00	497.00	71.00
Palma Soriano	14	3,518.62	.....	.....	3,518.62	879.65	62.83
Puerto Padre	17	3,910.40	230.00	.....	3,680.40	920.10	54.12
Sagua de Tanamo	6	2,122.26	958.00	.....	1,164.26	291.07	48.51
San Luis	17	5,025.00	307.50	.....	4,717.50	1,179.37	69.37
Santiago de Cuba	97	33,037.50	600.00	.....	32,437.50	8,109.38	83.60
Songo	13	3,420.00	.....	.....	3,420.00	855.00	65.76
Total	645	172,626.94	5,665.90	.....	166,961.04	41,740.26	64.71
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.							
Artemisa	19	4,607.96	100.00	.....	4,507.96	1,126.99	59.31
Bahia Honda	4	718.56	.....	.....	718.56	179.64	44.91
Cabañas	9	1,926.00	10.00	.....	1,916.00	479.00	53.22
Candelaria	8	1,816.00	20.00	.....	1,796.00	449.00	56.12
Consolacion del Norte	9	1,941.00	50.00	.....	1,891.00	472.75	52.53
Consolacion del Sur	25	5,342.75	90.67	.....	5,252.08	1,313.02	52.52
Guanajay	26	5,596.00	386.00	.....	5,210.00	1,302.50	50.09
Guayabal	4	1,234.98	103.54	.....	1,131.44	282.86	70.71
Julian Diaz	4	1,144.00	182.50	.....	961.50	240.37	60.09
Mantua	1	846.98	492.00	.....	354.98	88.75	88.75
Mariel	11	2,308.03	96.64	.....	2,206.39	551.59	50.14
Palacios	5	1,103.50	20.00	.....	1,083.50	270.88	54.17
Pinar del Rio:							
City	62	15,458.65	.20	.....	15,458.45	3,864.62	62.33
Municipal	27	6,746.94	.....	.....	6,746.94	1,686.73	62.47
San Cristobal	13	2,405.00	47.50	.....	2,357.50	589.38	45.33
San Diego de los Baños	5	1,077.00	82.50	.....	994.50	248.62	49.72
San Diego de Nuñez	3	712.00	.....	.....	712.00	178.00	59.33
San Juan y Martinez	10	4,466.25	1,562.00	112.00	3,016.25	754.06	75.41
San Luis	18	3,703.00	107.00	.....	3,596.00	899.00	49.94
Viñales	11	2,222.00	.....	.....	2,222.00	555.50	50.50
Total	274	65,371.60	3,350.55	112.00	62,133.05	15,333.26	56.68
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.							
Agramonte	11	2,876.00	200.00	.....	2,676.00	669.00	60.81
Alacranes	27	6,888.70	30.00	.....	6,858.70	1,714.67	63.50
Bolondron	23	5,672.00	50.00	10.00	5,632.00	1,408.00	61.27
Cabezas	11	2,810.50	85.00	.....	2,725.50	681.38	61.94
Canasi	6	1,245.92	10.00	.....	1,235.92	308.98	51.69
Cardenas	81	22,664.48	.....	.....	22,664.48	5,666.12	47.21
Carlos Rojas	10	2,362.00	20.00	.....	2,342.00	558.50	58.55
Colon	50	10,952.34	60.00	.....	10,892.34	2,723.08	54.46
Guamacaro	12	3,013.25	69.50	.....	2,943.75	735.93	61.32

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TABLE No. 4—*Total amount approved for the period and average amount approved monthly per schoolroom*—Continued.

	Average number of schoolrooms.	Total amount estimated for.	Total reductions made in the estimates.	Total additions made in the estimates.	Total amount approved and allotted for the period.	Average monthly allotment.	Average monthly allotment per schoolroom.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—continued.							
Jaguey Grande	21	$4,747.20			$4,747.20	$1,186.80	$68.58
Jovellanos	17	4,400.50	$124.50		4,276.00	1,069.00	62.51
Macagua	12	2,651.64	30.50		2,621.14	655.28	54.61
Macurijes	24	5,645.00	36.00	$36.00	5,645.00	1,411.25	58.80
Marti	22	4,275.00	20.00		4,255.00	1,063.75	48.35
Matanzas	157	44,412.92	120.00		44,292.92	11,073.23	70.53
Maximo Gomez	15	3,326.00	273.50		3,052.50	763.13	50.88
Palmillas	28	6,159.20	20.00		6,139.20	1,534.80	54.81
Perico	11	2,418.06	92.00		2,326.06	581.51	52.86
Roque	14	3,531.90	263.90		3,268.00	817.00	58.35
Sabanilla de Encomendador	8	1,898.00			1,898.00	474.50	59.31
San Jose de los Ramos	19	4,230.50	230.00		4,000.50	1,000.13	52.63
Santa Ana	13	2,669.50			2,669.50	667.38	51.33
Union de Reyes	27	5,850.84			5,850.84	1,462.71	54.17
Total	619	154,701.45	1,734.90	46.00	153,012.55	38,253.13	61.80

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.							
Habana	904	$270,071.32	$13,331.40	$84.25	$256,824.17	$64,206.04	$71.02
Puerto Principe	246	56,476.97	439.00	150.00	56,187.97	14,046.99	57.10
Santa Clara	879	216,587.16	7,926.20	833.05	209,494.01	52,373.50	59.47
Santiago de Cuba	645	172,626.94	5,665.90		166,961.04	41,740.26	64.71
Pinar del Rio	274	65,371.60	3,350.55	112.00	62,133.05	15,533.26	56.68
Matanzas	619	154,701.45	1,734.90	46.00	153,012.55	38,253.13	61.80
Grand total	3,567	935,835.44	32,447.95	1,225.30	904,612.79	226,153.18	63.40

TABLE No. 5.—*Total itemized expenditures during the period; also total expenditure per pupil enrolled and per pupil in attendance.*

	Salaries approved for teachers.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Salaries approved for janitors.	Amounts approved for rent.	Amounts approved for material.	Total expenditure. In the district.	Total expenditure. Per pupil enrolled.	Total expenditure. Per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.									
Aguacate	$2,100.00	$100.00	$66.00	$190.00	$240.00	$50.00	$2,746.00	$5.76	$7.52
Alquizar	2,290.00	150.00	92.00	240.00	140.00	49.00	2,961.00	6.19	7.63
Bainoa	1,640.00	80.00	8.00	180.00	408.00		2,316.00	5.18	7.45
Batabano	4,710.00		48.00	445.00	814.00		6,017.00	5.14	7.31
Bauta	3,650.00	170.00	80.00	380.00	466.85	32.00	4,688.85	6.44	7.72
Bejucal	4,020.00	143.74	102.00	390.00	440.00	61.00	5,156.74	7.15	8.68
Cano	2,194.00	136.00		168.00	254.00	344.00	3,096.00	6.39	7.55
Catalina	2,380.00	135.41	70.00	290.90	457.00	67.00	3,399.41	5.34	7.08
Ceiba del Agua	2,182.00	200.00		279.00	347.00	90.50	3,098.50	7.24	9.39
Guanabacoa:									
City	8,955.00	361.66	420.00	925.00	1,942.00	109.25	12,712.91	6.62	8.20
Municipal	2,130.00	247.50	80.00	210.00	425.00	50.00	3,142.50	4.53	5.60
Guara	1,600.00	40.00	50.00	140.00	240.00	84.60	2,154.60	6.59	7.61
Guines	9,935.00	62.50		989.10	1,964.83		12,951.43	6.71	7.86
Guira de Melena	6,720.00	62.50	22.00	575.00	1,234.00	100.00	8,713.50	7.40	8.14
Habana	80,014.00	2,018.30	471.65	5,670.00	13,531.82	1,787.54	103,493.31	6.98	10.56
Isla de Pinos	1,510.00	125.00	50.00	195.00	263.00		2,143.00	4.31	6.94
Jaruco	2,375.00	118.26	102.00	160.00	460.00	140.00	3,355.26	6.98	8.81
Madruga	2,790.00	168.75	50.00	295.00	387.04		3,690.79	4.34	6.59
Managua	920.00	70.00	80.00	80.00	120.00	25.00	1,295.00	6.96	8.87
Marianao	4,610.00	170.00	20.00	520.00	1,200.00	160.00	6,680.00	5.26	7.08

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TABLE No. 5.—*Total itemized expenditures during the period; also total expenditure per pupil enrolled and per pupil in attendance*—Continued.

	Salaries approved for teachers.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Salaries approved for janitors.	Amounts approved for rent.	Amounts approved for material.	Total expenditure.		
							In the district.	Per pupil enrolled.	Per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCE OF HABANA—continued.									
Melena del Sur	$1,750.44	$180.00	.....	$165.00	$135.00	$56.95	$2,287.39	$4.28	$5.19
Nueva Paz	4,480.00	200.00	$80.00	510.00	529.50	10.00	5,809.50	4.23	6.45
Quivican	1,630.00	150.00	72.00	160.00	48.00	35.00	2,095.00	5.97	6.98
Regla	6,690.00	349.99	188.87	666.00	803.36	270.00	8,968.22	4.42	6.88
Salud	1,710.00	140.00	70.00	180.00	380.00	.....	2,480.00	6.26	7.68
Santiago de las Vegas	6,160.00	200.00	160.00	540.00	1,256.50	370.00	8,686.50	5.51	7.87
San Antonio de los Baños	6,350.00	360.00	70.00	600.00	1,154.00	75.00	8,609.00	6.11	7.88
San Antonio de las Vegas	1,800.00	120.00	40.00	180.00	384.00	42.00	2,566.00	7.03	8.22
San Felipe	2,400.00	95.00	118.00	300.00	356.00	30.00	3,299.00	6.82	7.91
San Jose de las Lajas	3,380.00	120.00	118.00	300.00	444.00	.....	4,362.00	6.00	6.88
San Nicolas	5,430.00	100.00	100.00	525.00	736.00	128.00	7,019.00	6.46	8.55
Santa Cruz del Norte	1,520.00	113.32	60.00	180.00	234.00	.....	2,107.32	5.84	8.23
Santa Maria del Rosario	1,480.00	100.00	48.00	100.00	240.00	90.00	2,058.00	4.62	5.36
Tapaste	400.00	70.00	.....	40.00	80.00	70.00	660.00	6.41	8.80
Vereda Nueva	1,360.00	126.94	70.00	40.00	389.00	19.50	2,005.44	4.99	5.99
Total	193,175.44	6,984.87	3,006.52	16,807.10	32,503.90	4,346.34	256,824.17	6.26	8.49
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.									
Ciego de Avila	1,720.00	112.00	.....	120.00	138.00	18.65	2,108.65	4.30	5.51
Moron	5,050.00	237.50	64.00	485.00	586.00	.....	1,422.50	4.85	7.82
Nuevitas	3,005.00	100.00	.....	300.00	444.00	.....	3,849.00	4.90	6.16
Puerto Principe	29,040.00	1,063.32	250.00	3,385.00	5,708.50	.....	39,441.82	6.54	8.41
Santa Cruz del Sur	2,930.00	150.00	.....	360.00	689.00	287.00	4,366.00	6.05	9.25
Total	41,745.00	1,662.82	314.00	4,650.00	7,510.50	305.65	56,187.97	6.00	8.04
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.									
Abreus	2,500.00	229.00	104.00	290.00	406.88	111.50	3,641.38	4.81	6.98
Caibarien	4,000.00	120.00	120.00	490.00	780.00	27.50	5,537.50	4.85	6.68
Calabazar	3,820.00	120.00	50.00	460.00	540.00	.....	4,990.00	4.31	5.76
Camajuani	3,120.00	260.00	110.00	290.00	420.00	42.00	4,242.00	4.61	6.84
Cartagena	2,260.00	155.00	130.00	260.00	288.00	16.00	3,109.00	6.58	8.51
Ceja de Pablo	3,360.00	113.30	88.00	345.00	290.00	218.75	4,415.05	4.97	6.16
Cienfuegos	20,330.00	1,746.64	830.00	1,795.00	3,899.64	175.00	28,776.28	4.86	8.04
Cifuentes	3,050.00	240.00	82.00	260.00	486.00	.....	4,118.00	5.31	6.29
Cruces	5,120.00	217.00	116.00	440.00	271.00	20.00	6,184.00	4.88	6.95
Esperanza	2,080.00	132.00	60.00	160.00	153.00	12.00	2,597.00	6.12	7.35
Palmira	4,640.00	136.00	80.00	476.00	313.60	58.00	5,703.60	4.66	6.28
Placetas	3,610.00	150.00	80.00	220.00	676.00	.....	4,766.00	3.97	6.01
Quemado de Guines	3,280.00	122.50	70.00	340.00	404.00	.....	4,216.50	4.02	5.53
Rancho Veloz	4,820.00	112.50	126.00	520.00	688.00	10.00	6,248.50	4.73	6.14
Ranchuelo	4,159.99	161.20	88.00	400.00	676.00	20.00	5,583.19	4.29	6.89
Remedios	9,850.00	135.00	72.00	783.00	1,010.38	121.50	11,971.88	4.29	8.40
Rodas	8,095.00	210.00	156.00	920.00	942.20	250.00	10,573.20	4.91	8.15
Sagua la Grande:									
City	12,381.33	390.01	360.00	1,066.00	1,489.63	385.48	16,072.45	5.92	8.24
Municipal	2,380.00	105.00	158.00	220.00	381.04	120.97	3,365.01	5.83	8.71
Sancti Spiritus	11,353.00	729.05	240.00	1,275.00	1,989.95	163.27	15,750.27	5.16	7.08
San Diego Del Valle	2,130.00	162.00	122.00	220.00	400.50	25.00	3,059.50	5.73	9.24
San Fernando de Camerones	2,223.33	154.00	74.00	200.00 240.00	80.00	18.00	2,749.33	5.21	6.44
San Juan de los Yeras	2,680.00	210.00	150.00		258.00	58.00	3,596.00	5.25	7.80
Santa Clara:									
City	12,834.00	316.66	120.00	1,114.00	1,500.80	79.00	15,964.46	4.44	7.99
Municipal	600.00	177.08	82.00	75.00	119.00	.....	1,003.08	2.52	4.08
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	2,953.32	180.00	104.00	280.00	556.00	14.00	4,087.32	4.82	6.45
Santo Domingo	5,125.00	150.00	128.00	600.00	617.15	.....	6,620.15	5.08	6.88
Trinidad	10,596.66	544.00	198.00	1,120.00	1,875.00	58.90	14,392.56	3.11	6.35
Vueltas	2,160.00	224.00	.....	200.00	408.56	140.24	3,132.80	5.10	7.73
Yaguajay	2,520.00	186.00	.....	220.00	152.00	.....	3,078.00	4.52	6.41
Total	158,061.63	7,887.94	4,048.00	15,279.00	22,072.33	2,145.11	209,494.01	4.67	7.18

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TABLE No. 5.—*Total itemized expenditures during the period; also total expenditure per pupil enrolled and per pupil in attendance*—Continued.

	Salaries approved for teachers.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Salaries approved for janitors	Amounts approved for rent.	Amounts approved for material.	Total expenditure.		
							In the district.	Per pupil enrolled.	Per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.									
Baracoa	$5,830.00	$250.00	$98.00	$715.00	$1,365.00	.....	$8,258.00	$5.02	$6.69
Bayamo	5,070.00	128.50	102.00	496.00	76.00	$47.80	5,919.30	4.39	5.90
Campechuela	3,850.00	180.00	140.00	400.00	598.00	60.00	5,228.00	4.90	6.23
Caney	3,150.00	200.00	162.00	296.00	358.00	.....	4,165.00	3.96	5.18
Cobre	3,150.00	125.00	100.00	310.00	324.00	.....	4,009.00	5.76	6.48
Gibara	10,980.00	290.00	72.00	1,080.00	2,257.00	.....	14,679.00	4.49	5.73
Guantanamo	8,995.00	175.00	90.00	855.00	1,600.50	80.00	11,795.50	4.39	6.90
Holguin	28,700.00	250.00	50.00	2,590.00	2,964.00	.....	34,544.00	4.66	5.77
Jiguani	1,840.33	116.66	.....	170.00	134.00	200.00	2,460.66	2.89	4.14
Manzanillo:									
City	12,313.00	592.49	330.00	1,160.00	2,790.00	406.40	17,592.22	6.47	8.85
Municipal	4,070.00	242.50	170.00	435.00	405.00	130.50	5,453.00	3.50	4.71
Mayari	1,580.00	145.83	.....	40.00	128.00	87.25	1,981.08	3.09	3.19
Niquero	1,360.00	180.00	148.00	140.00	160.00	.....	1,988.00	5.08	5.55
Palma Soriano	2,610.00	91.62	60.00	240.00	362.00	155.00	3,518.62	5.76	6.17
Puerto Padre	2,750.00	120.00	66.00	268.00	460.00	16.40	3,680.40	3.98	4.48
Sagua de Tanamo	781.31	127.50	12.00	40.00	129.00	74.45	1,164.26	1.46	2.27
San Luis	3,440.00	244.50	120.00	330.00	547.00	86.00	4,717.50	5.56	7.28
Santiago de Cuba	34,430.00	1,260.00	240.00	1,975.00	4,512.50	20.00	32,437.50	6.84	9.74
Songo	2,600.00	240.00	40.00	260.00	280.00	.....	3,420.00	4.41	6.11
Total	127,499.64	4,959.60	2,000.00	11,798.00	19,440.00	1,268.80	166,961.04	4.91	6.45
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.									
Artemisa	3,640.00	62.50	36.00	292.00	454.40	23.06	4,507.96	5.32	6.42
Bahia Honda	640.00	.....	.....	40.00	38.56	.....	718.56	2.91	4.20
Cabanas	1,560.00	90.00	30.00	120.00	116.00	.....	1,916.00	3.67	3.95
Candelaria	1,360.00	184.00	72.00	160.00	20.00	.....	1,796.00	4.06	4.11
Consolacion del Norte	1,400.00	125.00	.....	30.00	336.00	.....	1,891.00	4.23	4.74
Consolacion del Sur	4,022.33	93.75	.....	480.00	656.00	.....	5,252.08	4.97	6.31
Guanajay	4,180.00	110.00	64.00	260.00	508.00	88.00	5,210.00	3.92	5.23
Guayabal	800.00	97.20	.....	80.00	154.24	.....	1,131.44	5.36	6.25
Julian Diaz	635.00	92.50	60.00	60.00	114.00	.....	961.50	3.86	5.31
Mantua	150.00	124.98	.....	15.00	15.00	50.00	354.98	7.88	8.06
Mariel	1,833.33	100.00	.....	91.65	181.41	.....	2,206.39	3.62	4.73
Palacios	760.00	80.00	8.00	64.00	144.00	27.50	1,083.50	4.61	5.92
Pinar del Rio:									
City	6,360.00	215.54	303.13	792.00	1,316.00	95.00	9,081.67	6.68	9.10
Municipal	10,475.00	101.66	.....	988.00	1,549.06	10.00	13,123.72	4.38	5.22
San Cristobal	1,880.00	112.50	.....	.....	365.00	.....	2,357.50	4.54	5.24
San Diego de los Banos	840.00	42.50	50.00	10.00	52.00	.....	994.50	4.94	5.65
San Diego de Nunez	600.00	.....	.....	60.00	52.00	.....	712.00	5.31	6.41
San Juan y Martinez	1,990.00	240.00	90.00	90.00	381.00	225.25	3,016.25	5.71	7.83
San Luis	2,480.00	105.00	50.00	256.00	650.00	56.00	3,596.00	4.62	6.08
Vinales	1,770.00	.....	.....	160.00	292.00	.....	2,222.00	4.17	5.38
Total	47,375.66	1,977.13	763.13	4,047.65	7,394.67	574.81	62,133.05	4.68	5.80
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.									
Agramonte	2,010.00	150.00	.....	220.00	296.00	.....	2,676.00	5.19	6.32
Alacranes	5,220.00	255.00	178.00	550.00	616.00	39.70	6,858.70	6.05	8.36
Bolondron	4,360.00	130.00	70.00	400.00	668.00	4.00	5,632.00	5.29	8.14
Cabezas	2,010.00	125.00	88.00	205.00	297.50	.....	2,725.50	7.40	8.46
Canasi	880.00	109.92	70.00	80.00	96.00	.....	1,235.92	6.11	8.82
Cardenas	18,550.00	328.32	180.00	1,680.00	1,884.50	41.66	22,664.48	5.13	8.06
Carlos Rojas	1,740.00	110.00	32.00	200.00	240.00	20.00	2,342.00	4.30	5.84
Colon	8,120.00	360.00	206.00	900.00	1,306.34	.....	10,892.34	5.07	7.02
Guamacaro	2,280.00	93.75	54.00	190.00	304.00	22.00	2,943.75	5.00	6.86
Jaguey Grande	3,683.00	134.00	70.00	350.00	475.00	35.20	4,747.20	5.09	6.04
Jovellanos	3,025.00	420.00	86.00	320.00	475.00	.....	4,276.00	5.73	7.97
Macagua	1,920.00	112.50	102.00	240.00	246.64	.....	2,621.14	3.99	6.27
Macurijes	4,640.00	120.00	.....	425.00	398.00	62.00	5,645.00	5.06	7.14
Marti	3,570.00	125.00	.....	420.00	140.00	.....	4,256.00	4.31	8.08
Matanzas	34,790.00	1,145.00	240.00	3,070.00	4,781.92	266.00	44,292.92	5.59	8.24
Maximo Gomez	2,310.00	222.50	.....	220.00	300.00	.....	3,052.50	4.50	6.00
Palmillas	4,560.00	246.00	160.00	560.00	607.20	6.00	6,139.20	5.72	7.45
Perico	1,760.00	80.00	10.00	220.00	240.00	16.06	2,326.06	3.83	5.67
Roque	2,360.00	124.00	60.00	290.00	339.00	95.00	3,268.00	6.01	7.34

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TABLE No. 5.—*Total itemized expenditures during the period; also total expenditure per pupil enrolled and per pupil in attendance*—Continued.

	Salaries approved for teachers.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Salaries approved for janitors.	Amounts approved for rent.	Amounts approved for material.	Total expenditure. In the district.	Total expenditure. Per pupil enrolled.	Total expenditure. Per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—continued.									
Sabanilla del Encomendador	$1,280.00	$120.00	$54.00	$160.00	$260.00	$24.00	$1,898.00	$4.96	$6.45
San Jose de los Ramos	2,950.00	291.50	30.00	380.00	349.00	.....	4,000.50	4.67	6.74
Santa Ana	1,890.00	100.00	92.00	265.00	322.50	.....	2,669.50	5.42	6.91
Union de Reyes	4,420.00	120.00	100.00	480.00	634.24	96.60	5,850.84	4.42	6.29
Total	118,328.00	5,022.49	1,832.00	11,825.00	15,276.84	728.22	158,012.55	5.20	7.51

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.									
Habana	$193,175.44	$6,984.87	$3,006.52	$16,807.10	$32,503.90	$4,346.34	$256,824.17	$6.26	$8.49
Puerto Principe	41,745.00	1,662.82	314.00	4,650.00	7,510.50	305.65	56,187.97	6.00	8.04
Santa Clara	158,061.63	7,887.94	4,048.00	15,279.00	22,072.33	2,145.11	209,494.01	4.67	7.18
Santiago de Cuba	127,499.64	4,959.60	2,000.00	11,798.00	19,440.00	1,263.80	166,961.04	4.91	6.45
Pinar del Rio	47,375.66	1,977.13	763.13	4,047.65	7,394.67	574.81	62,133.05	4.68	5.80
Matanzas	118,328.00	5,022.49	1,832.00	11,825.00	15,276.84	728.22	153,012.55	5.20	7.51
Grand total	686,185.37	28,494.85	11,963.65	64,406.75	104,198.24	9,363.93	904,612.79	5.25	7.33

TABLE No. 6.—*Average amounts for rent and material paid monthly per schoolroom.*

	Average number of schoolrooms.	Amounts estimated for rent.	Amounts approved for rent.	Reductions made in rent.	Average amount paid monthly for rent per schoolroom.	Amounts approved for material.	Amounts estimated for material.	Reductions made in material.	Average amount paid monthly for material per schoolroom.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.									
Aguacate	12	$240.00	$240.00	.....	$5.00	$780.00	$50.00	$730.00	$1.04
Alquizar	12	140.00	140.00	.....	2.92	56.00	49.00	7.00	1.02
Bainoa	9	432.00	408.00	$24.00	8.50	4,265.00	.....	4,265.00	.....
Batabano	23	814.00	814.00	.....	8.85	67.50	.....	67.50	.....
Bauta	19	466.85	466.85	.....	6.14	125.00	32.00	93.00	.42
Bejucal	19	440.00	440.00	.....	5.79	61.00	61.00	.....	.80
Cano	13	254.00	254.00	.....	4.88	868.00	344.00	24.00	6.61
Catalina	15	457.00	457.00	.....	7.62	67.00	67.00	.....	1.11
Ceiba del Agua	13	347.00	347.00	.....	6.67	90.50	90.50	.....	1.74
Guanabacoa:									
City	49	4,967.00	1,942.00	25.00	9.91	625.00	109.25	+ 84.25 600.00	.50
Municipal	11	439.00	425.00	14.00	9.66	310.30	50.00	260.30	1.13
Guara	10	240.00	240.00	.....	6.00	84.60	84.60	.....	2.11
Guines	52	1,984.83	1,964.83	20.00	9.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guira de Melena	38	1,234.00	1,234.00	.....	8.12	100.00	100.00	.....	.66
Habana	276	13,531.82	13,531.82	.....	12.25	1,987.54	1,787.54	200.00	1.62
Isla de Pinos	10	268.00	263.00	5.00	6.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jaruco	14	460.00	460.00	.....	8.21	150.00	140.00	10.00	2.50
Madruga	15	387.04	387.04	.....	6.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Managua	5	120.00	120.00	.....	6.00	2,590.00	25.00	2,565.00	1.25
Marianao	26	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	11.54	253.40	160.00	93.40	1.54
Melena del Sur	9	135.00	135.00	.....	3.75	59.35	56.95	2.40	1.57
Nueva Paz	26	529.50	529.50	.....	5.09	330.00	10.00	320.00	.10
Quivican	8	48.00	48.00	.....	1.50	35.00	35.00	.....	1.09
Regla	42	803.36	803.36	.....	4.78	270.00	270.00	.....	1.60
Salud	9	380.00	380.00	.....	10.55	35.80	.....	35.80	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	32	1,266.50	1,256.50	10.00	9.81	447.50	370.00	77.50	2.89
San Antonio de los Banos	30	1,154.00	1,154.00	.....	9.61	450.00	75.00	375.00	6.25

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TABLE NO. 6.—*Average amounts for rent and material paid monthly per schoolroom*—Continued.

	Average number of schoolrooms.	Amounts estimated for rent.	Amounts approved for rent.	Reductions made in rent.	Average amount paid monthly for rent per schoolroom.	Amounts approved for material.	Amounts estimated for material.	Reductions made in material.	Average amount paid monthly for material per schoolroom.
PROVINCE OF HABANA—continued.									
San Antonio de las Vegas	10	$384.00	$384.00	.....	$9.60	$42.00	$24.00	.....	$1.05
San Felipe	15	356.00	356.00	.....	5.93	30.00	30.00	.....	.50
San Jose de las Lajas	18	444.00	444.00	.....	6.16	35.00	.....	$35.00	.....
San Nicolas	33	736.00	736.00	.....	5.58	408.00	128.00	280.00	.97
Santa Cruz del Norte	10	234.00	234.00	.....	5.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Maria del Rosario	9	240.00	240.00	.....	6.66	121.00	90.00	31.00	2.50
Tapaste	2	80.00	80.00	.....	10.00	120.00	70.00	50.00	8.75
Vereda Nueva	10	389.00	389.00	.....	9.72	19.50	19.50	.....	.48
Total	904	32.601.90	32,503.90	$98.00	8.99	14,383.99	4,346.34	10,121.90 +84.25	1.20
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.									
Ciego de Avila	11	138.00	138.00	.....	3.14	18.65	18.65	.....	.42
Moron	31	598.00	586.00	12.00	4.71	22.00	.....	22.00	.....
Nuevitas	16	454.00	444.00	10.00	6.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Principe	170	5,703.50	5,703.50	.....	8.39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur	18	660.00	639.00	21.00	8.87	292.00	287.00	5.00	3.98
Total	246	7,553.50	5,510.50	43.00	5.60	332.65	305.65	27.00	.31
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.									
Abreus	16	406.88	406.88	.....	6.36	111.50	111.50	.....	1.74
Caibarien	24	790.00	780.00	10.00	8.12	131.00	27.50	103.50	.28
Calabazar	23	540.00	540.00	.....	5.87	475.00	.....	475.00	.....
Camajuani	16	502.00	420.00	82.00	6.56	70.00	42.00	28.00	.65
Cartagena	13	288.00	288.00	.....	5.54	58.00	16.00	42.00	.31
Ceja de Pablo	19	336.00	290.00	46.00	3.81	356.25	218.75	137.50	2.87
Cienfuegos	109	3,899.64	3,899.64	.....	8.94	725.00	175.00	550.00	.40
Cifuentes	18	486.00	486.00	.....	6.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cruces	27	271.00	271.00	.....	2.51	228.64	20.00	208.64	.18
Esperanza	12	153.00	153.00	.....	3.19	12.00	12.00	.....	.25
Palmira	25	313.60	313.60	.....	3.13	58.00	58.00	.....	.58
Placetas	23	676.00	676.00	.....	7.34	208.45	.....	208.45	.....
Quemado de Guines	17	404.00	404.00	.....	5.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rancho Veloz	30	688.00	688.00	.....	5.73	10.00	10.00	.....	.08
Ranchuelo	20	676.00	676.00	.....	8.45	20.00	20.00	.....	.25
Remedios	56	1,010.38	1,010.38	.....	4.51	121.50	121.50	.....	.54
Rodas	46	942.20	942.20	.....	5.12	370.00	250.00	120.00	1.36
Sagua la Grande:									
City	69	1,489.63	1,489.63	.....	5.39	385.48	385.48	.....	1.39
Municipal	12	381.04	381.04	.....	7.93	120.97	120.97	.....	2.52
Sancti Spiritus	66	1,989.95	1,989.95	.....	7.54	2,632.30	168.27	2,469.03	.61
San Diego del Valle	13	408.50	400.50	8.00	7.70	57.00	25.00	32.00	.47
San Fernando de Camarones	12	80.00	80.00	.....	1.66	18.00	18.00	.....	.38
San Juan de los Yeras	14	258.00	258.00	.....	4.66	58.00	58.00	.....	1.03
Santa Clara:									
City	62	1,500.80	1,500.80	.....	6.05	79.00	79.00	.....	.32
Municipal	4	119.00	119.00	.....	7.44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	19	556.00	556.00	.....	7.31	80.33	14.00	66.33	.18
Santo Domingo	30	617.15	617.15	.....	5.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinidad	57	1,875.00	1,875.00	.....	8.22	58.90	58.90	.....	.26
Vueltas	14	408.56	408.56	.....	7.29	280.24	140.24	140.00	2.50
Yaguajay	13	152.00	152.00	.....	2.92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	879	22,218.33	22,072.33	146.00	6.28	6,725.56	2,145.11	4,580.45	.61
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.									
Baracoa	36	1,385.00	1,365.00	20.00	9.40	60.00	.....	60.00	.....
Bayamo	26	76.00	76.00	.....	.73	47.80	47.80	.....	4.59
Campechuela	20	598.00	598.00	.....	7.47	260.00	60.00	200.00	.75
Caney	16	408.00	358.00	50.00	5.59	50.00	.....	50.00	.....
Cobre	16	324.00	324.00	.....	5.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibara	57	2,257.00	2,257.00	.....	9.89	295.00	.....	295.00	.....

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TABLE No. 6.—*Average amounts for rent and material paid monthly per schoolroom*—Continued.

	Average number of schoolrooms.	Amounts estimated for rent.	Amounts approved for rent.	Reductions made in rent.	Average amount paid monthly for rent per schoolroom.	Amounts approved for material.	Amounts estimated for material.	Reductions made in material.	Average amount paid monthly for material per schoolroom.
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA—continued.									
Guantanamo	45	$1,630.50	$1,600.50	$30.00	$8.89	$495.00	$80.00	$415.00	$0.44
Holguin	155	2,954.00	2,954.00	.....	4.76	510.00	.....	510.00	.....
Jiguani	10	134.00	134.00	.....	3.35	200.00	200.00	.....	5.00
Manzanillo:									
City	61	2,790.00	2,790.00	.....	11.43	458.80	406.40	52.40	1.66
Municipal	22	405.00	405.00	.....	4.60	190.50	130.50	60.00	1.49
Mayari	10	128.00	128.00	.....	3.20	37.25	37.25	.....	.93
Niquero	7	160.00	160.00	.....	5.71	40.00	.....	40.00	.....
Palma Soriano	14	362.00	362.00	.....	6.46	155.00	155.00	.....	2.77
Puerto Padre	17	460.00	460.00	.....	6.79	16.40	16.40	.....	.24
Sagua de Tanamo	6	247.00	129.00	118.00	5.38	74.45	74.45	.....	3.15
San Luis	17	587.00	547.00	40.00	8.34	36.00	36.00	.....	.53
Santiago de Cuba	97	4,557.50	4,512.50	45.00	11.63	45.00	20.00	25.00	.05
Songo	13	280.00	280.00	.....	5.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	645	19,743.00	19,440.00	303.00	7.53	2,971.20	1,263.80	1,707.40	.49
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.									
Artemisa	19	454.40	454.40	.....	5.98	23.06	23.06	.....	.30
Bahia Honda	4	38.56	38.56	.....	2.41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabañas	9	116.00	116.00	.....	3.22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candelaria	8	20.00	20.00	.....	.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consolacion del Norte	9	336.00	336.00	.....	9.06	10.00	.....	10.00	.....
Consolacion del Sur	25	656.00	656.00	.....	6.56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guanajay	26	548.00	508.00	40.00	4.88	94.00	88.00	6.00	.84
Guayabal	4	154.24	154.24	.....	9.64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julian Diaz	4	114.00	114.00	.....	7.12	30.00	.....	30.00	.....
Mantua	1	82.00	15.00	67.00	3.75	200.00	50.00	150.00	12.50
Mariel	11	188.07	181.41	6.66	4.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palacios	5	144.00	144.00	.....	7.20	27.50	27.50	.....	1.37
Pinar del Rio:									
City	62	2,149.78	2,149.78	.....	8.67	95.00	95.00	.....	.38
Municipal	27	715.28	715.28	.....	6.62	10.00	10.00	.....	.09
San Cristobal	13	400.00	365.00	35.00	7.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego de los Baños	5	52.00	52.00	.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego de Nuñez	3	52.00	52.00	.....	4.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan y Martinez	.....	.....	.....	+12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10	561.00	381.00	192.00	9.52	225.25	225.25	.....	5.63
San Luis	18	675.00	650.00	25.00	9.02	56.00	56.00	.....	.77
Viñales	11	292.00	292.00	.....	6.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	+12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	274	7,748.33	7,394.67	365.66	6.74	770.81	574.81	196.00	.52
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.									
Agramonte	11	296.00	296.00	.....	6.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alacranes	27	616.00	616.00	.....	5.70	39.70	39.70	.....	.36
Bolondron	23	668.00	668.00	.....	7.26	4.00	4.00	.....	.04
Cabezas	11	297.50	297.50	.....	6.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canasi	6	96.00	96.00	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardenas	81	1,884.50	1,884.50	.....	5.81	41.66	41.66	.....	.13
Carlos Rojas	10	240.00	240.00	.....	6.00	40.00	20.00	20.00	.05
Colon	50	1,306.34	1,306.34	.....	6.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guamacaro	12	304.00	304.00	.....	6.33	37.00	22.00	15.00	.46
Juguey Grande	21	475.00	475.00	.....	5.65	35.20	35.20	.....	.41
Jovellanos	17	475.00	475.00	.....	6.98	64.50	.....	64.50	.....
Macagua	12	246.64	246.64	.....	5.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macurijes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+36.00	.....
	24	398.00	398.00	.....	4.15	62.00	62.00	36.00	.64
Marti	22	140.00	140.00	.....	1.59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matanzas	157	4,781.92	4,781.92	.....	7.62	266.00	266.00	.....	.41
Maximo Gomez	15	300.00	300.00	.....	5.00	148.00	.....	148.00	.....
Palmillas	28	607.20	607.20	.....	5.42	6.00	6.00	.....	.05
Perico	11	240.00	240.00	.....	5.45	16.06	16.06	.....	.36
Roque	14	359.00	339.00	20.00	6.54	223.90	95.00	128.90	1.69

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TABLE No. 6—*Average amounts for rent and material paid monthly per schoolroom*—Continued.

	Average number of schoolrooms.	Amounts estimated for rent.	Amounts approved for rent.	Reductions made in rent.	Average amount paid monthly for rent per schoolroom.	Amounts approved for material.	Amounts estimated for material.	Reductions made in material.	Average amount paid monthly for material per schoolroom.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—continued.									
Sabanilla del Encomendador	8	$260.00	$260.00	.....	$8.12	$24.00	$24.00	.....	$0.75
San Jose de los Ramos	19	349.00	349.00	.....	4.59	20.00	.....	$20.00	.....
Santa Ana	13	322.50	322.50	.....	6.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union de Reyes	27	634.24	634.24	.....	5.87	96.60	96.60	.....	.89
Total	619	15,296.84	15,276.84	$20.00	6.13	1,124.62	728.22	+36.00 432.40	.29

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.									
Habana	904	$23,601.90	$32,503.90	$98.00	$8.99	$14,383.99	$4,346.34	$+84.25 10,121.90	$1.20
Puerto Principe	246	7,553.50	7,510.50	43.00	5.60	332.65	305.65	27.00	.31
Santa Clara	879	22,218.33	22,072.33	146.00	6.28	6,725.56	2,145.11	4,580.45	.61
Santiago de Cuba	645	19,743.00	19,440.00	303.00 +12.00	7.53	2,971.20	1,263.80	1,707.40	.49
Pinar del Rio	274	7,748.33	7,394.67	365.66	6.74	770.81	574.81	196.00 +36.00	.52
Matanzas	619	15,296.84	15,276.84	20.00	6.13	1,124.62	728.22	432.40	.29
Grand total	3,567	106,161.90	104,198.24	+12.00 975.66	7.30	26,308.83	9,363.93	+120.25 17,065.15	.65

The numbers marked + indicate increase.

TABLE No. 7.—*Itemized statement of reductions made in salaries of personnel during the period.*

	Salaries estimated for secretaries.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Reductions made in the salaries of secretaries.	Salaries estimated for truant officers.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Reductions made in the salaries of truant officers.	Salaries estimated for janitors.	Salaries approved for janitors.	Reductions made in the salaries of janitors.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.									
Aguacate	$100.00	$100.00	.....	$66.00	$66.00	.....	$190.00	$190.00	.....
Alquizar	200.00	150.00	$50.00	100.00	92.00	$8.00	240.00	240.00	.....
Bainoa	80.00	80.00	.....	8.00	8.00	.....	190.00	180.00	$10.00
Batabano	104.00	.....	104.00	48.00	48.00	.....	445.00	445.00	.....
Bauta	170.00	170.00	.....	80.00	80.00	.....	380.00	380.00	.....
Bejucal	143.74	143.74	.....	102.00	102.00	.....	395.00	390.00	5.00
Cano	136.00	136.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	168.00	168.00	.....
Catalina	135.41	135.41	.....	114.00	70.00	44.00	290.00	290.00	.....
Ceiba del Agua	200.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	279.00	279.00	.....
Guanabacoa:									
City	441.66	361.66	80 00	420.00	420.00	.....	945.00	925.00	20.00
Municipal	257.50	247.50	10.00	80.00	80.00	.....	210.00	210.00	.....
Guara	40.00	40.00	60.00	50.00	10.00	.....	140.00	140.00	.....
Guines	62.50	62.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	999.10	989.10	10.00
Guira de Melena	92.50	62.50	30.00	22.00	22.00	.....	575.00	575.00	.....
Habana	2,018.30	2,018.30	.....	471.65	471.65	.....	5,670.00	5,670.00	.....
Isla de Pinos	125.00	125.00	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	400.00	195.00	205.00
Jaruco	118.26	118.26	.....	102.00	102.00	.....	160.00	160.00	.....
Madruga	388.25	168.75	219.50	56.00	50.00	6.00	297.50	295.00	2.50
Managua	70.00	70.00	.....	80.00	80.00	.....	80.00	80.00	.....

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TABLE No. 7.—*Itemized statement of reductions made in salaries of personnel during the period*—Continued.

	Salaries estimated for secretaries.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Reductions made in the salaries of secretaries.	Salaries estimated for truant officers.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Reductions made in the salaries of truant officers.	Salaries estimated for janitors.	Salaries approved for janitors.	Reductions made in the salaries of janitors.
PROVINCE OF HABANA—continued.									
Marianao	$170.00	$170.00	.....	$20.00	$20.00	.....	$535.00	$520.00	$15.00
Melena del Sur	180.00	180.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	165.00	165.00	.....
Nueva Paz	210.00	200.00	$10.00	80.00	80.00	.....	510.00	510.00	.....
Quivican	150.00	150.00	.....	72.00	72.00	.....	160.00	160.00	.....
Regla	349.99	349.99	.....	188.87	188.87	.....	666.00	666.00	.....
Salud	140.00	140.00	.....	70.00	70.00	.....	180.00	180.00	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	200.00	200.00	.....	180.00	160.00	$20.00	560.00	540.00	20.00
San Antonio de los Baños	360.00	360.00	.....	70.00	70.00	.....	600.00	600.00	.....
San Antonio de las Vegas	120.00	120.00	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	180.00	180.00	.....
San Felipe	95.00	95.00	.....	118.00	118.00	.....	300.00	300.00	.....
San Jose de las Lajas	158.00	120.00	38.00	118.00	118.00	.....	300.00	300.00	.....
San Nicolas	197.50	100.00	97.50	110.00	100.00	10.00	525.00	525.00	.....
Santa Cruz del Norte	113.32	113.32	.....	60.00	60.00	.....	180.00	180.00	.....
Santa Maria del Rosario	120.00	100.00	20.00	60.00	48.00	12.00	100.00	100.00	.....
Tapaste	70.00	70.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	40.00	.....
Vereda Nueva	126.94	126.94	.....	70.00	70.00	.....	40.00	40.00	.....
Total	7,643.87	6,984.87	659.00	3,116.52	3,006.52	110.00	17,094.60	16,807.10	287.50
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.									
Ciego de Avila	112.00	112.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.00	120.00	.....
Moron	362.50	237.50	125.00	128.00	64.00	64.00	495.00	485.00	10.00
Nuevitas	100.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	300.00	.....
Puerto Principe	1,063.32	1,063.32	.....	100.00	250.00	+150.00	3,385.00	3,385.00	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur	180.00	150.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....	360.00	360.00	.....
Total	1,817.82	1,662.82	155.00	228.00	314.00	64.00	4,660.00	4,650.00	10.00
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.									
Abreus	229.00	229.00	.....	104.00	104.00	.....	295.00	290.00	5.00
Calbarien	120.00	120.00	.....	120.00	120.00	.....	500.00	490.00	10.00
Calabazar	120.00	120.00	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	460.00	460.00	.....
Camajuani	272.50	260.00	12.50	110.00	110.00	.....	335.00	290.00	45.00
Cartagena	155.00	155.00	.....	130.00	130.00	.....	260.00	260.00	.....
Ceja de Pablo	113.30	113.30	.....	88.00	88.00	.....	370.00	345.00	25.00
Cienfuegos	1,751.64	1,746.64	5.00	830.00	830.00	.....	1,795.00	1,795.00	.....
Cifuentes	240.00	240.00	.....	82.00	82.00	.....	260.00	260.00	.....
Cruces	375.00	217.00	158.00	146.00	116.00	30.00	440.00	440.00	.....
Esperanza	252.00	132.00	120.00	60.00	60.00	.....	160.00	160.00	.....
Palmira	136.00	136.00	.....	80.00	80.00	.....	481.00	476.00	5.00
Placetas	162.50	150.00	12.50	80.00	80.00	.....	220.00	220.00	.....
Quemado de Guines	128.00	122.50	5.50	70.00	70.00	.....	340.00	340.00	.....
Rancho Veloz	112.50	112.50	.....	126.00	126.00	.....	520.00	520.00	.....
Ranchuelo	161.20	161.20	.....	88.00	88.00	.....	400.00	400.00	.....
Remedios	147.50	135.00	12.50	72.00	72.00	.....	783.00	783.00	.....
Rodas	210.00	210.00	.....	164.00	156.00	8.00	920.00	920.00	.....
Sagua la Grande:									
City	390.01	390.01	.....	360.00	360.00	.....	1,066.00	1,066.00	.....
Municipal	105.00	105.00	.....	158.00	158.00	.....	220.00	220.00	.....
Sancti Spiritus	383.00	729.05	346.05	240.00	240.00	.....	1,275.00	1,275.00	.....
San Diego del Valle	422.00	162.00	260.00	122.00	122.00	.....	225.00	220.00	5.00
San Fernando de Camarones	154.00	154.00	.....	84.00	74.00	10.00	200.00	200.00	.....
San Juan de los Yeras	210.00	210.00	.....	150.00	150.00	.....	240.00	240.00	.....
Santa Clara:									
City	333.33	316.66	66.67	120.00	120.00	.....	1,114.00	1,114.00	.....
Municipal	451.16	177.08	274.08	32.00	32.00	.....	75.00	75.00	.....
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	180.00	180.00	.....	104.00	104.00	.....	280.00	280.00	.....
Santo Domingo	150.00	150.00	.....	128.00	128.00	.....	600.00	600.00	.....
Trinidad	544.00	544.00	.....	198.00	198.00	.....	1,120.00	1,120.00	.....
Vueltas	200.00	224.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00	200.00	.....
Yaguajay	186.00	186.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	220.00	220.00	.....
Total	8,394.64	7,887.94	876.75	4,096.00	4,048.00	48.00	15,374.00	15,279.00	95.00

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TABLE NO. 7.—*Itemized statement of reductions made in salaries of personnel during the period*—Continued.

	Salaries estimated for secretaries.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Reductions made in the salaries of secretaries.	Salaries estimated for truant officers.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Reductions made in the salaries of truant officers.	Salaries estimated for janitors.	Salaries approved for janitors.	Reductions made in the salaries of janitors.
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.									
Baracoa	$250.00	$250.00	.....	$98.00	$98.00	.....	$725.00	$715.00	$10.00
Bayamo	128.50	128.50	.....	120.00	102.00	$18.00	495.00	495.00	.....
Campechuela	180.00	180.00	.....	140.00	140.00	.....	400.00	400.00	.....
Caney	212.50	200.00	$12.50	170.00	162.00	8.00	370.00	295.00	75.00
Cobre	125.00	125.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	310.00	310.00	.....
Gibara	290.00	290.00	.....	72.00	72.00	.....	1,080.00	1,080.00	.....
Guantanamo	302.50	175.00	127.50	90.00	90.00	.....	885.00	855.00	30.00
Holguin	250.00	250.00	.....	62.00	50.00	12.00	2,590.00	2,590.00	.....
Jiguani	116.66	116.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	170.00	170.00	.....
Manzanillo:									
City	627.49	592.40	49.35	330.00	330.00	.....	1,160.00	1,160.00	.....
Municipal	242.50	242.50	.....	180.00	170.00	10.00	435.00	435.00	.....
Mayari	145.83	145.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	40.00	.....
Niquero	180.00	180.00	.....	148.00	148.00	.....	140.00	140.00	.....
Palma Soriano	91.62	91.62	.....	60.00	60.00	.....	240.00	240.00	.....
Puerto Padre	120.00	120.00	.....	66.00	66.00	.....	268.00	268.00	.....
Sagua de Tanamo	127.50	127.50	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	160.00	40.00	120.00
San Luis	312.00	244.50	67.50	120.00	120.00	.....	330.00	330.00	.....
Santiago de Cuba	1,745.00	1,260.00	485.00	240.00	240.00	.....	1,990.00	1,975.00	15.00
Songo	240.00	240.00	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	260.00	260.00	.....
Total	5,687.10	4,959.60	727.50	2,048.00	2,000.00	48.00	12,048.00	11,798.00	250.00
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.									
Artemisa	62.50	62.50	.....	36.00	36.00	.....	292.00	292.00	.....
Bahia Honda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	40.00	.....
Cabanas	100.00	90.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	.....	120.00	120.00	.....
Candelaria	204.00	184.00	20.00	72.00	72.00	.....	160.00	160.00	.....
Consolacion del Norte	125.00	125.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	30.00	.....
Consolacion del Sur	93.75	93.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	480.00	480.00	.....
Guanajay	110.00	110.00	.....	88.00	64.00	24.00	280.00	260.00	20.00
Guayabal	152.74	97.20	55.54	.....	.....	.....	80.00	80.00	.....
Julian Diaz	125.00	92.50	32.50	120.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	.....
Mantua	124.98	124.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	15.00	25.00
Mariel	100.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	108.30	91.65	16.65
Palacios	100.00	80.00	20.00	8.00	8.00	.....	64.00	64.00	.....
Pinar del Rio:									
City	215.54	215.54	.....	303.33	303.13	.20	1,260.00	1,260.00	.....
Municipal	101.66	101.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	520.00	520.00	.....
San Cristobal	125.00	112.50	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego de los Banos	75.00	42.50	32.50	50.00	50.00	.....	10.00	10.00	.....
San Diego de Nunez	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	60.00	.....
San Juan y Martinez	285.00	240.00	45.00	90.00	90.00	.....	185.00	90.00	95.00
San Luis	127.00	105.00	22.00	50.00	50.00	.....	255.00	255.00	.....
Vinales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160.00	160.00	.....
Total	2,227.17	1,977.13	250.04	847.33	763.13	84.20	4,204.30	4,047.65	156.65
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.									
Agramonte	350.00	150.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	220.00	220.00	.....
Alacranes	285.00	255.00	30.00	178.00	178.00	.....	550.00	550.00	.....
Bolondron	120.00	130.00	+10.00	70.00	70.00	.....	400.00	400.00	.....
Cabezas	125.00	125.00	.....	108.00	88.00	20.00	210.00	205.00	5.00
Canasi	119.92	109.92	10.00	70.00	70.00	.....	80.00	80.00	.....
Cardenas	328.32	328.32	.....	180.00	180.00	.....	1,680.00	1,680.00	.....
Carlos Rojas	110.00	110.00	.....	32.00	32.00	.....	200.00	200.00	.....
Colon	420.00	360.00	60.00	206.00	206.00	.....	900.00	900.00	.....
Guamacaro	106.25	93.75	12.50	54.00	54.00	.....	190.00	190.00	.....
Jaguey Grande	134.00	134.00	.....	70.00	70.00	.....	350.00	350.00	.....
Jovellanos	480.00	420.00	60.00	36.00	36.00	.....	320.00	320.00	.....
Macagua	125.00	112.50	12.50	120.00	102.00	18.00	240.00	240.00	.....
Macurijes	120.00	120.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	425.00	425.00	.....
Marti	125.00	125.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	420.00	420.00	.....
Matanzas	1,265.00	1,145.00	120.00	240.00	240.00	.....	3,070.00	3,070.00	.....
Maximo Gomez	293.00	222.50	70.50	.....	.....	.....	275.00	220.00	55.00
Palmillas	246.00	246.00	.....	160.00	160.00	.....	560.00	560.00	.....
Perico	112.00	80.00	32.00	10.00	10.00	.....	220.00	220.00	.....
Roque	124.00	124.00	.....	60.00	60.00	.....	305.00	290.00	15.00

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TABLE No. 7.—*Itemized statement of reductions made in salaries of personnel during the period*—Continued.

	Salaries estimated for secretaries.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Reductions made in the salaries of secretaries.	Salaries estimated for truant officers.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Reductions made in the salaries of truant officers.	Salaries estimated for janitors.	Salaries approved for janitors.	Reductions made in the salaries of janitors.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—continued.									
Sabanilla del Encomendador	$120.00	$120.00	.....	$54.00	$54.00	.....	$160.00	$160.00	.....
San Jose de los Ramos	341.50	291.50	$50.00	30.00	30.00	.....	380.00	380.00	.....
Santa Ana	100.00	100.00	.....	92.00	92.00	.....	265.00	265.00	.....
Union de Reyes	120.00	120.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	480.00	480.00	.....
Total	5,669.99	5,022.49	657.50	1,870.00	1,832.00	$38.00	11,900.00	11,825.00	$75.00

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.									
Habana	$7,643.87	$6,984.87	$659.00	$3,116.52	$3,006.52	$110.00 +150.00	$17,094.60	$16,807.10	$287.50
Puerto Principe	1,817.82	1,662.82	155.00 +870.05	228.00	314.00	64.00	4,660.00	4,650.00	10.00
Santa Clara	8,394.64	7,887.94	876.75	4,096.00	4,048.00	48.00	15,374.00	15,279.00	95.00
Santiago de Cuba	5,687.10	4,959.60	727.50	2,048.00	2,000.00	48.00	12,048.00	11,798.00	250.00
Pinar del Rio	2,227.17	1,977.13	250.04	847.33	763.13	84.20	4,204.30	4,047.65	156.65
Matanzas	5,669.99	5,022.49	+ 10.00 657.50	1,870.00	1,832.00	38.00	11,900.00	11,825.00	75.00
Grand total	31,440.59	28,494.85	3,325.79	12,205.85	11,963.65	392.20	65,280.90	64,406.75	874.15

NOTE.—The amounts marked + indicate increases made in the office of the commissioner of public schools.

TABLE No. 8.—*Amounts reduced from, and added to, the estimates of the boards of education.*

	Reductions made in the salaries of teachers.	Reductions made in the salaries of secretaries.	Reductions made in the salaries of truant officers.	Reductions made in the salaries of janitors.	Reductions made in rent.	Reductions made in amounts estimated for material.	Total reductions.	Total increases made in salaries, material, rent, etc., during the period.	Difference of the reductions over the increases.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.									
Aguacate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$730.00	$730.00	.....	$730.00
Alquizar	$100.00	$50.00	$8.00	.....	.....	7.00	165.00	.....	165.00
Batabano	150.00	.....	.....	$10.00	$24.00	4,265.00	4,449.00	.....	4,449.00
Batabano	50.00	104.00	.....	.....	.....	67.50	221.50	.....	221.50
Bauta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.00	93.00	.....	93.00
Bejucal	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	5.00	.....	5.00
Cano	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	24.00	.....	24.00
Catalina	.....	.....	44.00	.....	.....	.....	44.00	.....	44.00
Guanabacoa:									
City	.....	80.00	.....	20.00	25.00	600.00	725.00	$84.25	640.75
Municipal	30.00	10.00	.....	.....	14.00	260.30	314.30	.....	314.30
Guara	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.00
Guines	60.00	.....	.....	10.00	20.00	.....	90.00	.....	90.00
Guira de Melena	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	30.00
Habana	420.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	620.00	.....	620.00
Isla de Pinos	30.00	.....	.....	205.00	5.00	.....	240.00	.....	240.00
Jaruco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	.....	10.00
Madruga	45.00	219.50	6.00	2.50	.....	.....	273.00	.....	273.00
Managua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,565.00	2,565.00	.....	2,565.00
Marianao	230.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	93.40	338.40	.....	338.40
Melena del Sur	180.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	182.40	.....	182.40
Nueva Paz	120.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	320.00	450.00	.....	450.00
Regla	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	.....	80.00

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TABLE No. 8.—*Amounts reduced from, and added to, the estimates of the boards of education*—Continued.

	Reductions made in the salaries of teachers.	Reductions made in the salaries of secretaries.	Reductions made in the salaries of trusant officers.	Reductions made in the salaries of janitors.	Reductions made in rent.	Reductions made in amounts estimated for material.	Total reductions.	Total increases made in salaries, material, rent, etc., during the period.	Difference of the reductions over the increases.
PROVINCE OF HABANA—continued.									
Salud						$35.80	$35.80		$35.80
Santiago de las Vegas	$180.00		$20.00	$20.00	$60.00	77.50	307.50		307.50
San Antonio de los Banos						375.00	375.00		375.00
San Jose de las Lajas		$38.00				35.00	73.00		73.00
San Nicolas		97.50	10.00			280.00	387.50		387.50
Santa Maria del Rosario	120.00	20.00	12.00			31.00	183.00		183.00
Tapaste						50.00	50.00		50.00
Vereda Nueva	60.00						60.00		90.00
Total	1,855.00	659.00	110.00	287.50	98.00	10,121.90	13,131.40	$84.25	13,047.15
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.									
Moron	140.00	125.00	64.00	10.00	12.00	22.00	373.00		373.00
Nuevitas					10.00		10.00		10.00
Puerto Principe								150.00	+150.00
Santa Cruz del Sur		30.00			21.00	5.00	56.00		56.00
Total	140.00	155.00	64.00	10.00	43.00	27.00	439.00	150.00	289.00
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.									
Abreus	60.00			5.00			65.00		65.00
Caibarien	60.00			10.00	10.00	103.50	183.50		183.50
Calabazar	100.00					475.00	575.00		575.00
Camajuani	300.00	12.50		45.00	82.00	28.00	467.50		467.50
Cartagena						42.00	42.00		42.00
Ceja de Pablo	280.00			25.00	46.00	137.50	488.50		488.50
Cienfuegos	490.00	5.00				550.00	1,045.00		1,045.00
Cruces	40.00	158.00	30.00			208.64	436.64		436.64
Esperanza		120.00					120.00		120.00
Palmira	40.00			5.00			45.00		45.00
Placetas		12.50				208.45	220.95		220.95
Quemados de Guines		5.50					5.50		5.50
Remedios	200.00	12.50					212.50		212.50
Rodas			8.00			120.00	128.00		128.00
Sagua la Grande—City	50.00						50.00	50.00	
Sancti Spiritus						2,469.03	2,469.03	709.05	1,759.98
San Diego del Valle	120.00	260.00		5.00	8.00	32.00	425.00		425.00
San Fernando de Camarones			10.00				10.00		10.00
San Juan de los Yeras	50.00						50.00	50.00	
Santa Clara:									
City	60.00	16.67					76.67		76.67
Municipal		274.08					274.08		274.08
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	200.00					66.33	266.33		266.33
Vueltas						140.00	140.00	24.00	116.00
Yaguajay	30.00						30.00		30.00
Total	2,080.00	876.75	48.00	95.00	146.00	4,580.45	7,776.20	833.05	6,943.15
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.									
Baracoa	160.00			10.00	20.00	60.00	250.00		250.00
Bayamo	20.00		18.00				38.00		38.00
Campechuela	10.00					200.00	210.00		210.00
Caney	630.00	12.50	8.00	75.00	50.00	50.00	825.50		825.50
Gibara	20.00					295.00	315.00		315.00
Guantanamo	320.00	127.50		30.00	30.00	415.00	922.50		922.50
Holguin			12.00			510.00	522.00		522.00
Jiguani	250.00						250.00		250.00
Manzanillo:									
City	20.00	35.00				52.40	107.40		107.40
Municipal	20.00		10.00			60.00	90.00		90.00
Niquero						40.00	40.00		40.00
Puerto Padre	230.00						230.00		230.00
Sagua de Tanamo	720.00			120.00	118.00		958.00		958.00
San Luis	200.00	67.50			40.00		307.50		307.50
Santiago de Cuba	30.00	485.00		15.00	45.00	25.00	600.00		600.00
Total	2,630.00	727.50	48.00	250.00	303.00	1,707.40	5,665.90		5,665.90

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TABLE No. 8.—*Amounts reduced from, and added to, the estimates of the boards of education*—Continued.

	Reductions made in the salaries of teachers.	Reductions made in the salaries of secretaries.	Reductions made in the salaries of truant officers.	Reductions made in the salaries of janitors.	Reductions made in rent.	Reductions made in amounts estimated for material.	Total reductions.	Total increases made in salaries, material, rent, etc., during the period.	Difference of the reductions over the increases.
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.									
Cabanas		$10.00					$10.00		$10.00
Candelaria		20.00					20.00		20.00
Consolacion del Norte	$40.00					$10.00	50.00		50.00
Consolacion del Sur	90.67						90.67		90.67
Guanajay	200.00		$24.00	$20.00	$40.00	6.00	290.00		290.00
Guayabal		55.54					55.54		55.54
Julian Diaz	60.00	32.50	60.00			30.00	182.50		182.50
Mantua	250.00			25.00	67.00	150.00	492.00		492.00
Mariel	73.33			16.65	6.66		96.64		96.64
Palacios		20.00					20.00		20.00
Pinar del Rio—City			.20				.20		.20
San Cristobal		12.50			35.00		47.50		47.50
San Diego de los Banos	50.00	32.50					82.50		82.50
San Juan y Martinez	1,090.00	45.00		95.00	192.00		1,422.00	$112.0	1,310.00
San Luis	60.00	22.00			25.00		107.00		107.00
Total	1,914.10	250.04	84.20	156.65	365.66	196.00	2,966.55	112.00	2,854.55
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.									
Agramonte		200.00					200.00		200.00
Alacranes		30.00					30.00		30.00
Bolondron	50.00						50.00	10.00	40.00
Cabezas	60.00		20.00	5.00			85.00		85.00
Canasi		10.00					10.00		10.00
Carlos Rojas						20.00	20.00		20.00
Colon		60.00					60.00		60.00
Guamacaro		12.50				15.00	27.50		27.50
Jovellanos		60.00				64.50	124.50		124.50
Macagua		12.50	18.00				30.50		30.50
Macurijes						36.00	36.00	36.00	
Marti	20.00						20.00		20.00
Matanzas		120.00					120.00		120.00
Maximo Gomez		70.50		55.00		148.00	273.50		273.50
Palmillas	20.00						20.00		20.00
Perico	60.00	32.00					92.00		92.00
Roque	100.00			15.00	20.00	128.90	263.90		263.90
San Jose de los Ramos	160.00	50.00				20.00	230.00		230.00
Total	470.00	657.50	38.00	75.00	20.00	432.40	1,692.90	46.00	1,646.90

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.									
Habana	$1,855.00	$659.00	$110.00	$287.50	$98.00	$10,121.90	$13,131.40	$84.25	$13,047.15
Puerto Principe	140.00	155.00	64.00	10.00	43.00	27.00	439.00	150.00	289.00
Santa Clara	2,030.00	876.75	48.00	95.00	146.00	4,580.45	7,776.20	833.05	6,943.15
Santiago de Cuba	2,680.00	727.50	48.00	250.00	308.00	1,707.40	5,665.90		5,665.90
Pinar del Rio	1,914.00	250.04	84.20	156.65	365.66	196.00	2,966.55	112.00	2,854.55
Matanzas	470.00	657.50	38.00	75.00	20.00	432.40	1,692.90	46.00	1,664.90
Grand total	9,039.00	3,325.79	392.20	874.15	975.66	17,065.15	31,671.95	1,225.30	30,446.65

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TABLE No. 9.—*Number of pupils in each branch of study.*

	Orthography.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	English.	History of Cuba.	History of United States.	Drawing.	Vocal music.	Map drawing.	Hygiene.	Natural history.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.														
Aguacate	375	401	354	352	192	157	.....	.....	30	79	90	39	.....	.....
Alquizar	336	402	302	161	144	371	.....	.....	.....	143	314	14	.....	25
Bainoa	189	270	184	179	194	145	.....	.....	30	59	136	10	.....	.....
Batabano	556	598	853	984	912	265	20	.....	542	482	950	114	.....	133
Bauta	271	501	545	362	174	90	.....	.....	.....	50	257	17	.....	.....
Bejucal	470	588	494	562	254	251	.....	251	.....	316	276	23	123	40
Cano	411	429	403	433	272	205	.....	269	.....	268	146	21	85	.....
Catalina	607	603	474	555	306	118	.....	143	16	138	515	89	245	.....
Ceiba del Agua	218	408	204	302	86	217	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guanabacoa:														
City	1,634	1,857	1,863	1,808	1,195	1,132	12	1,145	401	895	1,643	133	1,408	492
Municipal	458	565	537	516	447	295	.....	371	89	300	172	70	414	82
Guara	110	307	193	298	163	116	.....	.....	.....	226	273	8	.....	58
Guines	917	1,718	1,499	1,804	945	836	.....	.....	71	992	1,612	260	.....	244
Guira de Melena	760	866	918	1,031	470	369	.....	581	.....	.....	542	352	725	.....
Habana	11,875	12,013	12,561	13,183	11,750	9,497	248	10,475	793	10,715	8,064	3,239	10,147	6,820
Isla de Pinos	290	301	290	330	89	92	.....	.....	15	20	.....	62	.....	.....
Jaruco	48	455	455	455	186	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	166
Madruga	453	609	542	568	531	316	.....	.....	113	512	668	200	.....	.....
Managua	142	181	181	152	50	62	.....	.....	.....	92	132	.....	.....	.....
Marianao	897	1,198	1,154	1,112	742	692	69	448	47	659	123	246	922	248
Melena del Sur	386	453	403	534	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	468	.....	.....	20
Nueva Paz	1,093	1,096	1,101	1,048	448	604	.....	.....	.....	385	1,016	177	.....	266
Quivican	201	317	308	301	116	112	.....	151	.....	50	131	.....	.....	.....
Regla	1,455	1,986	1,585	1,909	1,540	1,501	.....	905	15	1,275	1,695	378	422	305
Salud	347	320	263	224	114	98	.....	132	117	90	347	12	66	5
Santiago de las Vegas	1,247	1,480	1,051	1,363	1,148	743	10	1,085	405	844	1,460	322	1,245	860
San Antonio de los Banos	885	1,192	1,015	1,227	461	464	.....	85	85	519	.....	92	182	66
San Antonio de las Vegas	277	306	291	297	260	175	10	217	.....	136	282	.....	465	160
San Felipe	441	464	411	478	402	215	.....	457	5	393	484	96	370	320
San Jose de las Lajas	716	652	547	602	388	383	.....	270	.....	207	630	29	.....	.....
San Nicolas	840	997	944	853	325	320	.....	.....	.....	55	594	4	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Norte	145	315	247	202	83	100	.....	.....	35	42	15	.....	.....	35
Santa Maria del Rosario	150	277	329	255	147	146	.....	.....	16	136	237	.....	.....	.....
Tapaste	67	95	95	69	57	28	.....	.....	.....	20	95	8	.....	.....
Vereda Nueva	130	157	169	165	101	136	.....	.....	140	.....	122	.....	.....	.....
Total	29,497	34,371	30,765	34,674	24,843	20,447	389	15,999	2,965	20,262	23,439	6,040	16,814	10,345

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TABLE No. 9.—*Number of pupils in each branch of study*—Continued.

	Orthography.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	English.	History of Cuba.	History of United States.	Drawing.	Vocal music.	Map drawing.	Hygiene.	Natural history.
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.														
Ciego de Avila	448	441	475	425	225	184	.....	197	.....	197	.....	36	.....	.....
Moron	874	1,106	1,001	767	409	470	35	343	16	218	304	20	546	.....
Nuevitas	456	600	600	594	414	311	.....	93	18	186	217	14	111	63
Puerto Principe	3,627	5,062	5,326	5,522	4,008	3,990	.....	3,441	559	2,732	4,049	1,208	2,500	1,060
Santa Cruz del Sur	474	649	548	479	247	306	19	.....	.....	104	303	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,879	7,878	7,950	7,787	5,303	5,261	54	4,074	593	3,437	4,873	1,278	3,157	1,123
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.														
Abreus	609	542	567	477	349	269	.....	191	.....	211	40	20	6	.....
Caibarien	672	890	860	687	339	358	.....	466	87	226	912	95	73	.....
Calabazar	784	818	809	761	207	314	4	294	6	221	507	12	193	70
Camajuani	653	846	661	841	528	558	.....	.....	64	430	740	190	.....	.....
Cartagena	276	377	249	318	114	177	.....	106	19	183	358	26	208	98
Ceja de Pablo	666	493	361	608	199	146	.....	107	.....	225	584	.....	.....	.....
Cienfuegos	4,171	5,490	5,388	5,262	4,085	3,136	130	4,129	1,390	3,420	4,830	1,415	2,744	434
Cifuentes	482	709	595	391	171	173	.....	3	.....	43	426	.....	88	.....
Cruces	263	894	956	955	735	678	.....	.....	479	483	40	693	749	20
Esperanza	396	410	399	364	306	306	.....	.....	90	256	285	77	.....	49
Palmira	584	874	898	986	447	261	.....	80	.....	270	970	273	.....	.....
Placetas	1,138	1,066	903	980	534	469	.....	218	31	394	822	273	876	13
Quemado de Guines	661	917	629	811	465	350	.....	.....	.....	347	436	107	.....	55
Rancho Veloz	1,279	1,279	1,251	1,229	284	251	.....	.....	39	154	.....	.....	.....	18
Ranchuelo	474	450	308	496	329	258	.....	.....	22	221	967	14	.....	22
Remedios	1,844	1,596	1,445	1,511	1,276	1,228	.....	1,134	298	1,207	1,331	428	1,422	535
Rodas	1,237	1,445	1,481	1,689	895	567	.....	965	170	713	1,650	175	784	54
Sagua la Grande:														
City	2,476	2,506	2,237	2,471	1,341	1,208	1,748	.....	179	1,205	1,907	427	584	.....
Municipal	536	588	565	594	315	266	212	93	17	49	497	82	114	.....
Sancti Spiritus	1,143	2,249	2,871	2,472	1,391	1,327	.....	1,186	299	607	93	773	1,452	155
San Diego del Valle	507	582	258	460	1,702	96	.....	.....	.....	77	430	.....	.....	124
San Fernando de Camarones	281	451	264	353	68	130	.....	53	.....	12	.....	55	10	12
San Juan de los Yeras	524	482	483	500	265	176	84	171	12	69	288	.....	93	.....
Santa Clara:														
City	1,758	2,382	2,311	2,467	1,659	1,242	.....	978	67	1,459	600	509	256	100
Municipal	233	321	203	275	154	162	.....	117	.....	71	49	.....	.....	.....
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	371	486	443	610	268	267	.....	.....	64	161	344	39	.....	9
Santo Domingo	740	1,005	832	793	309	283	.....	57	12	44	467	20	33	6
Trinidad	2,994	2,997	2,914	2,719	1,764	1,891	.....	1,225	328	2,180	974	164	110	.....
Vueltas	286	328	353	330	214	222	.....	109	109	121	614	146	.....	.....
Yaguajay	502	505	376	479	384	287	.....	.....	128	635	477	167	.....	.....
Total	28,040	33,878	31,165	32,834	21,047	17,056	2,178	11,682	3,895	15,694	21,088	6,180	9,204	1,774

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PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.														
Baracoa	970	974	923	863	441	325	28	259	8	226	49	139	440	.....
Bayamo	913	1,216	989	932	685	619	.....	231	62	195	578	48	188	.....
Campechuela	913	1,030	870	876	713	617	.....	656	105	745	537	405	198	198
Caney	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobre	614	644	644	620	485	414	.....	.....	.....	438	523	.....	.....	.....
Gibara	3,136	3,145	1,990	2,820	822	950	.....	547	186	392	678	116	2,663	98
Guantanamo	2,101	2,281	2,112	2,808	1,622	1,307	27	1,477	156	1,163	1,460	670	1,807	1,143
Holguin	6,646	5,969	4,111	4,093	1,614	1,665	.....	781	255	516	4,094	223	3,121	347
Jiguani	602	434	468	792	306	248	.....	.....	.....	249	304	.....	.....	8
Manzanillo:														
City	2,387	2,497	2,359	2,340	2,045	.....	.....	1,863	.....	1,975	1,976	.....	1,945	730
Municipal	1,351	1,527	1,336	1,329	651	852	.....	652	197	685	1,008	.....	1,251	147
Mayarí	665	462	468	372	217	251	.....	187	20	184	396	94	.....	79
Niquero	308	222	379	292	95	112	.....	58	.....	113	389	57	72	.....
Palma Soriano	556	605	549	605	198	302	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	75	92	42
Puerto Padre	543	552	463	493	192	201	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	54	60	.....
Sagua de Tanamo	603	48	152	49	27	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Luis	542	844	843	484	483	476	.....	452	177	475	608	287	285	56
Santiago de Cuba	3,991	4,412	4,349	4,395	4,159	4,072	.....	3,326	708	3,749	3,696	1,794	3,004	1,518
Songo	603	621	646	663	484	357	.....	.....	24	38	147	87	.....	86
Total	28,510	28,897	27,016	25,392	16,305	13,845	55	10,539	1,848	11,209	16,438	3,999	15,071	4,442
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.														
Artemisa	701	754	669	792	558	506	.....	576	.....	622	784	26	692	8
Bahia Honda	152	98	101	25	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	6	6	.....
Cabanas	364	511	268	511	166	335	.....	323	237	287	511	146	.....	.....
Candelaria	263	254	196	272	109	168	.....	.....	20	128	260	22	.....	.....
Consolacion del Norte	338	235	199	190	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consolacion del Sur	441	972	820	1,000	351	321	.....	228	22	410	328	95	366	.....
Guanajay	776	1,049	1,049	1,049	971	825	.....	987	416	569	588	63	975	383
Guayabal	90	155	166	205	158	108	.....	205	.....	128	83	.....	147	.....
Julian Diaz	244	156	118	.....	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mantua	45	45	45	45	45	45	.....	.....	.....	45	45	.....	.....	.....
Mariel	329	520	364	492	.....	213	.....	255	32	492	518	330	524	.....
Palacios	166	184	189	187	92	111	.....	.....	39	113	91	.....	.....	.....
Pinar del Rio:														
City	1,118	1,250	841	1,132	633	783	85	527	15	620	928	168	506	184
Municipal	1,643	1,738	1,228	1,473	789	728	.....	748	325	490	608	39	188	26
San Cristobal	361	473	392	363	360	250	.....	309	7	367	285	67	292	210
San Diego de los Banos	188	188	176	188	88	10	.....	.....	.....	31	157	.....	.....	.....
San Diego de Nunez	64	63	16	57	14	18	.....	.....	8	8	43	.....	.....	.....
San Juan y Martinez	310	237	208	415	74	119	.....	.....	.....	113	171	3	.....	.....
San Luis	476	631	397	413	144	248	.....	.....	62	199	298	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,069	9,513	7,442	8,809	4,610	4,844	85	4,158	1,183	4,622	5,932	965	3,696	811

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TABLE No. 9.—*Number of pupils in each branch of study*—Continued.

	Orthography.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	English.	History of Cuba.	History of United States.	Drawing.	Vocal music.	Map drawing.	Hygiene.	Natural history.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.														
Agramonte	315	430	454	493	283	178	.....	129	30	67	96	51	444	.....
Alacranes	740	981	812	973	575	509	.....	.....	248	352	105	258	.....	128
Bolondron	692	700	582	600	616	390	.....	.....	100	400	420	200	.....	.....
Cabezas	405	448	387	412	118	168	.....	100	63	342	327	23	160	.....
Canasi	154	144	181	96	64	83	.....	146	13	49	127	30	144	20
Cardenas	2,394	3,295	2,810	2,723	2,309	2,017	.....	.....	407	1,262	190	149	.....	60
Carlos Rojas	375	258	355	230	185	170	.....	.....	50	250	.....	300	.....	180
Colon	1,550	1,335	1,370	1,795	949	795	.....	980	170	861	1,200	574	679	180
Guamacaro	367	502	340	574	219	446	.....	256	.....	436	484	125	488	167
Jaguey Grande	676	880	599	542	342	218	.....	.....	137	256	303	100	.....	.....
Jovellanos	708	651	610	702	451	451	.....	449	197	199	455	101	472	110
Macagua	201	415	380	550	253	178	.....	189	.....	229	214	50	57	67
Macurijes	917	1,032	961	1,058	768	580	2	756	211	628	850	242	765	267
Marti	541	398	366	267	183	155	.....	.....	3	86	31	55	.....	.....
Matanzas	6,006	6,810	6,648	6,868	5,977	5,478	.....	.....	962	4,605	3,904	2,773	.....	149
Maximo Gomez	482	582	486	562	335	222	50	268	41	215	386	83	327	49
Palmillas	789	925	708	819	613	625	.....	.....	41	512	108	93	.....	377
Perico	514	437	290	546	202	236	.....	.....	.....	492	546	83	.....	17
Roque	383	411	287	174	140	119	.....	.....	51	83	141	8	.....	35
Sabanilla del Encomendador	331	359	302	359	142	94	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Jose de los Ramos	637	615	640	641	410	211	.....	490	165	56	799	132	718	.....
Santa Ana	294	243	268	421	114	99	.....	.....	80	128	397	86	.....	120
Union de Reyes	927	1,018	1,116	1,112	675	549	.....	717	75	653	881	323	879	290
Total	20,343	22,869	20,952	22,517	15,923	13,921	52	4,524	2,994	12,255	11,964	5,834	5,133	3,476

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.														
Habana	29,497	34,371	30,765	34,674	24,843	20,447	389	15,999	2,965	20,262	23,439	6,040	16,814	10,345
Puerto Principe	5,879	7,878	7,950	7,787	5,303	5,261	54	4,074	593	3,437	4,873	1,278	3,157	1,123
Santa Clara	28,040	33,878	31,165	32,834	21,047	17,056	2,178	11,682	3,895	15,694	21,088	6,180	9,204	1,774
Santiago de Cuba	28,510	28,897	27,016	25,392	16,305	13,845	56	10,539	1,848	11,209	16,438	3,999	15,071	4,442
Pinar del Rio	8,069	9,513	7,442	8,809	4,610	4,844	85	4,158	1,183	4,622	5,932	965	3,696	811
Matanzas	20,343	22,869	20,952	22,517	15,923	13,921	52	4,524	2,994	12,255	11,964	5,834	5,188	3,476
Grand total	120,338	137,406	125,290	132,013	88,031	75,374	2,813	50,976	13,478	67,479	83,734	24,296	53,075	21,971

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900.*

School districts.	Monthly average number of teachers proposed.	Monthly average number of teachers approved.	Monthly average number of wardens proposed.	Monthly average number of wardens approved.	Proposed salaries of teachers.	Approved salaries of teachers.	Reductions made in salaries of teachers.	Increase made in salaries of teachers.	Proposed salaries of secretaries.
PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA.									
Aguacate	12	12	10	10	$2,100.00	$2,100.00	.....	.....	$100.00
Alquizar	12	12	12	12	2,390.00	2,290.00	$100.00	.....	200.00
Bainoa	10	9	10	9	1,790.00	1,640.00	150.00	.....	80.00
Batabano	23	23	22	22	4,760.00	4,710.00	50.00	.....	104.00
Bauta	19	19	19	19	3,560.00	3,560.00	.....	.....	170.00
Bejucal	19	19	20	19	4,020.00	4,020.00	.....	.....	143.74
Cano	13	13	12	12	2,194.00	2,194.00	.....	.....	136.00
Catalina	15	15	15	15	2,380.00	2,380.00	.....	.....	135.41
Ceiba del Agua	13	13	12	12	2,182.00	2,182.00	.....	.....	200.00
Guanabacoa:									
Urban district	49	49	47	46	8,955.00	8,955.00	.....	.....	441.66
Municipal district	11	11	10	10	2,160.00	2,130.00	30.00	.....	257.50
Guara	10	10	7	7	1,600.00	1,600.00	.....	.....	40.00
Guines	53	52	47	46	9,995.00	9,935.00	60.00	.....	62.50
Guira de Melena	38	38	29	29	6,720.00	6,720.00	.....	.....	92.50
Habana, urban district	276	276	276	276	80,434.00	80,014.00	420.00	.....	2,018.30
Isla de Pinos	10	10	10	10	1,540.00	1,510.00	30.00	.....	125.00
Jaruco	14	14	8	8	2,375.00	2,375.00	.....	.....	118.26
Madruga	15	15	15	15	2,835.00	2,790.00	45.00	.....	388.25
Managua	5	5	4	4	920.00	920.00	.....	.....	70.00
Marianao	27	26	27	26	4,840.00	4,610.00	230.00	.....	170.00
Melena del Sur	11	9	8	8	1,930.44	1,750.44	180.00	.....	180.00
Nueva Paz	26	26	25	25	4,600.00	4,480.00	120.00	.....	210.00
Quivican	8	8	8	8	1,630.00	1,630.00	.....	.....	150.00
Regla, urban district	42	42	34	34	6,770.00	6,690.00	80.00	.....	349.99
Salud	9	9	9	9	1,710.00	1,710.00	.....	.....	140.00
Santiago de las Vegas	33	32	28	27	6,340.00	6,160.00	180.00	.....	200.00
San Antonio de los Banos	30	30	30	30	6,350.00	6,350.00	.....	.....	360.00
San Antonio de las Vegas	10	10	9	9	1,800.00	1,800.00	.....	.....	120.00
San Felipe	15	15	15	15	2,400.00	2,400.00	.....	.....	95.00
San Jose de las Lajas	18	18	15	15	3,380.00	3,380.00	.....	.....	158.00
San Nicolas	33	33	26	26	5,430.00	5,430.00	.....	.....	197.50
Santa Cruz del Norte	10	10	9	9	1,520.00	1,520.00	.....	.....	113.32
Santa Maria del Rosario	10	9	5	5	1,600.00	1,480.00	120.00	.....	120.00
Tapaste [a]	2	2	2	2	400.00	400.00	.....	.....	70.00
Vereda Nueva	10	10	2	2	1,420.00	1,360.00	60.00	.....	126.94
Total	911	904	837	831	196,030.44	193,175.44	1,855.00	.....	7,643.87
PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS.									
Agramonte	11	11	11	11	2,010.00	2,010.00	.....	.....	350.00
Alacranes	27	27	26	26	5,220.00	5,220.00	.....	.....	285.00
Bolondron	23	23	20	20	4,410.00	4,360.00	50.00	.....	120.00
Cabezas	11	11	11	10	2,070.00	2,010.00	60.00	.....	125.00
Canasi [a]	6	6	4	4	880.00	880.00	.....	.....	119.92
Cardenas:									
Urban district	81	81	84	84	18,550.00	18,550.00	.....	.....	328.32
Municipal district [b]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlos Rojas	10	10	10	10	1,740.00	1,740.00	.....	.....	110.00
Colon	50	50	45	45	8,120.00	8,120.00	.....	.....	420.00
Guamacaro	12	12	9	9	2,280.00	2,280.00	.....	.....	106.25
Jaguey Grande	21	21	18	18	3,683.00	3,683.00	.....	.....	134.00
Jovellanos	17	17	16	16	3,025.00	3,025.00	.....	.....	480.00
Macagua	12	12	12	12	1,920.00	1,920.00	.....	.....	125.00
Macurijes	24	24	21	21	4,640.00	4,640.00	.....	.....	120.00
Marti	22	22	21	21	3,590.00	3,570.00	20.00	.....	125.00
Matanzas:									
Urban district	157	157	153	153	34,790.00	34,790.00	.....	.....	1,265.00
Municipal district [b]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maximo Gomez	15	15	14	11	2,310.00	2,310.00	.....	.....	293.00
Palmillas	28	28	28	28	4,580.00	4,560.00	20.00	.....	246.00
Perico	11	11	11	11	1,820.00	1,760.00	60.00	.....	112.00
Roque [a]	15	14	15	14	2,460.00	2,360.00	100.00	.....	124.00
Sabanilla del Encomendador	8	8	8	8	1,280.00	1,280.00	.....	.....	120.00
San Jose de los Ramos	19	19	19	19	3,110.00	2,950.00	160.00	.....	341.50
Santa Ana	13	13	13	13	1,890.00	1,890.00	.....	.....	100.00
Union de Reyes	27	27	24	24	4,420.00	4,420.00	.....	.....	120.00
Total	620	619	593	588	118,798.00	118,328.00	470.00	.....	5,669.99

[a] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.
[b] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Monthly average number of teachers proposed.	Monthly average number of teachers approved.	Monthly average number of wardens proposed.	Monthly average number of wardens approved.	Proposed salaries of teachers.	Approved salaries of teachers.	Reductions made in salaries of teachers.	Increase made in salaries of teachers.	Proposed salaries of secretaries.
PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA.									
Abreus	16	16	15	15	$2,560.00	$2,500.00	$60.00		$1229.00
Caibarien	24	24	25	25	4,060.00	4,000.00	60.00		120.00
Calabazar	23	23	23	23	3,920.00	3,820.00	100.00		120.00
Camajuani	19	16	17	14	3,420.00	3,120.00	300.00		272.50
Cartagena	13	13	13	13	2,260.00	2,260.00			155.00
Ceja de Pablo	20	19	18	17	3,590.00	3,360.00	230.00		113.30
Cienfuegos:									
Urban district	109	109	90	90	20,820.00	20,330.00	490.00		1,751.64
Municipal district[a]									
Cifuentes	18	18	13	13	3,050.00	3,050.00			240.00
Cruces	27	27	22	22	5,160.00	5,120.00	40.00		375.00
Esperanza	12	12	8	8	2,080.00	2,080.00			252.00
Palmira	25	25	24	24	4,680.00	4,640.00	40.00		136.00
Placetas	23	23	11	11	3,640.00	3,640.00			162.50
Quemados de Guines	17	17	17	17	3,280.00	3,280.00			128.00
Rancho Veloz	30	30	26	26	4,820.00	4,820.00			112.50
Ranchuelo	21	20	20	20	4,159.99	4,159.99			161.20
Remedios	57	56	39	39	10,050.00	9,850.00	200.00		147.50
Rodas	46	46	46	46	8,095.00	8,095.00			210.00
Sagua la Grande:									
Urban district	69	69	55	55	12,381.33	12,381.33	50.00	$50.00	390.01
Municipal district	12	12	11	11	2,380.00	2,380.00			105.00
Sancti Spiritus:									
Urban district	66	66	64	64	10,990.00	11,353.00		363.00	383.00
Municipal district[a]									
San Diego del Valle	15	13	11	11	2,250.00	2,130.00	120.00		422.00
San Fernando de Camarones	12	12	10	10	2,223.33	2,223.33			154.00
San Juan de los Yeras	14	14	12	12	2,680.00	2,680.00	50.00	50.00	210.00
Santa Clara:									
Urban district	62	62	56	56	12,894.00	12,834.00	60.00		333.33
Municipal district	4	4	4	4	600.00	600.00			451.16
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	19	19	14	14	3,153.32	2,953.32	200.00		180.00
Santo Domingo	30	30	30	30	5,125.00	5,125.00			150.00
Trinidad:									
Urban district	57	57	56	56	10,596.66	10,596.66			544.00
Municipal district[a]									
Vueltas	14	14	9	9	2,160.00	2,160.00			200.00
Yaguajay	13	13	11	11	2,550.00	2,520.00	30.00		186.00
Total	887	879	770	766	159,628.63	158,061.63	2,030.00	463.00	8,394.64
PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO.									
Artemisa	19	19	17	17	3,640.00	3,640.00			62.50
Bahia Honda	4	4	2	2	640.00	640.00			
Cabanas	9	9	6	6	1,560.00	1,560.00			100.00
Candelario	8	8	8	8	1,360.00	1,360.00			204.00
Consolacion del Norte	9	9	2	2	1,440.00	1,400.00	40.00		125.00
Consolacion del Sur	26	25	24	24	4,113.00	4,022.33	90.67		98.75
Guanajay	27	26	14	13	4,380.00	4,180.00	200.00		110.00
Guane									
Guayabal	4	4	4	4	800.00	800.00			152.74
Julian Diaz[b]	4	4	3	3	695.00	635.00	60.00		125.00
Mantua	2	1	2	1	400.00	150.00	250.00		124.98
Mariel	11	11	5	5	1,906.66	1,833.33	73.33		100.00
Palacios	5	5	4	4	760.00	760.00			100.00
Pinar del Rio:									
Urban district	62	62	63	63	11,435.00	11,435.00			215.54
Municipal district	27	27	26	26	5,400.00	5,400.00			101.66
San Cristobal	13	13			1,880.00	1,880.00			125.00
San Diego de los Banos	5	5	1	1	890.00	840.00	50.00		75.00
San Diego de Nunez[b]	3	3	3	3	600.00	600.00			
San Juan y Martinez	17	10	9	5	2,980.00	1,990.00	1,090.00	100.00	285.00
San Luis	18	18	13	13	2,540.00	2,480.00	60.00		127.00
Vinales	11	11	8	8	1,770.00	1,770.00			
Total	284	274	214	208	49,189.66	47,375.66	1,914.00	100.00	2,227.17

[a] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

[b] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Monthly average number of teachers proposed.	Monthly average number of teachers approved.	Monthly average number of wardens proposed.	Monthly average number of wardens approved.	Proposed salaries of teachers.	Approved salaries of teachers.	Reductions made in salaries of teachers.	Increase made in salaries of teachers.	Proposed salaries of secretaries.
PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE.									
Ciego de Avila	11	11	6	6	$1,720.00	$1,720.00	.....	.....	$112.00
Moron	32	31	25	24	5,190.00	5,050.00	$140.00	.....	362.50
Nuevitas	16	16	15	15	3,005.00	3,005.00	.....	.....	100.00
Puerto Principe:									
Urban district	170	170	169	169	29,040.00	29,040.00	.....	.....	1,063.32
Municipal district*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur	18	18	18	18	2,930.00	2,930.00	.....	.....	180.00
Total	247	246	233	232	41,885.00	41,745.00	140.00	.....	1,817.82
PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.									
Baracoa	36	36	36	35	5,990.00	5,830.00	160.00	.....	250.00
Bayamo	26	26	25	25	5,090.00	5,070.00	20.00	.....	128.50
Campechuela	20	20	20	20	3,860.00	3,850.00	10.00	.....	180.00
Caney	19	16	18	15	3,780.00	3,150.00	630.00	.....	212.50
Cobre	16	16	15	15	3,150.00	3,150.00	.....	.....	125.00
Gibara	57	57	54	54	11,000.00	10,980.00	20.00	.....	290.00
Guantanamo	46	45	44	43	9,315.00	8,995.00	320.00	.....	302.50
Holguin	155	155	129	129	28,700.00	28,700.00	.....	.....	250.00
Jiguani	12	10	9	9	2,090.00	1,840.00	250.00	.....	116.66
Manzanillo:									
Urban district	61	61	58	58	12,333.33	12,313.33	20.00	.....	627.49
Municipal district*	22	22	22	22	4,090.00	4,070.00	20.00	.....	242.50
Mayari	10	10	2	2	1,580.00	1,580.00	.....	.....	145.83
Niquero	7	7	7	7	1,360.00	1,360.00	.....	.....	180.00
Palma Soriano	14	14	12	12	2,610.00	2,610.00	.....	.....	91.62
Puerto Padre	17	17	16	16	2,980.00	2,750.00	230.00	.....	120.00
Sagua de Tanamo	12	6	8	2	1,501.31	781.31	720.00	.....	127.50
San Luis	18	17	17	17	3,640.00	3,440.00	200.00	.....	312.00
Santiago de Cuba, urban district	98	97	99	98	24,460.00	24,430.00	30.00	.....	1,745.00
Songo	13	13	13	13	2,600.00	2,600.00	.....	.....	240.00
Total	659	645	604	592	130,129.64	127,499.64	2,630.00	.....	5,687.10

SUMMARY.

PROVINCES.									
Habana	911	904	837	831	195,030.44	193,175.44	1,855.00	.....	7,643.87
Mantanzas	620	619	593	588	118,798.00	118,328.00	470.00	.....	5,669.99
Santa Clara	887	879	770	766	159,628.63	158,061.63	2,030.00	$463.00	8,394.64
Pinar del Rio	284	274	214	208	49,189.66	47,375.66	1,914.00	100.00	2,227.17
Puerto Principe	247	246	233	232	41,885.00	41,745.00	140.00	.....	1,817.82
Santiago de Cuba	659	645	604	592	130,129.64	127,499.64	2,630.00	.....	5,687.10
Grand total	3,608	3,567	3,251	3,217	694,661.37	686,185.37	9,039.00	563.00	31,440.59

*These districts were organized after December 31, 1900, The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Approved salaries of secretaries.	Reductions made in salaries of secretaries.	Increase made in salaries of secretaries.	Proposed salaries of enumerators.	Reductions made in salaries of enumerators.	Proposed salaries of special inspectors.	Approved salaries of special inspectors.	Reductions made in salaries of special inspectors.
PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA.								
Aguacate	$100.00					$66.00	$66.00	
Alquizar	150.00	$50.00				100.00	92.00	$8.00
Bainoa	80.00					8.00	8.00	
Batabano		104.00				48.00	48.00	
Bauta	170.00					80.00	80.00	
Bejucal	143.74					102.00	102.00	
Cano	136.00							
Catalina	135.41					114.00	70.00	44.00
Ceiba del Agua	200.00			$20.00	$20.00			
Guanabacoa:								
Urban district	361.66	80.00				420.00	420.00	
Municipal district	247.50	10.00				80.00	80.00	
Guara	40.00					60.00	50.00	10.00
Guines	62.50							
Guira de Melena	62.50	30.00				22.00	22.00	
Habana, urban district	2,018.30					471.65	471.65	
Isla de Pinos	125.00					50.00	50.00	
Jaruco	118.26					102.00	102.00	
Madruga	168.75	219.50				56.00	50.00	6.00
Managua	70.00					80.00	80.00	
Marianao	170.00					20.00	20.00	
Melena del Sur	180.00							
Nueva Paz	200.00	10.00				80.00	80.00	
Quivican	150.00					72.00	72.00	
Regla, urban district	349.99					188.87	188.87	
Salud	140.00					70.00	70.00	
Santiago de las Vegas	200.00			60.00	60.00	180.00	160.00	20.00
San Antonio de los Banos	360.00			60.00	60.00	70.00	70.00	
San Antonio de las Vegas	120.00					40.00	40.00	
San Felipe	95.00					118.00	118.00	
San Jose de las Lajas	120.00	38.00				118.00	118.00	
San Nicolas	100.00	97.50				110.00	100.00	10.00
Santa Cruz del Norte	113.32					60.00	60.00	
Santa Maria del Rosario	100.00	20.00		60.00	60.00	60.00	48.00	12.00
Tapaste[a]	70.00							
Vereda Nueva	126.94					70.00	70.00	
Total	6,984.87	659.00		200.00	200.00	3,116.52	3,006.52	110.00
PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS.								
Agramonte	150.00	200.00						
Alacranes	255.00	30.00				178.00	178.00	
Bolondron	130.00		$10.00			70.00	70.00	
Cabezas	125.00					108.00	88.00	20.00
Canasi[a]	109.92	10.00				70.00	70.00	
Cardenas:								
Urban district	328.32					180.00	180.00	
Municipal district[b]								
Carlos Rojas	110.00					32.00	32.00	
Colon	360.00	60.00				206.00	206.00	
Guamacaro	93.75	12.50		42.00	42.00	54.00	54.00	
Jaguey Grande	134.00					70.00	70.00	
Jovellanos	420.00	60.00				36.00	36.00	
Macagua	112.50	12.50				120.00	102.00	18.00
Macurijes	120.00							
Marti	125.00							
Matanzas:								
Urban district	1,145.00	120.00				240.00	240.00	
Municipal district[b]								
Maximo Gomez	222.50	70.50						
Palmillas	246.00					160.00	160.00	
Perico	80.00	32.00				10.00	10.00	
Roque[a]	124.00					60.00	60.00	
Sabanilla del Encomendador	120.00					54.00	54.00	
San Jose de los Ramos	291.50	50.00				30.00	30.00	
Santa Ana	100.00					92.00	92.00	
Union de Reyes	120.00					100.00	100.00	
Total	5,022.49	657.50	10.00	42.00	42.00	1,870.00	1,832.00	38.00

[a] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.
[b] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Approved salaries of secretaries.	Reductions made in salaries of secretaries.	Increase made in salaries of secretaries.	Proposed salaries of enumerators.	Reductions made in salaries of enumerators.	Proposed salaries of special inspectors.	Approved salaries of special inspectors.	Reductions made in salaries of special inspectors.
PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA.								
Abreus	$229.00					$104.00	$104.00	
Caibarien	120.00					120.00	120.00	
Calabazar	120.00					50.00	50.00	
Camajuani	260.00	$12.50				110.00	110.00	
Cartagena	155.00					130.00	130.00	
Ceja de Pablo	113.30					88.00	88.00	
Cienfuegos:								
Urban district	1,746.64	5.00		$120.00	$120.00	830.00	830.00	
Municipal district [a]								
Cifuentes	240.00					82.00	82.00	
Cruces	217.00	158.00				146.00	116.00	$30.00
Esperanza	132.00	120.00		30.00	30.00	60.00	60.00	
Palmira	136.00					80.00	80.00	
Placetas	150.00	12.50				80.00	80.00	
Quemados de Guines	122.50	5.50				70.00	70.00	
Rancho Veloz	112.50					126.00	126.00	
Ranchuelo	161.20					88.00	88.00	
Remedios	135.00	12.50				72.00	72.00	
Rodas	210.00					164.00	156.00	8.00
Sagua la Grande:								
Urban district	390.01					360.00	360.00	
Municipal district	105.00					158.00	158.00	
Sancti Spiritus:								
Urban district	729.05		$346.05			240.00	240.00	
Municipal district [a]								
San Diego del Valle	162.00	260.00				122.00	122.00	
San Fernando de Camarones	154.00					84.00	74.00	10.00
San Juan de los Yeras	210.00					150.00	150.00	
Santa Clara:								
Urban district	316.66	16.67				120.00	120.00	
Municipal district	177.08	274.08				32.00	32.00	
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	180.00					104.00	104.00	
Santo Domingo	150.00					128.00	128.00	
Trinidad:								
Urban district	544.00					198.00	198.00	
Municipal district [a]								
Vueltas	221.00		24.00					
Yaguajay	186.00							
Total	7,887.94	876.75	370.05	150.00	150.00	4,096.00	4,048.00	48.00
PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO.								
Artemisa	62.50			100.00	100.00	36.00	36.00	
Bahia Honda								
Cabanas	90.00	10.00				30.00	30.00	
Candelaria	184.00	20.00				72.00	72.00	
Consolacion del Norte	125.00							
Consolacion del Sur	93.75							
Guanajay	110.00			96.00	96.00	88.00	64.00	24.00
Guayabal	97.20	55.54		48.00	48.00			
Julian Diaz [b]	92.50	32.50				120.00	60.00	60.00
Mantua	124.98							
Mariel	100.00							
Palacios	80.00	20.00				8.00	8.00	
Pinar del Rio:								
Urban district	215.54					303.33	303.13	.20
Municipal district	101.66							
San Cristobal	112.50	12.50						
San Diego de los Banos	42.50	32.50				50.00	50.00	
San Diego de Nunez [b]								
San Juan y Martinez	240.00	45.00		140.00	140.00	90.00	90.00	
San Luis	105.00	22.00				50.00	50.00	
Vinales								
Total	1,977.13	250.04		384.00	384.00	847.33	763.13	84.20

[a] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

[b] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Approved salaries of secretaries.	Reductions made in salaries of secretaries.	Increase made in salaries of secretaries.	Proposed salaries of enumerators.	Reductions made in salaries of enumerators.	Proposed salaries of special inspectors.	Approved salaries of special inspectors.	Reductions made in salaries of special inspectors.
PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE.								
Ciego de Avila	$112.00							
Moron	237.50	$125.00				$128.00	$64.00	$64.00
Nuevitas	100.00							
Puerto Principe:								
Urban district	1,063.32					100.00	250.00	
Municipal district *								
Santa Cruz del Sur	150.00	30.00						
Total	1,662.82	155.00				228.00	314.00	64.00
PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.								
Baracoa	250.00					98.00	98.00	
Bayamo	128.50					120.00	102.00	18.00
Campechuela	180.00					140.00	140.00	
Caney	200.00	12.50				170.00	162.00	8.00
Cobre	125.00					100.00	100.00	
Gibara	290.00					72.00	72.00	
Guantanamo	175.00	127.50				90.00	90.00	
Holguin	250.00					62.00	50.00	12.00
Jiguani	116.66							
Manzanillo:								
Urban district	592.49	35.00				330.00	330.00	
Municipal district *	242.50					180.00	170.00	10.00
Mayari	145.83							
Niquero	180.00					148.00	148.00	
Palma Soriano	91.62					60.00	60.00	
Puerto Padre	120.00					66.00	66.00	
Sagua de Tanamo	127.50					12.00	12.00	
San Luis	244.50	67.50				120.00	120.00	
Santiago de Cuba, urban district	1,260.00	485.00				240.00	240.00	
Songo	240.00					40.00	40.00	
Total	4,959.60	727.50				2,048.00	2,000.00	48.00

SUMMARY.

PROVINCES.								
Habana	$6,984.87	$659.00		$200.00	$200.00	$3,116.52	$3,006.52	$110.00
Matanzas	5,022.49	657.50	$10.00	42.00	42.00	1,870.00	1,832.00	38.00
Santa Clara	7,887.94	876.75	370.05	150.00	150.00	4,096.00	4,048.00	48.00
Pinar del Rio	1,977.13	250.04		384.00	384.00	847.33	763.13	84.20
Puerto Principe	1,662.82	155.00				228.00	314.00	64.00
Santiago de Cuba	4,959.60	727.50				2,048.00	2,000.00	48.00
Grand total	28,494.85	3,325.79	380.05	776.00	776.00	12,205.85	11,963.65	392.20

*These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Increase made in salaries of special inspectors.	Proposed salaries of wardens.	Approved salaries of wardens.	Reductions made in salaries of wardens.	Proposed rental of schoolhouses.	Approved rental of schoolhouses.	Reduction made in rental of schoolhouses.	Increase made in rental of schoolhouses.
PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA.								
Aguacate		$190.00	$190.00		$240.00	$240.00		
Alquizar		240.00	240.00		140.00	140.00		
Bainoa		190.00	180.00	$10.00	432.00	408.00	$24.00	
Bataban[a]		445.00	445.00		814.00	814.00		
Bauta		380.00	380.00		466.85	466.85		
Bejucal		395.00	390.00	5.00	440.00	440.00		
Cano		168.00	168.00		254.00	254.00		
Catalina		290.00	290.00		457.00	457.00		
Ceiba del Agua		279.00	279.00		347.00	347.00		
Guanabacoa:								
Urban district		945.00	925.00	20.00	1,967.00	1,942.00	25.00	
Municipal district		210.00	210.00		439.00	425.00	14.00	
Guara		140.00	140.00		240.00	240.00		
Guines		999.10	989.10	10.00	1,984.83	1,964.83	20.00	
Guira de Melena		575.00	575.00		1,234.00	1,234.00		
Habana, urban district		5,670.00	5,670.00		13,531.82	13,531.82		
Isla de Pinos		400.00	195.00	205.00	268.00	263.00	5.00	
Jaruca		160.00	160.00		460.00	460.00		
Madruga		297.50	295.00	2.50	387.04	387.04		
Managua		80.00	80.00		120.00	120.00		
Marianao		535.00	520.00	15.00	1,200.00	1,200.00		
Melena del Sur		165.00	165.00		135.00	135.00		
Nueva Paz		510.00	510.00		529.50	529.50		
Quivican		160.00	160.00		48.00	48.00		
Regla, urban district		666.00	666.00		803.36	803.36		
Salud		180.00	180.00		380.00	380.00		
Santiago de las Vegas		560.00	540.00	20.00	1,266.50	1,256.50	10.00	
San Antonio de los Banos		600.00	600.00		1,154.00	1,154.00		
San Antonio de las Vegas		180.00	180.00		384.00	384.00		
San Felipe		300.00	300.00		356.00	356.00		
San Jose de las Lajas		300.00	300.00		444.00	444.00		
San Nicolas		525.00	525.00		736.00	736.00		
Santa Cruz del Norte		180.00	180.00		234.00	234.00		
Santa Maria del Rosario		100.00	100.00		240.00	240.00		
Tapaste[a]		40.00	40.00		80.00	80.00		
Vereda Nueva		40.00	40.00		389.00	389.00		
Total		17,094.60	16,807.10	287.50	32,601.90	32,503.90	98.00	
PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS.								
Agramonte		220.00	220.00		296.00	296.00		
Alacranes		550.00	550.00		616.00	616.00		
Bolondron		400.00	400.00		668.00	668.00		
Cabezas		210.00	205.00	5.00	297.50	297.50		
Canasi[a]		80.00	80.00		96.00	96.00		
Cardenas:								
Urban district		1,680.00	1,680.00		1,884.50	1,884.50		
Municipal district[b]								
Carlos Rojas		200.00	200.00		240.00	240.00		
Colon		900.00	900.00		1,306.34	1,306.34		
Guamacaro		190.00	190.00		304.00	304.00		
Jaguey Grande		350.00	350.00		475.00	475.00		
Jovellanos		320.00	320.00		475.00	475.00		
Macagua		240.00	240.00		246.64	246.64		
Macurijes		425.00	425.00		398.00	398.00		
Marti		420.00	420.00		140.00	140.00		
Matanzas:								
Urban district		3,070.00	3,070.00		4,781.92	4,781.92		
Municipal district[b]								
Maximo Gomez		275.00	220.00	55.00	300.00	300.00		
Palmillas		560.00	560.00		607.20	607.20		
Perico		220.00	220.00		240.00	240.00		
Roque[a]		305.00	290.00	15.00	359.00	339.00	20.00	
Sabanilla del Encomendador		160.00	160.00		260.00	260.00		
San Jose de los Ramos		380.00	380.00		349.00	349.00		
Santa Ana		265.00	265.00		322.50	322.50		
Union de Reyes		480.00	480.00		634.24	634.24		
Total		11,900.00	11,825.00	75.00	15,296.84	15,276.84	20.00	

[a] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.

[b] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Increase made in salaries of special inspectors.	Proposed salaries of wardens.	Approved salaries of wardens.	Reductions made in salaries of wardens.	Proposed rental of schoolhouses.	Approved rental of schoolhouses.	Reduction made in rental of schoolhouses.	Increase made in rental of schoolhouses.
PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA.								
Abreus		$295.00	$290.00	$5.00	$406.88	$406.88		
Caibarien		500.00	490.00	10.00	790.00	780.00	$10.00	
Calabazar		460.00	460.00		540.00	540.00		
Camajuani		335.60	290.00	45.00	502.00	420.00	82.00	
Cartagena		260.00	260.00		288.00	288.00		
Ceja de Pablo		370.00	345.00	25.00	336.00	290.00	46.00	
Cienfuegos:								
Urban district		1,795.00	1,795.00		3,899.64	3,899.64		
Municipal district[a]								
Cifuentes		260.00	260.00		486.00	486.00		
Cruces		440.00	440.00		271.00	271.00		
Esperanza		160.00	160.00		153.00	153.00		
Palmira		481.00	476.00	5.00	313.60	313.60		
Placetas		220.00	220.00		676.00	676.00		
Quemados de Guines		340.00	340.00		404.00	404.00		
Rancho Veloz		520.00	520.00		688.00	688.00		
Ranchuelo		400.00	400.00		676.00	676.00		
Remedios		783.00	783.00		1,010.38	1,010.38		
Rodas		920.00	920.00		942.20	942.20		
Sagua la Grande:								
Urban district		1,066.00	1,066.00		1,489.63	1,489.63		
Municipal district		220.00	220.00		381.04	381.04		
Sancti Spiritus:								
Urban district		1,275.00	1,275.00		1,989.95	1,989.95		
Municipal district[a]								
San Diego del Valle		225.00	220.00	5.00	408.50	400.50	8.00	
San Fernando de Camarones		200.00	200.00		80.00	80.00		
San Juan de los Yeras		240.00	240.00		258.00	258.00		
Santa Clara:								
Urban district		1,114.00	1,114.00		1,500.80	1,500.80		
Municipal district		75.00	75.00		119.00	119.00		
Santa Isabel de las Lajas		280.00	280.00		556.00	556.00		
Santo Domingo		600.00	600.00		617.15	617.15		
Trinidad:								
Urban district		1,120.00	1,120.00		1,875.00	1,875.00		
Municipal district[a]								
Vueltas		200.00	200.00		408.56	408.56		
Yaguajay		220.00	220.00		152.00	152.00		
Total		15,374.00	15,279.00	95.00	22,218.33	22,072.33	146.00	
PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO.								
Artemisa		292.00	292.00		454.40	454.40		
Bahia Honda		40.00	40.00		38.56	38.56		
Cabanas		120.00	120.00		116.00	116.00		
Candelario		160.00	160.00		20.00	20.00		
Consolacion del Norte		30.00	30.00		336.00	336.00		
Consolacion del Sur		480.00	480.00		656.00	656.00		
Guanajay		280.00	260.00	20.00	548.00	508.00	40.00	
Guayabal		80.00	80.00		154.24	154.24		
Julian Diaz[b]		60.00	60.00		114.00	114.00		
Mantua		40.00	15.00	25.00	82.00	15.00	67.00	
Mariel		108.30	91.65	16.65	188.07	181.41	6.66	
Palacios		64.00	64.00		144.00	144.00		
Pinar del Rio:								
Urban district		1,260.00	1,260.00		2,149.78	2,149.78		
Municipal district		520.00	520.00		715.28	715.28		
San Cristobal					400.00	365.00	35.00	
San Diego de los Banos		10.00	10.00		52.00	52.00		
San Diego de Nunez[a]		60.00	60.00		52.00	52.00		
San Juan y Martinez		185.00	90.00	95.00	561.00	381.00	192.00	$12.00
San Luis		255.00	255.00		675.00	650.00	25.00	
Vinales		160.00	160.00		292.00	292.00		
Total		4,204.30	4,047.65	156.65	7,748.33	7,394.67	365.66	12.00

[a] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

[b] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Increase made in salaries of special inspectors.	Proposed salaries of wardens.	Approved salaries of wardens.	Reductions made in salaries of wardens.	Proposed rental of schoolhouses.	Approved rental of schoolhouses.	Reduction made in rental of schoolhouse.	Increase made in rental of schoolhouses.
PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE.								
Ciego de Avila	.....	$120.00	$120.00	.....	$138.00	$138.00	.....	.....
Moron	.....	495.00	485.00	$10.00	598.00	586.00	$12.00	.....
Nuevitas	.....	300.00	300.00	.....	454.00	444.00	10.00	.....
Puerto Principe:								
Urban district	$150.00	3,385.00	3,385.00	.....	5,703.50	5,703.50	.....	.....
Municipal district[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur	.....	360.00	360.00	.....	660.00	639.00	21.00	.....
Total	150.00	4,660.00	4,650.00	10.00	7,553.50	7,510.50	43.00	.....
PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.								
Baracoa	.....	725.00	715.00	10.00	1,385.00	1,365.00	20.00	.....
Bayamo	.....	495.00	495.00	.....	76.00	76.00	.....	.....
Campechuela	.....	400.00	400.00	.....	598.00	598.00	.....	.....
Caney	.....	370.00	295.00	75.00	408.00	358.00	50.00	.....
Cobre	.....	310.00	310.00	.....	324.00	324.00	.....	.....
Gibara	.....	1,080.00	1,080.00	.....	2,257.00	2,257.00	.....	.....
Guantanamo	.....	885.00	855.00	30.00	1,630.50	1,600.50	30.00	.....
Holguin	.....	2,590.00	2,590.00	.....	2,954.00	2,954.00	.....	.....
Jiguani	.....	170.00	170.00	.....	134.00	134.00	.....	.....
Manzanillo:								
Urban district	.....	1,160.00	1,160.00	.....	2,790.00	2,790.00	.....	.....
Municipal district[a]	.....	435.00	435.00	.....	405.00	405.00	.....	.....
Mayari	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	128.00	128.00	.....	.....
Niquero	.....	140.00	140.00	.....	160.00	160.00	.....	.....
Palma Soriano	.....	240.00	240.00	.....	362.00	362.00	.....	.....
Puerto Padre	.....	268.00	268.00	.....	460.00	460.00	.....	.....
Sagua de Tanamo	.....	160.00	40.00	120.00	247.00	129.00	118.00	.....
San Luis	.....	330.00	330.00	.....	587.00	547.00	40.00	.....
Santiago de Cuba, Urban district	.....	1,990.00	1,975.00	15.00	4,557.50	4,512.50	45.00	.....
Songo	.....	260.00	260.00	.....	280.00	280.00	.....	.....
Total	.....	12,048.50	11,798.00	250.00	19,743.00	19,440.00	303.00	.....

SUMMARY.

PROVINCES.								
Habana	.....	17,094.60	16,807.10	287.50	32,601.90	32,503.90	98.00	.....
Matanzas	.....	11,900.00	11,825.00	75.00	15,296.84	15,276.84	20.00	.....
Santa Clara	.....	15,374.00	15,279.00	95.00	22,218.33	22,072.33	146.00	.....
Pinar del Rio	.....	4,204.30	4,047.65	156.65	7,748.33	7,394.67	365.66	12.00
Puerto Principe	150.00	4,660.00	4,650.00	10.00	7,553.50	7,510.50	43.00	.....
Santiago de Cuba	.....	12,048.00	11,798.00	250.00	19,743.00	19,440.00	303.00	.....
Grand total	150.00	65,280.90	64,406.75	874.15	105,161.90	104,198.24	975.66	12.00

[a] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE NO. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Proposed school supplies.	Approved school supplies.	Reduction made in school supplies.	Increase made in school supplies.	Total reductions.	Total increase.	Proposed grand total.	Approved grand total.
PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA.								
Aguacate	$780.00	$50.00	$730.00	.....	$730.00	.....	$3,476.00	$2,746.00
Alquizar	56.00	49.00	7.00	.....	165.00	.....	3,126.00	2,961.00
Bainoa	4,265.00	.....	4,265.00	.....	4,449.00	.....	6,765.00	2,316.00
Batabano	67.50	.....	67.50	.....	221.50	.....	6,238.50	6,017.00
Bauta	125.00	32.00	93.00	.....	93.00	.....	4,781.85	4,688.85
Bejucal	61.00	61.00	.....	.....	5.00	.....	5,161.74	5,156.74
Cano	368.00	344.00	24.00	.....	24.00	.....	3,120.00	3,096.00
Catalina	67.00	67.00	.....	.....	44.00	.....	3,443.41	3,399.41
Ceiba del Agua	90.50	90.50	.....	.....	20.00	.....	3,118.50	3,098.50
Guanabacoa:								
Urban district	625.00	109.25	600.00	$84.25	725.00	$84.25	13,353.66	12,712.91
Municipal district	310.30	50.00	260.30	.....	314.30	.....	3,456.80	3,142.50
Guara	84.60	84.60	.....	.....	10.00	.....	2,164.60	2,154.60
Guines	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.00	.....	13,041.43	12,951.43
Guira de Melena	100.00	100.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....	8,743.50	8,713.50
Habana, urban district	1,987.54	1,787.54	200.00	.....	620.00	.....	104,113.31	103,493.31
Isla de Pinos	.....	.....	.....	.....	240.00	.....	2,383.00	2,143.00
Jaruco	150.00	140.00	10.00	.....	10.00	.....	3,365.26	3,355.26
Madruga	.....	.....	.....	.....	273.00	.....	3,963.79	3,690.79
Managua	2,590.00	25.00	2,565.00	.....	2,565.00	.....	3,860.00	1,295.00
Marianao	253.40	160.00	93.40	.....	338.40	.....	7,018.40	6,680.00
Melena del Sur	59.35	56.95	2.40	.....	182.40	.....	2,469.79	2,287.39
Nueva Paz	330.00	10.00	320.00	.....	450.00	.....	6,259.50	5,809.50
Quivican	35.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,095.00	2,095.00
Regla, urban district	270.00	270.00	.....	.....	80.00	.....	9,048.22	8,968.22
Salud	35.80	.....	35.80	.....	35.80	.....	2,515.80	2,480.00
Santiago de las Vegas	447.50	370.00	77.50	.....	367.50	.....	9,054.00	8,686.50
San Antonio de los Banos	450.00	75.00	375.00	.....	435.00	.....	9,044.00	8,609.00
San Antonio de las Vegas	42.00	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,566.00	2,566.00
San Felipe	30.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,299.00	3,299.00
San Jose de las Lajas	35.00	.....	35.00	.....	73.00	.....	4,435.00	4,362.00
San Nicolas	408.00	128.00	280.00	.....	887.50	.....	7,406.50	7,019.00
Santa Cruz del Norte	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,107.32	2,107.32
Santa Maria del Rosario	121.00	90.00	31.00	.....	243.00	.....	2,301.00	2,058.00
Tapaste[a]	120.00	70.00	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	710.00	660.00
Vereda Nueva	19.50	19.50	.....	.....	60.00	.....	2,065.44	2,005.44
Total	14,383.99	4,346.34	10,121.90	84.25	13,331.40	84.25	270,071.32	256,824.17
PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS.								
Agramonte	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	2,876.00	2,676.00
Alacranes	39.70	39.70	.....	.....	30.00	.....	6,888.70	6,858.70
Bolondron	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	50.00	10.00	5,672.00	5,632.00
Cabezas	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.00	.....	2,810.50	2,725.50
Canasi[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	1,245.92	1,235.92
Cardenas:								
Urban district	41.66	41.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,664.48	22,664.48
Municipal district	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlos Rojas	40.00	20.00	20.00	.....	20.00	.....	2,362.00	2,342.00
Colon	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	10,952.34	10,892.34
Guamacaro	37.00	22.00	15.00	.....	69.50	.....	3,013.25	2,943.75
Jaguey Grande	35.20	35.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,747.20	4,747.20
Jovellanos	64.50	.....	64.50	.....	124.50	.....	4,400.50	4,276.00
Macagua	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.50	.....	2,651.64	2,621.14
Macurijes	62.00	62.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	5,645.00	5,645.00
Marti	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	4,275.00	4,255.00
Matanzas:								
Urban district	266.00	266.00	.....	.....	120.00	.....	44,412.92	44,292.92
Municipal district	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maximo Gomez	148.00	.....	148.00	.....	278.50	.....	3,326.00	3,052.50
Palmillas	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	20.00	.....	6,159.20	6,139.20
Perico	16.06	16.06	.....	.....	92.00	.....	2,418.06	2,326.06
Roque[a]	223.90	95.00	128.90	.....	263.90	.....	3,531.90	3,268.00
Sabanilla del Encomendador	24.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,898.00	1,898.00
San Jose de los Ramos	20.00	.....	20.00	.....	230.00	.....	4,230.50	4,000.50
Santa Ana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,669.50	2,669.50
Union de Reyes	96.60	96.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,850.84	5,850.84
Total	1,124.62	728.22	432.40	36.00	1,734.90	46.00	154,701.45	153,012.55

[a] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.
[b] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Proposed school supplies.	Approved school supplies.	Reduction made in school supplies.	Increase made in school supplies.	Total reductions.	Total increase.	Proposed grand total.	Approved grand total.
PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA.								
Abreus	$111.50	$111.50			$65.00		$3,706.38	$3,641.38
Caibarien	131.00	27.50	$108.50		183.50		5,721.00	5,587.50
Calabazar	475.00		475.00		575.00		5,565.00	4,990.00
Camajuani	70.00	42.00	28.00		467.50		4,709.50	4,242.00
Cartagena	58.00	16.00	42.00		42.00		3,151.00	3,109.00
Ceja de Pablo	356.25	218.75	137.50		438.50		4,853.55	4,415.05
Cienfuegos:								
Urban district	725.00	175.00	550.00		1,165.00		29,941.28	28,776.28
Municipal district [a]								
Cifuentes							4,118.00	4,118.00
Cruces	228.64	20.00	208.64		436.64		6,620.64	6,184.00
Esperanza	12.00	12.00			150.00		2,747.00	2,597.00
Palmira	58.00	58.00			45.00		5,748.60	5,703.60
Placetas	208.45		208.45		220.95		4,986.95	4,766.00
Quemados de Guines					5.50		4,222.00	4,216.50
Rancho Veloz	10.00	10.00					6,248.50	6,248.50
Ranchuelo	20.00	20.00					5,533.19	5,533.19
Remedios	121.50	121.50			212.50		12,184.38	11,971.88
Rodas	370.00	250.00	120.00		128.00		10,701.20	10,573.20
Sagua la Grande:								
Urban district	385.48	385.48			50.00	$50.00	16,072.45	16,072.45
Municipal district	120.97	120.97					3,365.01	3,365.01
Sancti Spiritus:								
Urban district	2,632.30	163.27	2,469.03		2,469.03	709.05	17,510.25	15,750.27
Municipal district [a]								
San Diego del Valle	57.00	25.00	32.00		425.00		3,484.50	3,059.50
San Fernando de Camarones	18.00	18.00			10.00		2,759.33	2,749.33
San Juan de los Yeras	58.00	58.00			50.00	50.00	3,596.00	3,596.00
Santa Clara:								
Urban district	79.00	79.00			76.67		16,041.13	15,964.46
Municipal district					274.08		1,277.16	1,003.08
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	80.33	14.00	66.33		266.33		4,353.65	4,087.32
Santo Domingo							6,620.15	6,620.15
Trinidad:								
Urban district	58.90	58.90					14,392.56	14,392.56
Municipal district [a]								
Vueltas	280.24	140.24	140.00		140.00	24.00	3,248.80	3,132.80
Yaguajay					30.00		3,108.00	3,078.00
Total	6,725.56	2,145.11	4,580.45		7,926.20	833.05	216,587.16	209,494.01
PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO.								
Artemisa	23.06	23.06			100.00		4,607.96	4,507.96
Bahia Honda							718.56	718.56
Cabanas					10.00		1,926.00	1,916.00
Candelaria					20.00		1,816.00	1,796.00
Consolacion del Norte	10.00		10.00		50.00		1,941.00	1,891.00
Consolacion del Sur					90.67		5,342.75	5,252.08
Guanajay	94.00	88.00	6.00		386.00		5,596.00	5,210.00
Guayabal					103.54		1,234.98	1,131.44
Julian Diaz [b]	30.00		30.00		182.50		1,144.00	961.50
Mantua	200.00	50.00	150.00		492.00		846.98	354.98
Mariel					96.64		2,303.03	2,206.39
Palacios	27.50	27.50			20.00		1,103.50	1,083.50
Pinar del Rio:								
Urban district	95.00	95.00			.20		15,458.65	15,458.45
Municipal district	10.00	10.00					6,746.94	6,746.94
San Cristobal					47.50		2,405.00	2,357.50
San Diego de los Banos					82.50		1,077.00	994.50
San Diego de Nunez [b]							712.00	712.00
San Juan y Martinez	225.25	225.25			1,562.00	112.00	4,466.25	3,016.25
San Luis	56.00	56.00			107.00		3,703.00	3,596.00
Vinales							2,222.00	2,222.00
Total	770.81	574.81	196 00		3,350.55	112.00	65,371.60	62,133.05

[a] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

[b] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Proposed school supplies.	Approved school supplies.	Reduction made in school supplies.	Increase made in school supplies.	Total reductions.	Total increase.	Proposed grand total.	Approved grand total.
PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE.								
Ciego de Avila	$18.65	$18.65					$2,108.65	$2,108.65
Moron	22.00		$22.00		$373.00		6,795.50	6,422.50
Nuevitas					10.00		3,859.00	3,849.00
Puerto Principe:								
Urban district						$150.00	39,291.82	39,441.82
Municipal district[a]								
Santa Cruz del Sur	292.00	287.00	5.00		56.00		4,422.00	4,366.00
Total	332.65	305.65	27.00		439.00	150.00	56,476.97	56,187.97
PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.								
Baracoa	60.00		60.00		250.00		8,508.00	8,258.00
Bayamo	47.80	47.80			38.00		5,957.30	5,919.30
Campechuela	260.00	60.00	200.00		210.00		5,438.00	5,228.00
Caney	50.00		50.00		825.50		4,990.50	4,165.00
Cobre							4,009.00	4,009.00
Gibara	295.00		295.00		315.00		14,994.00	14,679.00
Guantanamo	495.00	80.00	415.00		922.50		12,718.00	11,795.50
Holguin	510.00		510.00		522.00		35,066.00	34,544.00
Jiguani	200.00	200.00			250.00		2,710.66	2,460.66
Manzanillo:								
Urban district	458.80	406.40	52.40		107.40		17,699.62	17,592.22
Municipal district[a]	190.50	130.50	60.00		90.00		5,543.00	5,453.00
Mayari	37.25	37.25					1,931.08	1,931.08
Niquero	40.00		40.00		40.00		2,028.00	1,988.00
Palma Soriano	155.00	155.00					3,518.62	3,518.62
Puerto Padre	16.40	16.40			230.00		3,910.40	3,680.40
Sagua de Tanamo	74.45	74.45			958.00		2,122.26	1,164.26
San Luis	36.00	36.00			307.50		5,025.00	4,717.50
Santiago de Cuba, urban district	45.00	20.00	25.00		600.00		33,087.50	32,487.50
Songo							3,420.00	3,420.00
Total	2,971.20	1,263.80	1,707.40		5,665.90		172,626.94	166,961.04

SUMMARY.

PROVINCES.								
Habana	14,383.99	4,346.34	10,121.90	84.25	13,331.40	84.25	270,071.32	256,824.17
Matanzas	1,124.62	728.22	432.40	36.00	1,734.90	46.00	154,701.45	153,012.55
Santa Clara	6,725.56	2,145.11	4,580.45		7,926.20	833.05	216,587.16	209,494.01
Pinar del Rio	770.81	574.81	196.00		3,350.55	112.00	65,371.60	62,133.05
Puerto Principe	332.65	305.65	27.00		439.00	150.00	56,476.97	56,187.97
Santiago de Cuba	2,971.20	1,263.80	1,707.40		5,665.90		172,626.94	166,961.04
Grand total	26,308.83	9,363.93	17,065.15	120.25	32,447.95	1,225.30	935,835.44	904,612.79

[a] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE No. 11.—*Books distributed to the schools in the year 1900.*

	First Reader, Modern Series.	Second Reader, Modern Series.	Third Reader, Modern Series.	Arnold's First Reader.	Arnold's Second Reader.	Cyr's First Reader.	Cyr's Second Reader.	First Steps in Spanish.	Appleton's Second Reader.	Wentworth's Arithmetic.	Rodriguez' Arithmetic.	Frye's Geography.	Maps.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.													
Aguacate	68	50	50	137	50	113	45	68	.....	75	10	75	10
Alquizar	75	50	50	125	50	125	50	75	.....	75	13	75	8
Batnoa	60	40	40	100	40	100	40	60	.....	60	7	60	7
Batabano	225	150	150	375	150	375	150	225	.....	225	22	235	22
Bauta	105	70	70	175	70	174	70	.....	.....	105	24	105	18
Bejucal	135	90	90	225	90	225	.....	135	.....	120	27	135	23
Cano	75	50	50	125	50	125	50	45	.....	75	12	75	12
Catalina	75	50	50	125	50	125	50	75	.....	75	16	67	16
Ceiba del Agua	30	45	45	175	45	50	20	.....	.....	68	8	67	6
Guanabacoa	300	200	200	500	200	500	.....	300	.....	300	50	300	47
Guara	53	35	35	87	35	87	35	53	.....	53	8	52	7
Guines	136	175	175	650	175	226	90	135	.....	262	53	262	53
Guira de Melena	165	110	110	450	110	100	40	60	.....	175	29	165	29
Habana	2,250	1,500	1,500	4,750	1,500	3,750	1,500	2,250	1,800	2,250	500	1,200	201
Isla de Pinos	53	35	35	88	35	88	35	53	.....	53	8	52	8
Jaruco	90	60	60	175	60	125	.....	125	.....	90	9	90	9
Madruga	83	55	55	138	55	138	55	83	.....	83	21	82	21
Managua	45	30	30	75	30	75	30	.....	.....	45	4	45	5
Marianao	180	150	150	495	150	300	120	180	230	220	31	200	22
Melena del Sur	53	35	35	88	35	88	35	53	.....	53	14	52	8
Nueva Paz	166	110	110	276	110	276	110	165	.....	116	.....	165	24
Quivican	75	50	50	125	50	125	50	75	.....	75	8	75	8
Regla	150	200	200	375	200	250	100	150	.....	225	17	225	17
Salud	45	35	35	99	35	75	30	.....	.....	52	9	52	5
Santiago de las Vegas	181	130	130	349	130	301	120	180	.....	195	26	195	26
San Antonio de los Banos	75	115	115	449	115	125	50	75	.....	173	31	172	20
San Antonio de las Vegas	30	50	35	124	35	50	20	.....	.....	53	9	52	9
San Felipe	45	70	70	275	70	75	30	105	.....	105	15	105	9
San Jose de las Lajas	150	100	100	250	100	250	100	150	.....	150	17	150	17
San Nicolas	60	105	105	424	150	100	40	60	.....	158	27	157	11
SantaCruz del Norte	45	30	30	75	30	75	30	.....	45	45	7	45	6
Santa Maria del Rosario	68	45	45	112	45	112	45	.....	.....	68	6	60	8
Tapaste	30	20	20	50	20	50	20	.....	30	30	2	30	3
Vereda Nueva	.....	35	35	175	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	6	52	.....
Total	5,376	4,075	4,060	12,216	4,105	8,753	3,160	4,935	2,105	6,000	1,046	4,219	695
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.													
Ciego de Avila	53	35	35	88	35	88	35	53	52	53	17	52	6
Moron	105	65	65	175	65	175	.....	105	97	98	19	97	12
Nuevitas	68	70	70	237	70	113	45	.....	105	105	23	105	15
Puerto Principe	900	520	520	1,500	600	1,500	600	900	780	900	170	780	170
Santa Cruz del Sur	135	90	90	225	90	225	90	135	135	135	12	135	15
Total	1,261	780	780	2,225	860	2,101	770	1,193	1,169	1,291	241	1,169	218
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.													
Abreus	90	60	60	150	60	150	.....	90	90	90	13	90	11
Caibarien	90	100	100	337	100	163	65	.....	150	150	25	150	16
Calabazar	150	100	100	275	100	225	90	.....	150	150	.....	150	19
Camajuani	135	190	190	650	90	.....	.....	120	135	235	17	135	12
Cartagena	36	80	80	200	80	284	.....	120	120	120	29	120	13
Ceja de Pablo	76	70	70	224	70	126	50	.....	105	105	15	105	14
Cienfuegos	.....	430	340	1,700	340	.....	.....	.....	510	510	126	510	90
Cifuentes	150	70	70	250	100	250	100	.....	105	150	14	105	14
Cruces	180	120	120	300	120	300	120	.....	180	180	17	180	20
Esperanza	75	50	50	125	50	125	50	.....	75	75	9	75	8
Palmira	150	100	100	250	80	200	80	.....	150	150	24	150	25
Placetas	135	90	90	225	85	213	85	.....	135	135	11	135	18
Quemado de Guines	120	80	80	350	80	50	.....	120	120	120	17	120	9
Rancho Velos	83	100	100	362	100	138	.....	83	150	105	20	150	12
Ranchuelo	165	110	110	400	110	150	60	.....	165	165	20	165	17
Remedios	285	190	190	500	190	475	.....	300	285	285	39	285	40
Rodas	195	130	130	325	130	325	130	195	195	195	51	195	40
Sagua la Grande	525	350	350	875	350	875	350	525	525	525	46	525	62

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TABLE No. 11.—*Books distributed to the schools in the year 1900*—Continued.

	First Reader, Modern Series.	Second Reader, Modern Series.	Third Reader, Modern Series.	Arnold's First Reader.	Arnold's Second Reader.	Cyr's First Reader.	Cyr's Second Reader.	First Steps in Spanish.	Appleton's Second Reader.	Wentworth's Arithmatic.	Rodrigues' Arithmetic.	Frye's Geography.	Maps.
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—cont'd.													
Sancti Spiritus	375	250	250	625	250	625	250	375	375	375	70	375	70
San Diego del Valle	60	40	40	125	40	75	30	.....	60	60	10	60	10
San Fernando de Camarones	90	60	60	162	60	138	55	.....	90	90	13	90	13
San Juan de los Yeras	53	55	55	88	55	88	.....	53	82	83	2	82	9
Santa Clara	450	300	300	750	300	750	300	400	.....	450	67	450	67
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	135	90	90	225	90	225	.....	135	135	135	18	135	16
Santo Domingo	120	80	80	200	80	200	80	.....	120	120	41	120	15
Trinidad	300	200	200	500	200	500	200	300	300	300	57	300	57
Vueltas	75	50	50	150	50	100	40	.....	75	75	15	75	6
Yaguajay	90	60	60	150	60	150	60	90	90	90	11	90	8
Total	4,396	3,605	3,515	10,473	3,420	6,900	2,195	2,956	4,672	5,223	797	5,122	711
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.													
Baracoa	106	200	200	824	200	176	70	.....	300	300	50	300	40
Bayamo	180	120	120	600	120	.....	.....	.....	180	180	21	180	16
Campechuela	120	80	80	200	80	200	.....	.....	120	120	20	120	18
Caney	75	50	50	250	50	.....	.....	.....	75	75	14	75	5
Cobre	60	40	40	200	40	.....	.....	.....	60	60	9	60	4
Gibara	375	230	230	625	230	625	.....	375	345	345	54	345	14
Guantanamo	525	350	350	875	350	875	350	375	375	525	39	375	38
Holguin	180	250	250	950	250	300	120	.....	375	375	100	375	20
Jiguani	98	65	65	163	65	163	65	98	75	98	12	75	12
Manzanillo	450	600	600	1,050	300	750	300	450	450	750	57	450	54
Mayari	53	35	35	175	35	.....	.....	.....	52	53	8	52	6
Niquero	.....	30	30	150	30	.....	.....	.....	45	45	18	45	7
Palma Soriano	.....	55	55	275	55	.....	.....	.....	82	83	21	82	.....
Puerto Padre	83	75	75	375	75	.....	.....	.....	112	113	20	112	5
Sagua de Tanamo	15	10	10	50	10	.....	.....	.....	15	15	6	15	2
San Luis	180	120	120	300	120	300	120	.....	120	180	22	120	15
Santiago de Cuba	788	525	525	1,313	520	1,300	520	750	757	788	.....	757	100
Songo	23	15	15	75	15	.....	.....	.....	22	23	4	22	2
Total	3,311	2,850	2,850	8,450	2,545	4,689	1,545	2,048	3,560	4,131	475	3,560	358
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.													
Artemisa	106	85	85	248	85	176	70	105	.....	127	18	127	15
Bahia Honda	38	25	25	63	25	63	25	.....	30	38	4	30	4
Cabanas	38	30	30	87	30	63	25	.....	45	45	8	45	4
Candelaria	45	30	30	75	30	75	30	.....	.....	45	4	45	5
Consolacion del Norte	30	20	20	50	20	50	20	.....	30	30	20	30	4
Consolacion del Sur	150	100	100	500	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	26	150	4
Guanajay	150	100	100	250	100	150	100	150	.....	150	13	150	13
Guayabal	38	25	25	62	25	62	25	.....	.....	38	4	37	4
Mariel	53	40	40	112	40	88	35	.....	60	60	6	60	6
Palacios	30	20	20	50	20	50	20	.....	.....	30	8	30	2
Pinar del Rio	450	280	280	750	280	750	.....	450	420	420	90	420	110
San Cristobal	75	60	60	175	60	125	50	.....	.....	90	13	90	11
San Diego de los Banos	38	25	25	63	25	63	25	.....	30	38	4	30	3
San Diego de Nunez	.....	20	20	100	20	.....	.....	.....	30	30	3	30	.....
San Juan y Martinez	60	50	50	150	50	100	40	60	.....	75	9	75	9
San Luis	.....	20	20	100	20	.....	.....	.....	30	30	20	30	20
Vinales	76	50	50	126	50	126	50	.....	67	76	18	67	.....
Total	1,377	980	980	2,961	980	1,945	515	765	742	1,472	268	1,446	214
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.													
Agramonte	83	55	55	275	55	.....	.....	75	.....	82	17	82	.....
Alacranes	180	120	120	300	120	300	120	180	.....	180	26	180	26
Bolondron	180	120	120	300	120	300	.....	180	.....	180	20	180	15
Cabezas	75	50	50	125	50	125	50	.....	.....	75	10	75	9
Canasi	30	20	20	50	20	50	20	.....	45	30	4	30	5

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TABLE No. 11.—*Books distributed to the schools in the year 1900*—Continued.

	First Reader, Modern Series.	Second Reader, Modern Series.	Third Reader, Modern Series.	Arnold's First Reader.	Arnold's Second Reader.	Cyr's First Reader.	Cyr's Second Reader.	First Steps in Spanish.	Appleton's Second Reader.	Wentworth's Arithmetic.	Rodriguez' Arithmetic.	Frye's Geography.	Maps.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—cont'd.													
Cardenas	375	300	300	875	300	625	.....	375	.....	450	60	450	70
Carlos Rojas	60	45	45	125	45	100	40	.....	.....	47	.....	67	10
Colon	300	200	200	500	200	500	200	270	.....	300	50	300	50
Guamacaro	75	55	55	275	55	.....	.....	75	.....	83	12	82	.....
Jaguey Grande	135	90	90	225	90	225	90	.....	.....	135	19	135	18
Jovellanos	75	70	70	350	70	.....	.....	75	.....	105	16	105	16
Macagua	98	65	65	212	65	113	45	.....	.....	98	12	97	6
Macurijes	210	140	140	350	140	350	140	204	.....	210	23	210	19
Marti	53	90	90	362	90	88	35	.....	.....	135	29	135	4
Matanzas	1,200	620	620	2,000	800	2,000	74	1,200	.....	1,088	153	930	153
Maximo Gomez	76	50	50	126	50	126	50	.....	.....	76	11	75	8
Palmillas	150	100	100	500	100	.....	.....	150	.....	150	29	150	24
Perico	60	40	40	100	40	100	40	.....	.....	60	11	60	6
Roque	76	50	50	126	50	126	50	.....	.....	76	8	75	8
Sabanilla del Encomendador	68	45	45	113	45	113	45	.....	.....	68	8	60	8
San Jose de los Ramos	105	75	.....	188	75	175	70	.....	.....	113	19	112	12
Santa Ana	30	20	20	50	20	50	20	.....	.....	30	19	30	5
Union de Reyes	105	70	70	175	70	175	.....	105	.....	105	19	105	8
Total	3,799	2,490	2,490	7,702	2,670	5,641	1,755	2,889	45	3,876	575	3,725	480

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.													
Habana	5,376	4,075	4,060	12,216	4,105	8,753	3,160	4,935	2,105	6,000	1,046	429	695
Puerto Principe	1,261	780	780	2,225	860	2,101	770	1,193	1,169	1,291	241	1,169	218
Santa Clara	4,396	3,605	3,515	10,473	3,420	6,900	2,195	2,956	4,672	5,223	797	5,122	711
Santiago de Cuba	3,311	2,850	2,850	8,450	2,545	4,689	1,545	2,048	3,560	4,131	475	3,560	358
Pinar del Rio	1,377	980	980	2,961	980	1,945	515	765	742	1,472	268	1,146	214
Matanzas	3,799	2,490	2,490	7,702	2,670	5,641	1,755	2,889	45	3,876	575	3,725	480
Grand total	19,520	14,780	14,675	44,027	14,508	30,029	9,940	14,786	12,293	21,993	3,402	19,251	2,676

TABLE No. 12.—*Furniture distributed to the schools in the year 1900.*

	Desks.			Back seats.			Teachers' desks.	Bookcases.	Clocks.	Chairs.	
	Large.	Medium.	Small.	Large.	Medium.	Small.				Wooden.	Cane seat.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.											
Aguacate	60	130	130	10	20	20	.....	10	10	10	.....
Alquizar	80	160	160	15	25	25	.....	8	8	8	.....
Batnos	60	100	100	10	20	15	.....	7	7	7	.....
Batabano	200	400	400	30	70	70	22	22	22	22	.....
Bauta	125	250	245	20	40	40	18	18	18	18	.....
Bejucal	185	370	365	30	60	60	23	23	23	23	.....
Cano	80	160	160	15	25	30	.....	12	12	12	.....
Catalina	70	145	145	10	25	25	.....	16	16	16	.....
Ceiba del Agua	80	160	160	15	25	30	.....	6	6	6	.....
Guanabacoa	380	760	760	60	120	120	47	47	47	.....	47
Guara	50	95	95	10	15	15	.....	7	7	7	.....
Guines	300	600	600	50	100	100	40	53	53	53	.....
Guira de Melena	240	480	480	40	80	80	29	29	29	29	.....
Habana	1,960	3,575	3,625	361	602	607	199	201	201	.....	201
Isla de Pinos	45	95	90	10	15	15	.....	8	8	8	.....
Jaruco	70	150	140	10	25	25	.....	9	9	9	.....
Madruga	150	300	300	25	50	50	21	21	21	21	.....

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TABLE No. 12.—*Furniture distributed to the schools in the year 1900*—Continued.

	Desks.			Back seats.			Teachers' desks.	Bookcases.	Clocks.	Chairs.	
	Large.	Medium.	Small.	Large.	Medium.	Small.				Wooden.	Cane seat.
PROVINCE OF HABANA—c't'd.											
Managua	30	85	85	5	15	15	.....	5	5	5	.....
Marianao	240	480	480	40	80	80	22	22	22	.....	22
Melena del Sur	55	100	125	10	20	20	.....	8	8	8	.....
Nueva Paz	170	340	340	25	55	60	24	24	24	24	.....
Quivican	60	120	120	10	20	20	.....	8	8	8	.....
Regla	180	360	360	30	60	60	17	17	17	.....	17
Salud	30	75	75	5	15	10	.....	5	5	5	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	200	400	400	30	65	65	26	26	26	26	.....
San Antonio de los Banos	160	320	320	25	50	55	20	20	20	20	.....
San Antonio de las Vegas	55	115	110	10	20	20	.....	9	9	9	.....
San Felipe	70	135	135	10	20	25	.....	9	9	9	.....
San Jose de las Lajas	160	300	300	25	50	50	.....	17	17	17	.....
San Nicolas	80	160	160	10	30	25	.....	11	11	11	.....
Santa Cruz del Norte	30	95	95	5	15	15	.....	6	6	6	.....
Santa Maria del Rosario	70	140	140	10	25	25	.....	8	8	8	.....
Tapaste	.....	60	60	.....	10	10	.....	3	3	3	.....
Vereda Nueva	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,725	11,215	11,260	971	1,867	1,882	508	695	695	408	287
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.											
Ciego de Avila	50	100	100	10	15	15	.....	6	6	.....	6
Moron	75	160	155	15	25	25	.....	12	12	.....	12
Nuevitas	110	220	220	20	35	35	15	15	15	.....	15
Puerto Principe	970	1,940	1,940	160	325	325	120	170	170	.....	170
Santa Cruz del Sur	135	270	275	25	45	45	.....	15	15	.....	15
Total	1,340	2,690	2,690	230	445	445	135	218	218	.....	218
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.											
Abreus	70	190	190	10	25	25	.....	11	11	.....	11
Caibarien	110	220	220	20	35	35	16	16	16	.....	16
Calabazar	140	290	300	25	45	50	19	19	19	19	.....
Camajuani	80	160	160	15	30	25	12	12	12	.....	12
Cartegena	100	195	195	15	35	30	.....	13	13	13	.....
Ceja de Pablo	120	250	250	20	40	40	.....	14	14	14	.....
Cienfuegos	720	1,440	1,440	120	242	242	90	90	90	.....	90
Cifuentes	140	280	280	25	50	45	14	14	14	14	.....
Cruces	160	320	320	25	55	50	20	20	20	.....	20
Esperanza	70	140	140	10	25	25	.....	8	8	8	.....
Palmira	130	265	265	20	45	45	25	25	25	.....	25
Placetas	110	210	210	15	35	40	18	18	18	.....	18
Quemados de Guines	80	160	160	15	30	25	.....	9	9	9	.....
Rancho Veloz	80	160	160	15	25	25	.....	12	12	12	.....
Ranchuelo	140	280	280	25	45	50	17	17	17	.....	17
Remedios	320	590	590	45	105	100	40	40	40	.....	40
Rodas	200	365	375	35	70	65	40	40	40	.....	40
Sagua la Grande	500	1,050	1,050	85	170	175	62	62	62	62	.....
Sancti Spiritus	400	800	800	60	135	135	70	70	70	.....	70
San Diego del Valle	40	90	90	5	15	15	.....	10	10	10	.....
San Fernando de Camarones	90	175	175	15	30	30	.....	13	13	.....	13
San Juan de los Yeras	70	140	140	10	25	25	.....	9	9	.....	9
Santa Clara	420	830	850	70	140	145	60	67	67	67	.....
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	150	300	300	25	50	50	16	16	16	16	.....
Santo Domingo	130	260	250	20	40	40	15	15	15	15	.....
Trinidad	290	560	550	50	90	95	57	57	57	.....	57
Vueltas	50	100	100	10	15	15	.....	6	6	.....	6
Yaguajay	80	160	160	15	25	30	.....	8	8	.....	8
Total	4,990	9,980	10,000	820	1,672	1,672	591	711	711	259	452
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.											
Baracoa	120	230	230	20	40	40	40	40	40	.....	40
Bayamo	120	240	240	20	35	35	16	16	16	16	.....
Campechuela	140	270	270	25	50	45	18	18	18	18	.....
Caney	35	75	70	5	15	10	.....	5	5	.....	5
Cobre	25	50	55	5	10	10	.....	4	4	.....	4
Gibara	110	225	225	20	35	35	14	14	14	.....	14
Guantanamo	520	1,040	1,040	85	175	175	38	38	38	38	.....
Holguin	300	600	600	50	100	100	20	20	20	.....	20
Jiguani	100	200	200	15	30	35	12	12	12	12	.....

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TABLE No. 12.—*Furniture distributed to the schools in the year 1900*—Continued.

	Desks.			Back seats.			Teachers' desks.	Bookcases.	Clocks.	Chairs.	
	Large.	Medium.	Small.	Large.	Medium.	Small.				Wooden.	Cane seat.
PROVNICE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA—continued.											
Manzanillo	520	1,040	1,040	90	175	175	54	54	54	54	.....
Mayari	50	75	75	5	15	15	.....	6	6	.....	6
Niquero	50	95	95	10	15	15	7	7	7	7	.....
Puerto Padre	30	60	60	5	10	10	.....	5	5	.....	5
Sagua de Tanamo	.....	50	30	.....	10	5	.....	2	2	2	.....
San Luis	120	240	240	20	40	40	15	15	15	.....	15
Santiago de Cuba	690	1,330	1,330	120	215	220	100	104	104	.....	104
Songo	.....	50	50	.....	10	10	.....	2	2	.....	2
Total	2,930	5,870	5,850	495	980	975	334	362	362	147	215
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.											
Artemisa	110	21	210	20	35	35	15	15	15	15	.....
Bahia Honda	35	60	65	5	10	10	.....	4	4	4	.....
Cabanas	35	60	65	5	10	10	.....	4	4	4	.....
Candelaria	40	90	90	5	15	15	.....	5	5	5	.....
Consolacion del Norte	30	55	55	5	10	10	.....	4	4	4	.....
Consolacion del Sur	30	60	60	5	10	10	.....	4	4	4	.....
Guanajay	130	270	270	20	45	45	13	13	13	.....	13
Guayabal	30	60	70	5	10	15	.....	4	4	4	.....
Mariel	40	110	100	5	20	15	.....	6	6	6	.....
Palacios	.....	60	50	.....	10	10	.....	2	2	2	.....
Pinar del Rio	400	800	800	65	135	130	30	110	110	.....	110
San Cristobal	60	135	135	10	20	25	.....	11	11	11	.....
San Diego de los Banos	.....	60	40	.....	10	5	.....	3	3	3	.....
San Juan y Martinez	50	100	100	10	15	15	.....	9	9	9	.....
San Luis	120	240	240	20	40	40	20	20	20	20	.....
Vinales	60	120	120	10	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,170	2,490	2,470	190	415	410	78	214	214	91	123
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.											
Alacranes	195	395	390	30	65	65	22	26	26	.....	26
Bolondron	100	200	200	20	30	30	15	15	15	15	.....
Cabezas	70	130	130	10	25	20	.....	9	9	9	.....
Canasi	30	60	60	5	10	10	.....	5	5	5	.....
Cardenas	600	1,230	1,200	105	200	200	60	71	71	71	.....
Carlos Rojas	55	110	105	10	20	15	.....	10	10	10	.....
Colon	370	740	740	60	120	120	40	50	50	50	.....
Jaguey Grande	130	295	295	25	50	45	18	18	18	18	.....
Jovellanos	140	280	280	20	50	50	16	16	16	16	.....
Macagua	60	120	120	10	20	20	.....	6	6	6	.....
Macurijes	180	360	360	30	60	60	19	19	19	19	.....
Marti	55	110	105	10	20	15	.....	4	4	4	.....
Matanzas	1,250	2,475	2,475	205	405	420	140	153	153	153	.....
Maximo Gomez	70	130	130	10	25	20	.....	8	8	8	.....
Palmillas	160	310	330	25	55	55	24	24	24	24	.....
Perico	60	120	120	10	20	20	.....	6	6	6	.....
Roque	70	140	140	10	20	25	.....	8	8	8	.....
Sabanilla del Encomendador	70	130	130	10	25	20	.....	8	8	8	.....
San Jose de los Ramos	100	200	200	15	30	35	.....	12	12	12	.....
Santa Ana	40	80	80	5	15	15	.....	5	5	5	.....
Union de Reyes	60	130	130	10	20	20	.....	8	8	8	.....
Total	3,865	7,745	7,720	635	1,285	1,280	354	481	481	455	26

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.											
Habana	5,725	11,215	11,260	971	1,867	1,882	508	695	695	408	287
Puerto Principe	2,340	2,690	2,690	230	445	445	135	218	218	.....	218
Santa Clara	4,990	9,980	10,000	820	1,672	1,672	591	711	711	259	452
Santiago de Cuba	2,930	5,870	5,850	495	980	975	334	362	362	147	215
Pinar del Rio	1,170	2,490	2,470	190	415	410	78	214	214	91	123
Matanzas	3,865	7,745	7,720	635	1,285	1,280	354	481	481	455	26
Grand total	20,020	39,990	39,990	3,341	6,664	6,664	2,000	2,681	2,681	1,360	1,321
	100,000			16,669						2,681	

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TABLE No. 13.—*Supplies distributed to the schools during the year 1900.*

	Copy-books.	Pads (100 sheets each).	Pads (200 sheets each).	Lead pencils.	Slates.	Slate pencils.	Crayons.	Ink (small bottles).	Ink (quart bottles).	Pens.	Pen-holders.	Black-boards.	Black-board erasers.	Bells.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.														
Aguacate	540	1,500	500	1,992	550	1,800	6,480	864	.....	2,160	600	10	10	.....
Alquizar	600	1,500	500	1,800	550	1,800	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	13	8	.....
Bainoa	480	900	400	1,440	440	1,200	5,760	864	.....	1,728	480	7	7	.....
Batabano	1,800	4,500	1,500	4,584	1,650	5,400	21,600	1,152	72	6,480	1,800	22	22	.....
Bauta	840	2,100	700	2,520	770	2,520	10,080	1,152	.....	3,204	840	24	18	.....
Bejucal	.....	2,700	900	2,880	990	3,000	12,960	1,296	48	3,888	1,080	27	23	.....
Cano	600	1,500	500	1,800	550	1,800	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	12	12	.....
Catalina	600	1,350	500	1,800	495	1,620	7,200	1,080	.....	2,160	600	16	16	.....
Ceiba del Agua	240	1,350	450	1,632	495	1,620	6,480	720	.....	2,016	540	8	6	.....
Guanabacoa	.....	6,000	12,000	7,200	2,200	7,200	28,800	1,296	108	8,640	2,400	50	47	.....
Guara	420	1,050	350	1,272	385	1,260	5,040	576	.....	1,584	420	8	7	.....
Guines	1,080	2,700	1,750	6,288	1,925	6,300	25,200	1,584	48	7,632	2,100	53	53	.....
Guira de Melena	480	971	1,100	3,960	1,210	3,960	15,840	2,016	.....	4,752	1,320	29	29	.....
Habana	18,000	46,088	16,000	24,000	13,200	62,640	144,000	.....	768	108,000	20,000	350	201	80
Isla de Pinos	420	1,050	350	1,272	385	1,260	5,040	684	.....	1,440	420	8	8	.....
Jaruco	.....	1,800	600	1,632	650	1,800	8,640	576	12	2,592	720	9	9	.....
Madruga	660	1,650	775	1,992	605	1,980	7,920	576	36	2,592	660	21	21	.....
Managua	360	900	300	1,088	330	1,080	4,320	864	.....	1,296	360	.....	5	.....
Marianao	1,440	3,600	1,800	4,320	1,320	4,860	17,280	864	60	10,944	1,620	36	22	12
Melena del Sur	420	1,050	350	1,272	385	1,260	5,040	720	.....	1,584	420	14	8	.....
Nueva Paz	1,320	3,300	1,650	3,984	1,210	3,960	15,840	1,296	.....	4,752	1,320	24	24	.....
Quivican	600	1,050	500	1,800	385	1,440	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	8	8	.....
Regla	1,200	4,500	1,500	5,400	1,650	5,400	21,600	1,152	60	7,344	1,800	17	17	.....
Salud	360	900	350	1,260	385	1,260	5,040	720	.....	1,584	420	9	5	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	1,440	3,600	1,800	4,680	1,430	4,680	18,720	1,080	60	5,616	1,560	26	26	.....
San Antonio de los Baños	600	3,450	1,150	4,152	1,265	4,800	16,560	1,728	.....	5,040	1,380	31	20	.....
San Antonio de las Vegas	240	1,050	350	1,272	385	1,260	5,040	864	.....	1,584	420	9	9	.....
San Felipe	360	2,100	700	1,800	770	2,520	10,080	1,152	.....	5,184	940	15	9	.....
San Jose de las Lajas	1,200	3,000	1,500	3,600	880	3,120	14,400	720	48	3,456	1,200	17	17	.....
San Nicolas	480	3,150	1,050	3,792	1,155	3,780	15,120	1,728	.....	4,608	1,260	27	11	.....
Santa Cruz del Norte	360	900	300	1,080	330	1,080	4,320	1,080	.....	1,296	360	7	6	.....
Santa Maria del Rosario	540	1,200	400	1,632	440	1,440	6,480	864	.....	1,728	480	6	8	.....
Tapaste	240	600	200	720	220	770	2,880	720	.....	864	240	.....	3	.....
Vereda Nueva	.....	1,050	350	1,272	385	1,260	5,400	864	.....	1,584	420	6	.....	.....
Total	37,920	114,109	53,125	111,188	39,975	151,130	500,760	33,444	1,320	223,812	49,980	919	595	92
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.														
Ciego de Avila	420	1,050	350	1,272	385	1,260	5,040	576	.....	3,168	420	17	6	.....
Moron	.....	2,100	700	2,352	715	2,340	10,080	1,152	.....	7,344	840	19	12	.....
Nuevitas	540	2,100	700	2,520	770	2,520	10,080	1,152	.....	6,048	840	23	.....	.....

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Puerto Principe	7,200	18,000	6,000	21,600	5,720	18,720	74,880	2,952	336	47,520	6,240	170	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur	1,080	2,700	900	3,240	850	3,240	12,960	1,008	.....	6,912	1,080	16	15
Total	9,240	25,950	8,650	30,984	8,580	28,080	113,040	6,840	336	70,992	9,420	245	33
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.													
Abreus	.....	1,800	600	2,160	660	2,160	8,640	864	.....	2,592	720	13	11
Caibarien	780	3,002	1,000	3,600	1,100	3,600	14,400	1,440	24	4,320	1,200	25	16
Calabazar	1,080	3,000	1,100	3,600	1,100	3,600	12,960	1,440	.....	4,320	1,200	41	19
Camajuani	.....	2,700	900	3,240	990	3,240	12,960	1,152	.....	3,888	1,080	17	12
Cartagena	.....	2,400	800	2,880	880	2,280	11,520	1,152	.....	3,456	960	29	13
Ceja de Pablo	600	2,100	750	2,520	770	2,520	10,080	1,152	.....	3,024	840	15	14
Cienfuegos	.....	10,200	3,400	12,240	3,740	12,240	48,960	2,160	180	14,688	4,080	126	90
Cifuentes	1,200	2,100	700	3,600	770	2,520	14,400	1,152	.....	3,024	840	14	14
Cruces	1,440	3,600	1,200	4,320	1,320	4,320	17,280	1,008	.....	5,184	1,440	17	20
Esperanza	600	1,500	500	1,800	550	1,800	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	9	8
Palmira	960	3,000	1,000	3,600	1,100	3,600	14,400	1,008	.....	4,320	1,200	24	25
Placetas	1,020	2,700	900	3,240	990	3,240	12,960	1,152	.....	3,888	1,080	11	18
Quemado de Guines	.....	2,400	800	2,880	880	2,880	11,520	1,296	.....	3,456	960	17	9
Rancho Veloz	.....	2,100	1,000	2,520	1,100	3,600	14,400	1,440	.....	7,344	1,200	20	12
Ranchuelo	720	3,300	1,100	3,960	1,210	3,960	15,840	1,440	.....	4,752	1,320	20	17
Remedios	.....	5,700	1,900	6,840	2,090	6,348	28,800	1,296	96	3,208	2,240	39	40
Rodas	1,500	3,900	1,300	4,680	1,430	4,680	18,740	1,296	72	5,616	1,560	51	40
Sagua la Grande	4,200	10,500	3,500	12,600	3,850	12,600	50,400	1,872	180	15,120	1,176	46	62
Sancti Spiritus	3,000	7,500	2,500	9,000	2,750	9,000	36,000	1,296	144	10,800	3,000	70	70
San Diego del Valle	360	1,200	140	1,440	440	1,440	5,760	864	.....	1,728	480	10	10
San Fernando de Camarones	660	1,800	600	2,160	660	2,160	8,640	1,152	.....	2,592	720	13	13
San Juan de los Yeras	300	1,650	550	1,992	605	1,980	5,040	1,152	.....	2 448	660	11	9
Santa Clara	3,600	9,000	3,000	10,800	3,300	10,800	43,200	1,584	84	12,960	3,600	66	67
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	.....	2,700	900	3,240	990	3,240	12,960	1,008	24	3,888	1,080	18	16
Santo Domingo	960	2,400	800	2,880	880	2,880	11,520	1,440	.....	3,456	960	41	15
Trinidad	2,400	6,000	2,000	7,200	2,200	7,200	28,800	1,296	120	8,640	2,400	57	57
Vueltas	480	1,500	500	1,800	550	1,800	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	15	6
Yaguajay	720	1,800	600	2,160	660	2,160	8,640	874	.....	2,592	720	11	8
Total	26,580	101,552	33,940	122,952	37,565	121,848	493,220	34,704	924	145,624	37,916	846	711
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.													
Baracoa	840	.....	1,300	7,200	2,200	7,200	28,840	1,440	.....	8,640	2,400	50	40
Bayamo	.....	5,600	1,200	4,320	1,320	4,320	17,280	1,440	.....	10,800	1,440	.....	16
Campechuela	.....	2,400	800	2,880	880	2,880	10,520	1,152	.....	6,912	960	20	18
Caney	.....	1,500	500	1,800	550	1,800	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	14	5
Cobre	.....	1,200	400	1,440	440	1,440	5,760	864	.....	4,320	480	9	4
Gibara	.....	7,500	2,500	8,280	2,530	8,280	30,240	1,440	60	22,896	3,000	54	14
Guantanamo	4,200	7,500	2,500	12,600	2,750	9,000	50,400	1,872	46	19,872	3,000	39	38
Holguin	1,440	.....	2,500	9,000	2,750	9,000	36,040	1,440	.....	10,820	3,000	50	20
Jiguani	780	1,950	528	2,352	720	2,340	9,360	864	.....	4,608	780	12	12
Manzanillo	3,600	9,000	10,000	10,800	3,300	10,800	43,200	1,728	156	24,912	3,600	84	58
Mayari	.....	1,050	350	1,272	385	1,260	5,040	864	.....	3,600	420	8	6
Niquero	.....	900	300	1,080	330	1,080	4,320	432	.....	2,592	360	18	7

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TABLE No. 13.—*Supplies distributed to the schools during the year 1900*—Continued.

	Copy-books.	Pads (100 sheets each).	Pads (200 sheets each).	Lead pencils.	Slates.	Slate pencils.	Crayons.	Ink (small bottles).	Ink (quart bottles).	Pens.	Pen-holders.	Black-boards.	Black-board erasers.	Bells.
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA—continued.														
Palma Soriano	.....	1,650	550	1,992	605	1,980	7,920	864	.....	5,040	660	21	.....	.....
Puerto Padre	.....	1,650	550	1,992	825	2,700	10,800	1,296	.....	6,336	900	20	5	.....
Sagua de Tanamo	.....	300	550	370	110	360	1,440	288	.....	2,160	120	6	2	.....
San Luis	1,440	2,400	300	4,320	880	1,640	17,280	1,440	.....	8,784	960	22	15	.....
Santiago de Cuba	6,240	15,150	5,050	18,912	5,555	18,180	75,600	3,456	240	42,192	6,060	95	100	.....
Songo	.....	450	150	552	165	540	2,160	576	.....	3,724	180	4	2	.....
Total	18,540	58,200	30,028	91,134	26,295	84,800	38,480	22,320	502	190,368	28,920	526	362	.....
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.														
Artemisa	840	2,100	850	2,544	935	3,060	12,240	864	36	3,600	1,020	18	15	.....
Bahia Honda	300	600	200	912	220	720	3,600	720	.....	864	240	4	4	.....
Cabañas	800	900	300	1,080	330	1,080	4,320	720	.....	1,296	360	8	4	.....
Candelaria	360	900	300	1,080	330	1,080	4,320	720	.....	1,296	360	4	5	.....
Consolacion del Norte	240	600	200	720	220	720	2,880	720	.....	864	240	20	4	.....
Consolacion del Sur	.....	3,000	1,000	3,600	1,100	3,600	14,400	1,440	.....	4,320	1,200	26	4	.....
Guanajay	1,200	3,000	1,000	3,600	1,100	3,600	14,400	1,080	48	4,320	1,200	22	18	.....
Guayabal	300	600	200	912	220	780	3,600	720	.....	864	240	.....	4	.....
Mariel	420	1,200	400	1,440	440	1,440	5,760	1,080	.....	1,728	480	6	6	.....
Palacios	240	600	200	720	220	720	2,880	720	.....	864	240	8	2	.....
Pinar del Rio	.....	9,000	3,000	10,080	3,080	10,080	43,200	2,880	48	12,960	3,600	90	110	.....
San Cristobal	600	1,800	600	2,160	660	2,304	8,640	1,080	12	2,592	720	18	11	.....
San Diego de los Baños	3,600	600	200	912	220	720	3,600	576	.....	864	240	4	8	.....
San Diego de Nuñez	.....	600	200	720	220	720	2,880	720	.....	864	240	3	.....	.....
San Juan y Martinez	480	1,200	500	1,440	550	1,800	7,200	1,080	.....	2,160	600	9	9	.....
San Luis	.....	600	200	720	220	720	2,800	720	.....	864	240	20	20	.....
Viñales	600	1,350	450	1,824	495	1,620	7,200	864	.....	1,584	540	18	.....	.....
Total	6,100	28,650	9,800	34,464	10,560	34,764	143,980	16,704	144	41,904	11,760	278	214	.....
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.														
Agramonte	.....	1,650	550	1,968	605	1,692	7,920	864	.....	2,448	660	17	.....	.....
Alacranes	1,440	3,600	1,200	4,320	1,320	4,320	14,000	1,152	.....	4,320	1,440	26	26	.....
Bolondron	.....	3,600	1,200	3,600	1,320	3,840	17,280	864	60	4,320	1,440	20	15	.....
Cabezas	600	1,500	500	1,800	550	1,800	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	10	9	.....
Canasi	240	.....	200	720	220	720	2,880	432	.....	864	240	4	5	.....
Cardenas	.....	7,500	3,000	10,800	3,300	12,000	43,200	2,304	48	12,960	3,600	60	70	.....
Carlos Rojas	480	1,350	450	1,632	495	1,620	5,760	864	.....	2,016	540	12	10	.....
Colon	2,400	6,000	2,021	7,200	2,200	7,200	28,800	1,152	60	8,640	2,400	50	50	.....

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Guamacaro	.....	1,500	550	1,992	605	1,980	7,920	864	.....	4,448	660	12	.....	.....
Jaguey Grande	1,080	2,700	900	3,240	990	3,240	11,520	1,440	.....	3,888	1,080	19	18	.....
Jovellanos	.....	1,500	700	2,520	770	2,520	10,080	864	.....	3,024	840	16	16	.....
Macagua	540	1,950	650	2,184	715	2,240	9,360	1,296	.....	2,880	780	12	6	.....
Macurijes	1,680	4,208	1,400	5,040	1,540	6,240	2,160	1,080	36	6,048	1,680	28	19	.....
Marti	420	2,700	900	3,240	990	3,420	12,960	1,584	.....	3,888	1,080	29	4	.....
Matanzas	9,260	24,000	8,000	22,320	6,820	22,320	89,280	1,880	432	26,784	7,440	153	153	.....
Maximo Gomez	600	1,500	500	1,824	550	1,800	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	.....	8	.....
Palmillas	.....	3,000	1,000	3,600	1,100	3,600	14,400	1,440	.....	4,320	1,200	.....	24	.....
Perico	480	1,200	400	1,440	440	1,440	5,760	864	.....	1,728	480	11	6	.....
Roque	600	900	500	1,824	550	1,920	7,200	864	.....	1,296	360	.....	8	.....
Sabanilla de Encomendador	540	1,200	400	1,632	440	1,440	6,480	864	.....	1,728	480	8	8	.....
San Jose de los Ramos	840	2,100	750	2,712	825	2,700	10,800	1,440	.....	3,312	900	.....	12	.....
Santa Ana	240	.....	200	720	220	720	2,880	576	.....	864	240	.....	5	.....
Union de Reyes	.....	2,100	700	2,520	770	2,520	10,080	1,152	.....	3,024	840	17	8	.....
Total	21,440	75,758	26,671	88,848	27,885	91,492	335,120	25,568	636	105,120	29,580	499	480	.....

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.														
Habana	37,920	114,109	53,125	111,188	39,975	151,130	500,760	33,444	1,320	223,812	49,980	919	595	92
Puerto Principe	9,240	25,950	8,650	30,984	8,580	28,080	118,040	6,840	336	70,992	9,420	245	33	.....
Santa Clara	26,580	101,552	33,940	122,952	37,565	121,848	498,220	34,704	924	145,624	37,916	846	711	.....
Santiago de Cuba	18,540	58,200	30,028	91,132	26,295	84,800	363,400	22,320	502	190,368	28,920	526	362	.....
Pinar del Rio	6,180	28,650	9,800	34,464	10,560	34,764	143,930	16,704	144	41,904	11,760	278	214	.....
Matanzas	21,440	75,758	26,671	88,848	27,365	91,492	335,120	25,568	336	105,120	29,580	499	480	.....
Total	119,900	404,219	162,214	479,568	230,310	512,114	1,949,470	139,580	3,862	777,820	167,576	3,208	2,395	92

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THE SCHOOL LAW.

No. 368.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 1, 1900.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of public instruction, directs the publication of the following regulations for the public schools of the island of Cuba.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. Commissioner the chief executive officer.—There shall be a chief executive officer for the public schools of the island, to be appointed by the military governor and to be known as the commissioner of public schools, and in the performance of his duties as such he shall be guided by this order and by such rules and orders as may be promulgated hereafter by the military governor or the secretary of public instruction.

2. Duties of commissioner.—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of public schools to see that all orders and instructions from the proper authority pertaining to the public schools of the island are rigidly and impartially enforced. He shall make annually, to the secretary of public instruction, a report of the public schools of the island, which shall contain an abstract of the reports herein required to be made to him and such other information as he may deem valuable; and he shall make such special reports as may be required by the military governor or secretary of public instruction. It shall be his further duty to superintend the building of schoolhouses throughout the island and direct the purchase and disposition of such supplies as the military governor may authorize.

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

3. Composition of the board.—There shall be a superintendent of the public schools of the island, to be appointed by the military governor upon the recommendation of the secretary of public instruction and to be known as the island superintendent of public schools, who shall be assisted in each province in the performance of his duties by an assistant, to be appointed in the same manner as the island superintendent, and to be known as the provincial superintendent of public schools; the island superintendent as president, with the provincial superintendents as members, shall constitute a board of superintendents for the public schools of the island.

4. Duties of board and individual superintendents.—Each provincial superintendent is the assistant and agent of the commissioner of public schools in the general government and management of the public schools of the island. The board of superintendents shall fix upon and introduce proper methods of teaching in the public schools of Cuba and shall select text-books and arrange the courses of studies for the different grades of public schools throughout the island, and in all schools of the island which are of the same grade the same text-books and the same courses of studies shall be used.

4a. Sessions of the board of superintendents.—The board of superintendents shall hold regular sessions on the first Monday of October and March at such places within the island as it may deem desirable, and may adjourn from time to time or hold special meetings at any other time or place within the island as it deems desirable for the transaction of business, which special meetings may be called by the president of the board of superintendents.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICTS.

5. Classes of school districts.—The island is hereby divided into school districts, to be styled, respectively, city districts of the first class, city districts of the second class, and municipal districts.

6. City districts of first class.—Each city of the island having a population of 30,000 or more by the last preceding census of the island shall constitute a city district of the first class. Under this paragraph the following cities are announced as forming city districts of the first class: Habana, Santiago, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Puerto Principe.

7. City districts of the second class.—Each city having a population of more than 10,000 and less than 30,000 by the last preceding census of the island shall constitute

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a city district of the second class. Under this paragraph the following cities are announced as forming city districts of the second class: Cardenas, Manzanillo, Guanabacoa, Santa Clara, Sancti Spiritus, Regla, Trinidad, Sagua la Grande, and Pinar del Rio.

8. Municipal districts.—Each organized municipality, exclusive of any of its territory included in a city district, shall constitute a school district, to be styled a municipal district.

CITY DISTRICTS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

9. Board of education.—The board of education in city districts of the first class shall consist of a school council and a school director.

10.—School council.—The legislative power and authority shall be vested in the school council, which shall consist of seven members to be elected by the qualified electors residing in such district, and no two members of the council shall be residents of the same ward.

11. School council election and term.—The first election for such council shall be held on the same day as the annual municipal elections in 1901, at which election three members of the council shall be elected for a term of two years, and their successors shall be elected at the annual municipal election for 1903, and biennially thereafter, and four members of the council shall, at such election in 1901, be elected for a term of one year, and their successors shall be elected at the annual municipal election of 1902 for a term of two years, and biennially thereafter; and all members of the council shall serve until their successors are elected and qualify.

President and clerk.—The council shall organize annually by choosing one of their members president, also a clerk, who shall not be a member thereof, and who shall receive a salary to be fixed by the council which shall not exceed $1,500 per year.

11a. Appointment of first board of education.—The school director and the school council provided for in paragraph 9 shall be appointed by the military governor from candidates recommended to him by the secretary of public instruction immediately after the publication of this order in the official gazette, to serve until their successors have been elected and duly qualified, as provided for in paragraphs 11 and 16.

12. Resolutions of the council.—Every legislative act of the council shall be by resolution. Every resolution involving an expenditure of money or approval of a contract for the payment of money shall, before it takes effect, be presented, duly signed by the clerk, to the school district for approval.

Director's approval.—The director, if he approves such resolution, shall sign it, but if he does not approve it he shall return the same to the council at its next meeting, with his objections, which objections the council shall cause to be entered upon its journal, and if he does not return the same within the time above limited, it shall take effect in the same manner as if he had signed it; provided, that the director may approve or disapprove the whole, or any items or part of any resolution appropriating money; and further provided, that any item disapproved shall have no bearing or connection with any other part of such resolution.

Passage over director's veto.—When the director refuses to sign any such resolution or part thereof and returns it to the council with his objections, the council shall forthwith proceed to reconsider it; and, if the same is approved by the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the council, it shall then take effect as if it had received the signature of the director; and in all such cases votes shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the record of the council.

13. Teachers and employees.—The council shall provide for the appointment of all necessary teachers and employees, and prescribe their duties and fix their compensation.

14. School director; election and powers.—The executive power and authority shall be vested in the school director, and in the performance of his duties as chief executive officer he shall be guided by this order, and by such rules and orders as may be promulgated by proper authority, and by the resolutions of the council. He shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district.

15. He shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office, and shall receive an annual salary not to exceed $2,400, payable monthly; and before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office shall give bond, to be approved by the board, for the faithful performance thereof, in the sum of $5,000, which bond shall be deposited with the clerk within ten days from date of election, and preserved by him. The director shall report to the council annually, or oftener if required, as to all matters under his supervision; he shall attend all meetings of the council and may take part in its deliberations, subject to its rules, but shall not have the right to vote except in case of a tie.

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16. First election and term.—The first election for such director shall be held on the same day as the annual municipal election of 1901, and his successor shall be elected at the time of the annual municipal election for 1903, and biennially thereafter. Any director shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

17. Vacancies.—In case of any vacancy in the office of school director or member of the council, the council may, by the votes of the majority of all the members elected, fill such vacancy until the next annual municipal election, when the same shall be filled by election for unexpired term.

18. Superintendent of instruction.—The council shall appoint and fix the salary of a superintendent of instruction, who shall be a person of well-known ability, and shall remain in office during good behavior, and the council may, at any time, with the approval of the secretary of public instruction, for sufficient cause, remove him; but the order for such removal shall be in writing, specifying the cause therefor, and shall be entered upon the records of the council.

Powers and duties.—The superintendent of instruction shall have the sole power to appoint and discharge, with the approval of the council, all assistants and teachers authorized by the council to be employed, and shall report to the council in writing, quarterly, and oftener if necessary, as to all matters under his supervision, and may be required by the council to attend any or all of its meetings; and except as otherwise provided in this order, all employees of the board of education shall be appointed or employed by the school director.

19. Warrants for money.—The clerk of the board shall issue all warrants for the payment of money from the school funds, but no warrant shall be issued for the payment of any claim until such claim is approved by the school director, except the pay roll for assistants in school work and teachers, which shall be approved by the superintendent of instruction only.

20. Liability of clerk and sureties.—If the clerk shall draw a warrant for any claim contrary to law, he and his sureties hereinafter provided for shall be individually liable for the amount of the same.

21. Clerk's reports.—The clerk shall submit to the council quarterly, and oftener if required by it, a report of the account of the board, verified by his oath, exhibiting the revenues, receipts, disbursements, assets, and liabilities of the board and the manner in which the funds have been disbursed.

22. Contracts.—All contracts involving more than $250 in amount shall be in writing, executed in the name of the board of edueation by the school director and approved by the council.

23. Conduct of elections.—The elections provided for in paragraphs 11 and 14 shall be conducted by the judges and clerks of the municipal elections and in compliance with the same law or laws covering such elections.

24. Meetings of the board of education, regular and special.—The board of education shall hold regular meetings once every two weeks and may hold such special meetings as it may deem necessary. It may fill all vacancies that occur in the board until the next annual election and may make such rules and regulations for its own government as it may deem necessary, but such rules and regulations must be consistent with this order.

CITY DISTRICTS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

25. Board of education.—In city districts of the second class, the board of education shall consist of six members, who shall be judicious and competent persons with the qualifications of an elector therein, and shall be elected by ballot at the annual municipal election in 1901 by the qualified electors of the city.

Elections.—Those elected shall be divided, upon the fifteenth day thereafter, by lot, into three equal classes; the members of the first class shall serve for one year, the members of the second class for two years, and the members of the third class for three years. All elections of members for the board of education thereafter shall be held at the regular municipal election annually, and all members shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

26. Judges of election.—The election for members of the board of education in city districts of the second class shall be held by the same judges and clerks provided for the municipal election, and returns of such election, duly certified as in other cases, shall be made within five days to the clerk of the board of education of any such city.

27. First board of education.—Upon receipt of this order mayors of cities that constitute city districts of the second class shall appoint the six members of the board of education, who shall elect one of their members president of the board. The board so constituted shall be the board of education for such city district of the second class until the election and qualification of the board of education as provided for in the preceding paragraph.

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28. Upon the appointment and qualification of the board of education provided for in the preceding paragraph for such city district of the second class, and upon the election and qualification of the board of education provided for in paragraph 31, the board of education of the municipality in the territory of which is situated the newly formed city district of the second class, shall be dissolved and cease to exist.

29. Notice of election.—The clerk of the board of education of each city district of the second class shall publish a notice of the election provided for in the preceding paragraphs, in a newspaper of general circulation in the district, or post written notices of such election in five of the most public places in the district, at least ten days before the holding of the same, which notice shall specify the time and place of the election and the number of persons to be elected. At the first election for members of the board of education of any city district of the second class, the notice of election herein required shall be made by the then existing board of education.

30. The board of education shall hold regular meetings once every two weeks, and may hold such special meetings as it may deem necessary. It may fill all vacancies that occur in the board until the next annual election, and may make such rules and regulations for its own government as it may deem necessary, but such rules and regulations must be consistent with this order. It shall organize annually by choosing one of its members president.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

31. Municipal board of education.—The board of education of each municipal district shall consist of one director elected for a term of three years from each subdistrict; provided, that if the number of subdistricts in any municipal districts exceeds 15, the board of education shall consist of those directors who have one and two years still to serve, and that if the number of subdistricts exceeds 24, the board of education shall consist of those directors who have but one year to serve. The director of each subdistrict is the representative of the inhabitants of that subdistrict in educational matters, and if not a member of the board of education, shall represent to to the board, in writing, the wants of his subdistrict.

32. Election and qualification of directors.—There shall be elected by ballot as soon as possible after paragraph 37 of this order has been complied with in each subdistrict, by the qualified electors thereof, one competent person, to be styled director, who shall be a resident therein. These directors shall meet at a schoolhouse in the principal town of the municipal district, and shall be divided upon the third Saturday after such election, by lot, into three classes, as nearly equal as possible. The directors of the first class shall serve for the term of one year; the directors of the second class for two years, and the directors of the third class for three years. All election of directors thereafter shall be held on the last Saturday of April, annually, and all directors shall serve until their successors are elected and qualify.

33. Notice of election.—The director of each subdistrict where election may occur shall post written or printed notices in three or more conspicuous places of his subdistrict at least six days prior to the date of election, indicating the day and hour of opening and the hour of closing the election, and the place where such election is to be held. The election shall, when practicable, be held at the schoolhouse in the subdistrict.

Judges of election.—The meeting shall be organized by appointing a chairman and secretary, who shall act as judges of the election, under oath or affirmation, which oath or affirmation may be administered by the director of the subdistrict, or any other person competent to administer such an oath or affirmation, and the secretary shall keep a poll book and tally sheet, which shall be signed by the judges and delivered within five days to the president of the board of education of the district.

Notice at first election.—At the first election for directors of subdistricts provided for in paragraph 32, the notices of election herein required shall be posted in the different subdistricts by the now existing board of education, and the oath or affirmation herein required to be administered may be administered by any elector present.

34. Regular and special meetings.—The board of education shall hold regular sessions on the second Saturday of May, July, September, November, and January, at a schoolhouse in the principal town of the municipal district for the transaction of business, and may adjourn from time to time or hold special meetings at any other time or place within the township, as it deems desirable for the transaction of business; each special meeting may be called by the clerk of the board, by the president of the board, or by two or more members of the board, but each member of the board must be duly notified thereof personally, or by written notice left at his residence or usual place of business.

35. Maps of township district.—A map of each township district shall be prepared by the board, as it may be necessary, in which shall be designated the numbers and

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boundaries of the subdistricts thereof. The board may at any regular session increase or diminish the number, or change the boundaries of subdistricts, but any increase in the number of subdistricts in any municipality will be subject to the approval of the provincial superintendent.

36. Election in new subdistricts.—When the board consolidates two or more subdistricts into a new subdistrict, or establishes a new subdistrict in any other way, it shall call a special meeting of the qualified electors resident in the new subdistrict for the purpose of electing one director for the same. Notice shall be given of such election, and the election shall be conducted as provided in this order, and a director shall be elected to serve the term which shall render the classes of directors most equal from the annual meeting on the second Saturday of May next preceding the organization of the new subdistrict, and the terms of office of the directors of subdistricts so consolidated shall expire at the time such new subdistrict is created.

REORGANIZATION OF DISTRICTS.

37. Division into subdistricts.—The board of education of each municipal district provided for in order No. 226, December 6, 1899, shall at once divide its municipal district, exclusive of whatever territory may be comprised in a city district of the first or second class, into subdistricts. No subdistrict shall contain less than 60 resident scholars by enumeration, except in cases where, in the opinion of the board, it is absolutely necessary to reduce the number. The division shall be so made that the number of teachers shall not be increased over that employed at the time this order is received except with the approval of the military governor.

38. Number of schools in a subdistrict.—No subdistrict shall be without at least one school, open to children of both sexes, or if not such a mixed school, then at least two schools, one for boys and one for girls. In rural subdistricts it is preferable to have but one mixed school to a subdistrict. In cities of either the first or second class, subdistricts may have one or more schools for girls, and one or more for boys. Schools of any subdistrict shall be in the same building, unless this is absolutely impossible, in which case they shall be as near together as possible.

39. Designation of subdistrict.—Subdistricts of any school district, city or municipal, shall be designated by the numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc., consecutively, and hereafter when officially referring to any school district it shall be as follows: Subdistrict No. ——, municipality or city of —— ——, province of ——.

40. Map of municipal district.—As soon as possible after the completion of the reorganization herein directed, each board of education will have prepared a map of its municipality, showing the approximate boundaries of school districts and the approximate location of schoolhouses therein. A copy of this map shall be posted at all times in each schoolhouse of the district, together with a list of unmarried youth of school age in the subdistrict. One copy of this map shall be sent to the commissioner of public schools and one to the provincial superintendent as soon as completed.

THE CLERK.

41. Bond of clerk.—The clerk of each board of education shall execute a bond in an amount and with surety to be approved by the board, payable to the treasurer of the island of Cuba, conditioned that he shall perform faithfully all the official duties required of him; which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board, and a copy thereof, certified by the president of the board, shall be filed with the provincial superintendent and commissioner of public schools.

42. When orders of clerk for teacher's pay illegal.—It shall be unlawful for the clerk of the board to draw an order on the proper disbursing officer for the payment of a teacher for services until the teacher files with him such reports as may be required by the commissioner of public schools or the superintendent of the island. And after the provincial superintendent has notified the board of education that paragraphs 101 and 102 have been complied with, the teacher shall furnish a legal certificate of qualification, or a true copy thereof, covering the entire time of the service, and a statement of the branches taught. All of these documents must be carefully filed by the clerk and handed over to his successor in office.

43. Annual statistical report of board of education.—The clerk of each board shall prepare the annual report of the expenditures of school money in his district, and a statistical statement in reference to the schools required of the board by paragraph 47, and transmit the same to the provincial superintendent on or before the last day of August.

44. Publication of expenditures for school purposes.—The board of education of each district shall require the clerk of the board annually, ten days prior to the election

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for members of the board and directors of subdistricts, to prepare and post at the place or places of holding such elections, or publish in some newspaper of general circulation in the district, an itemized statement of all money expended for school purposes in the district within the school year last preceding.

The clerk shall also prepare monthly, on forms to be furnished by the commissioner of public schools, an estimate of the probable expense necessary to continue the schools of his district for the following month.

45. Clerk to deliver books, etc., to successor.—Each clerk shall, at the expiration of his term of office, deliver to his successor all books and papers in his hands relating to the affairs of his district, including certified copies thereof, and reports of school statistics filed by teachers.

46. How clerks shall keep accounts.—The provincial superintendent of each province shall furnish to the clerk of each school board in his province a suitable blank book, made according to the form prescribed by the commissioner of public schools, in which shall be kept a record of the school funds of his district, giving amounts expended and for what purposes.

REPORTS.

47. Annual report of board of education.—The board of education of each district shall make a report to the provincial superintendent, on or before the last day of August of each year, containing a statement of the expenditures of the board, the number of schools sustained, the length of time such schools were sustained, the enrollment of pupils, the average monthly enrollment and average daily attendance, the number of teachers employed and their salaries, the number of schoolhouses and schoolrooms, and such other items as the commissioner of public schools may require, and within five days after any meeting of any board of education the clerk of the board shall forward to the proper provincial superintendent an exact copy of the minutes of said meeting.

48. In what form to be made.—The report shall be made on blanks which shall be furnished by the commissioner of public schools to the provincial superintendent, and by the provincial superintendent to each clerk of school boards in his province; and each board of education, or officer or employee thereof, or other school officer in any district or province, shall, whenever the island superintendent so requires, report to him direct, upon such blanks as he shall furnish, any statements or items of information that he may deem important or necessary.

49. Reports by principals and teachers.—Boards of education shall require all teachers and principals to keep the school records in such manner that they may be able to report annually to the provincial superintendent, as required by the provisions of this order, and may withhold the pay of such teachers as fail to file with the clerk reports required of them. The board of education of each city district shall prepare and publish annually a report of the condition and administration of the schools under its charge, and include therein a complete exhibit of the statistical affairs of the district.

50. Duty of provincial superintendent as to school report.—The provincial superintendent of each province shall, on or before the 20th day of September, annually, prepare and transmit to the island superintendent an abstract of all the returns of school statistics made to him from the several districts in his province, according to the forms prescribed by the commissioner of public schools, and such other facts as the commissioner of public schools may require. He shall also cause to be distributed all such orders, circulars, blanks, and other papers in the several school districts of the province as the island superintendent may lawfully require.

51. When provincial superintendent should appoint person to make reports.—Upon the neglect or failure of a clerk of a board of education of any district to make the reports required herein, and by the time specified, the provincial superintendent shall appoint some suitable person, resident of the district, to make such reports, who shall receive the same compensation therefor, and in the same manner as is allowed the clerk for like service, and before an order for the pay of clerk shall be made he shall present to the board a statement, officially signed and certified by the provincial superintendent, that he has rendered all the reports of statistics for the year or month required by this order.

PROVISIONS APPLYING TO ALL SCHOOL BOARDS.

52. Status, powers, and duties.—Boards of education of all school districts organized under the provisions of this order shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, bodies politic and corporate, and as such capable of suing and being sued, contracting

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and being contracted with, acquiring, holding, possessing, and disposing of property, both real and personal, and of exercising such other powers and having such other privileges as are conferred by this order.

53. How property may be disposed of.—When a board of education authorized so to do decides to dispose of any property, real or personal, held by it in its corporate capacity, exceeding in value $300, it shall sell the same at public auction, after giving at least thirty days' notice thereof by publication in some newspaper of general circulation, or by posting notices in at least five of the most public places in the district to which such property belongs.

54. What property the boards have title to.—All property, real or personal, which has heretofore vested in and is now held by any board of education for the use of public or common schools in any district, is hereby vested in the board of education provided for in this order, and having under this order jurisdiction and control of the schools in such district.

55. School property exempt from taxation.—All property, real or personal, vested in any board of education shall be exempt from tax and from sale on execution, or other writ or order in the nature of an execution.

56. Conveyances and contracts.—All conveyances made by the board of education shall be executed by the president and clerk thereof. No member of a board shall have any pecuniary interest, either direct or indirect, in any contracts of the board, or be employed in any manner for compensation by the board of which he is a member, and no contract shall be binding upon any board unless made or authorized to be made at a regular or special meeting of the board.

57. Process against boards and how served.—Process in all suits against a board of education shall be by summons, and shall be served by leaving a copy thereof with the clerk or president of the board.

58. Tie vote to be decided by lot.—In all cases of tie votes at an election for members of a board of education, the judges of election shall decide the election by lot, and in other cases of failure to elect members of the board, or in case of a refusal to serve, the board shall appoint.

59. Oath of members and other officers.—Each person elected or appointed a member of a board of education, or elected or appointed to any other office under this title, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath or affirmation to support the military government of the island of Cuba and that he will perform faithfully the duties of his office, which oath or affirmation may be administered by the clerk or any member of the board, and no person shall be elected or appointed a member of a board of education who has not the qualification of an elector and is not able to read and write.

60. Organization and selection of officers.—Each board of education shall choose annually from among its members a president, and a clerk who shall not be a member of the board and who shall hold no other salaried public office; his salary shall be fixed by the board of education and paid from the island funds on regular approved estimates, but such salary shall not exceed $1,000 per year in city districts of the second class and $750 in municipal districts. Each board of education provided for in order No. 226, series of 1900, Headquarters Division of Cuba, shall at once choose a clerk to serve until the election and qualification of the board of education provided for in paragraph 31.

61. Vacancies in board; how filled.—Vacancies in any board of education arising from death, nonresidence, resignation, expulsion for gross neglect of duty, or other cause, which occur more than fifteen days before the next annual election, the board shall fill within ten days from the occurrence of the vacancy, until the next annual election, when a successor shall be elected to fill the unexpired term.

62. Quorum; yeas and nays to be taken in certain cases.—A majority of the board of education shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Upon a motion to adopt a resolution authorizing the purchase or sale of property, either real or personal, or to employ a superintendent, teacher, janitor, or other employee, or to elect or appoint an officer, or to pay any debt or claim, the clerk of the board shall call publicly the roll of all the members composing the board, and enter on the records required to be kept, names of those voting "aye" and the names of those voting "no." If the majority of all the members of the board vote "aye," the president shall declare the motion carried; and upon any motion or resolution any member of the board may demand the yeas and nays, and thereupon the clerk shall call the roll and record the names of those voting "aye" and those voting "no." In all cases except those which are declared to require a majority of all the members composing the board, a majority of the quorum is sufficient to pass a measure and the roll need not be called unless demanded by a member of the board, and in the case of a tie the president shall cast an additional vote.

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63. Absence of the president or clerk.—If, at any meeting of the board, either the president or clerk is absent, the members present shall choose one of their number to serve in his place pro tempore; and if both are absent, both places shall be so filled; but upon the appearance of either at the meeting, after his place has been so filled, he shall immediately assume the duties of his office.

64. Record of proceedings and attestation thereof.—The clerk of the board shall record the proceedings of each meeting in a book to be provided by the board for that purpose, which shall be a public record. The record of the proceedings at each meeting of the board shall be read at its next meeting, recorrected if necessary, and approved, and the approval shall be noted in the proceedings; and after such approval the president shall sign the record, and the clerk shall attest the same.

65. Illegal meetings.—The board of each district shall make such rules and regulations not in conflict with the orders of higher authority as it may deem expedient and necessary for its government and the government of its appointees and the pupils; and any meeting of a board of education not provided for by its rules or by this order shall be illegal, unless all the members thereof have been notified in a similar way to that provided for boards of education of municipal districts in paragraph 34. In like manner, whenever deemed necessary for consultation therewith, a provincial superintendent may convene any board of education in his province.

66. Yearly estimate of expenses.—Each board of education shall make annually, before the last day of August, on forms to be furnished for that purpose, a detailed estimate of the probable expenses of the corresponding district for the school year next following, such estimate to be forwarded to the provincial superintendent.

67. Rental and use of schoolhouses.—The board of education of any district is empowered to rent suitable schoolrooms, but no lease of schoolroom or building shall be made for a period exceeding two years, the board of education reserving the right to terminate the lease at any time on thirty days' notice. When in the judgment of any board of education it would be for the advantage of the children residing in any school district to hold literary societies, school exhibitions, normal school, or teachers' institutes, the board of education shall authorize the opening of such schoolhouses for the purposes aforesaid, provided such action shall in no wise interfere with the public schools in such district.

68. Illegal use of schoolhouses.—Schoolrooms shall be secured in healthful localities, and shall be clean, well ventilated, and well lighted; and all rooms, buildings, or parts of buildings rented or assigned for school use shall be used exclusively for school purposes, and no teacher, janitor, or other person shall dwell therein.

69. Sufficient schools must be provided.—With the approval of the military governor, each board of education shall establish a sufficient number of schools to provide for the free education of the youth of school age in the district under its control, at such places as will be most convenient for the attendance of the largest number of such youth, and shall continue each and every day school so established thirty-six weeks in each school year, and each municipal board of education shall establish at least one primary school in each subdistrict under its control.[1]

70. School at children's homes and orphan asylums.—The board of any district in which a children's home or orphans' asylum is or may be established by law shall, when requested by the directors of such children's home or orphans' asylum, establish in such home or asylum a separate school, so as to afford to the children therein, as far as practicable, the advantages and privileges of the common-school education. All schools so established in any such home or asylum shall be under the control and management of the directors of such institution, which directors shall, in the control and management of such schools, as far as practicable, be subject to the same laws that boards of education and other school officers are who have charge of the common schools of such district, and the teacher of any such school so established shall make all reports required by this order the same as any other teacher of the district and to the same officers.

71. Evening schools.—In any district or part thereof parents or guardians of children of school age may petition the board of education to organize any evening school. The petition shall contain the names of not less than 25 youths of school age who will attend such school, and who, for reasons satisfactory to the board, are prevented from attending day school. Upon receiving such petition the board of education may provide a suitable room for the evening school and employ a competent person,

[1] Boards of education may, in their discretion, permit boys and girls of school age to attend the same school; and it is hoped that, at least with young children, this plan will prevail, as it will tend to develop that high respect between the sexes which is the basis of true womanhood and manhood. In small towns and in the country it may often be the only means of establishing sufficient schools.

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who holds a regularly issued teacher's certificate, to conduct it. Such board may discontinue any such evening school when the average evening attendance for any month falls below 12.

72. Who may be admitted to public schools.—Schools of each district shall be free to all unmarried youth between 6 and 18 years of age, who are children, wards, or apprentices of actual residents of the district, including children of proper age who are or may be inmates of a children's home or orphans' asylum located in any such school district, provided that all unmarried youth of school age, living apart from their parents or guardians, and who work to support themselves by their own labor, shall be entitled to attend school free in the district in which they are employed. The several boards shall make such assignment of the unmarried youth of their respective districts to the schools established by them as will, in their opinion, best promote the interests of education in their district.

73. Suspension and expulsion of pupils.—No pupil shall be suspended from school by a superintendent or teacher except for such time as may be necessary to convene the board of education, and no pupil shall be expelled except by a vote of two-thirds of such board, and not until the parent or guardian of the offending pupil has been notified of the proposed expulsion and permitted to be heard against the same; and no pupil shall be suspended or expelled from any school beyond the current term thereof.

74. Holidays.—Teachers employed in the common schools may dismiss their schools without forfeiture of pay on such legal holidays as the military governor may from time to time appoint.

75. School year, week, and day.—The school year shall begin on the 1st day of September of each year and close on the 31st day of August of the succeeding year. Schools shall open regularly on the second Monday of September of each year, and the first term shall end on December 24 next following. The second term shall begin January 2 of each year and end on the Friday next preceding Holy Week. The third term shall begin on the first Monday after said Holy Week and end when paragraph 69 has been complied with. The school month shall consist of four school weeks, and the school week shall consist of the five days from Monday to Friday, inclusive. The daily school session shall be for five hours, not including recesses, and the board of education shall designate the hours for opening and closing the schools of its district. In city districts of the first and second class the military governor may authorize the boards of education of such city districts to change the hours of duration of the daily school session upon receiving good and sufficient reason for such change.

76. Boards to control schools and appoint officers.—Each board of education shall have the management and control of the public schools of the district, except as otherwise provided for boards of education in city districts, with full power to appoint principals, teachers, janitors, and other employees, and fix their salaries or pay, provided such salaries for teachers do not exceed per month the following: In Habana, $75; in the capitals of provinces and in Cardenas and Cienfuegos, $60; in all other municipalities, $50; except for all teachers in schools with an average attendance of less than 30 pupils, in which case the salary shall not exceed $30; and any person serving as a regular teacher of a school, and also having the supervision of not less than two other schools, shall be rated as a principal on the rolls and receive the additional sum of $10 per month. Such salaries or pay may be increased, but shall not be diminished during the term for which the appointment is made; but no person shall be appointed for a longer time than one year, and the board of education may dismiss any appointee for neglect of duty, immorality, or improper conduct, and shall state to such appointee, in writing, the reason therefor. Women only shall be employed in schools for girls; either women or men may be employed in schools for boys. For similar services women and men shall at all times receive equal pay.

77. Date of teacher's appointment.—The teacher's appointment shall date from and the teacher's salary shall begin on the day when he first takes charge of a school during any school term, and at the end of the first calendar month thereafter he shall be paid such part of a month's salary as corresponds to the length of time he has been in actual charge of a school. Thereafter his salary shall be due and payable for each calendar month, and all contracts for the service of teachers shall be for a term or period of time ending on the last day of August of the school year for which the teacher was hired.

78. Salary during vacations.—The teacher's salary will continue during vacations as well as the actual school periods.

When salary may not be drawn.—In order to be entitled to draw the salary during vacations teachers must employ such periods in normal schools, teachers' meetings for instruction, or in following other courses of instruction approved by the board of

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superintendents, provided that such school meetings or courses of study are previously prescribed by said board, otherwise the salary will be regularly due the teachers without vacation work.

79. When unlawful to employ teachers.—It shall be unlawful for any board of education, prior to the annual election and the qualification of the director or directors elected thereat, to employ or contract to employ any teacher for a term to commence after the expiration of the current school year; and the school director in each subdistrict of municipal districts, the president of the school board in each city district of the second class, and the superintendents of instruction in city districts of the first class shall give to the teacher or teachers under their control certificates of such employment and of services rendered, addressed to the clerk of the board of education, who, upon presentation thereof and compliance of such teachers with the provisions of paragraph 49, shall draw orders on the proper disbursing officer for the amount certified to be due, in favor of the parties entitled thereto, and the said disbursing officer shall pay the same. If salaries are not paid within thirty days of the date of application for the same by the teacher, boards of education shall, and teachers may, report the fact to the commissioner of public schools, who will give the matter personal attention.

80. Teachers may sue board for pay.—If the board of education of any district dismiss any teacher for any frivolous or insufficient reason, such teacher may bring suit against such board of education, and if on the trial of the case a judgment be obtained against the board of education, the board shall direct the clerk to issue an order upon the proper disbursing officer for the sum so found due to the person entitled thereto, and in such suits process may be served on the clerk of the board of the district, and service upon him shall be sufficient.

ENUMERATION.

81. Yearly enumeration of school youth.—The board of education shall cause to be taken annually in each district during the two weeks ending on the fourth Saturday of March an enumeration of all unmarried youth, denoting sex, between 6 and 18 years of age, resident within the district and not temporarily there, designating also the number between 6 and 8 years of age, the number between 8 and 14 years of age, the number between 14 and 16 years of age, and the number between 16 and 18 years of age.

82. How enumeration of youth is taken.—Each person required or employed under this order to take such enumeration shall take an oath or affirmation to take the same accurately and truly, to the best of his skill and ability. When making return thereof to the clerk of the board of education, he shall accompany the same with a list of the names of all the youths so enumerated, noting the age of each, and with his affidavit duly certified that he has taken and returned the enumeration accurately and truly to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that such list contains the names of all youths so enumerated and none others.

Compensation for same.—The officer to whom such return is required to be made may administer such oath or affirmation and take and certify such affidavits, and shall keep in his office for the period of five years such reports and lists of names, and each person taking and returning the enumeration shall be allowed by the proper board of education reasonable compensation for his services, which, in municipal subdistricts, shall not exceed $2 for each person authorized, required, or appointed to perform the service.

83. Director to take enumeration in subdistricts.—The director of each municipal subdistrict shall take the enumeration of his subdistrict, and return same to the clerk of the board of education in the manner prescribed herein.

84. Clerks to transmit abstract of enumeration to provincial superintendent.—The clerk of each board shall, annually, on or before the first Saturday of April, make and transmit to the provincial superintendent of the province in which is situated the corresponding district an abstract of the enumeration required by this order, to be returned to him according to the form prescribed by the commissioner of public schools, with an oath or affirmation indorsed thereon that it is a correct abstract of the returns made to him under oath or affirmation, and the oath or affirmation of the clerk may be administered and certified to by any member of the board of education or by the provincial superintendent.

85. Provincial superintendents to furnish abstract to commissioner of public schools.—Each provincial superintendent shall make and transmit to the commissioner of public schools, on or before the last Saturday of April in each year, on blanks to be furnished by the latter, an abstract of the enumeration returns made to him, duly certified.

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86. Penalty for making fraudulent returns.—An officer through whose hands the enumeration required herein to be returned passes, who, by percentage or otherwise, adds to or takes from the number actually enumerated, or any enumerator who makes a fraudulent return of statistics, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction of such offense, shall be dismissed, and, in addition to dismissal, may be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $100.

87. False returns from teachers.—Any teacher, principal, or superintendent who makes a fraudulent return of statistics shall be summarily dismissed and disqualified from again teaching in the public schools of the island.

ATTENDANCE.

88. Time of attendance—When excused from such attendance.—Every parent, guardian, or other person having charge of any child between the ages of 6 and 14 years shall send such child to a public or private school not less than twenty weeks, at least ten weeks of which, commencing with the first four weeks of the school year, shall be consecutive, occasional daily absence for reasonable excuse excepted; unless the child is excused from such attendance by the president of the board of education in municipal districts or city districts of the second class, and the superintendent of instruction in city districts of the first class, upon a satisfactory showing either that the bodily or mental condition of the child does not permit of its attending school or that the child is being instructed at home or in a private school by a person qualified, in the opinion of the clerk of the board of education, in the subjects of writing, spelling, reading, geography, and arithmetic.

89. Employment of children under 14 years of age.—No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed by any person, company, or corporation during the school term, and while the public schools are in session, unless the parent, guardian, or person in charge of such child shall have fully complied with the requirements of the preceding paragraph. Every person, company, or corporation shall require proof of such compliance before employing any such minor, and shall make and keep a written record of the proof given, and shall, upon the request of the truant officer, hereinafter provided for, permit him to examine such record. Any person, company, or corporation employing any child contrary to the provisions of this paragraph shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $50.

90. Truant officers.—To aid in the enforcement of the last two paragraphs, truant officers shall be appointed and employed as follows: In city districts the board of education shall appoint, employ and fix the salary of one or more truant officers; in municipal districts the board of education shall appoint one truant officer. The compensation of the truant officer, except in city districts, shall be $2 per day for each day actually employed in carrying out the orders of the clerk of the board of education.

Powers and duties.—The truant officer shall be vested with police powers, and shall have authority to enter workshops, factories, stores, and all other places where children may be employed, and do whatever may be necessary, in the way of investigation or otherwise, to enforce the last two paragraphs. The clerk of the board of education, upon the representation of the truant officer, shall institute proceedings against any officer, parent, guardian, person, or corporation violating any of the provisions of the last two paragraphs. The truant officer shall keep a record of his transactions for the inspection and information of the board of education, and he shall make such reports to the clerk of the board of education as are required by him.

91. Reports of principals and teachers.—It shall be the duty of all principals and teachers of schools, public and private, to report to the clerk of the board of education of the district in which the schools are situated the names, ages, and residences of all pupils in attendance at their schools, together with such other facts as said clerk may require, in order to facilitate the carrying out of the last three paragraphs, and such report shall be made the last week of each month. It shall be the further duty of such principals and teachers to report to the clerk of the board of education all cases of truancy in their respective schools as soon after the offenses have been committed as practicable.

92. Proceedings in case of truancy.—On the request of the clerk of the board of education the truant officer shall examine into any case of truancy within his district and warn the truant and his parents, guardian, or other person in charge, in writing, of the final consequences of truancy if persisted in. When any child between the ages of 8 and 14 years is not attending school without lawful excuse, or in violation of the preceding paragraph, the truant officer shall notify that parent, guardian, or other person in charge of said child of the fact, and require such parent, guardian, or other person in charge to cause the child to attend some recognized school within five days of the day of notice; and it shall be the duty of the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child so to cause its attendance at some recognized school.

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Penalties imposed on parents, guardians, etc.—Upon failure to do so, the truant officer shall report the case to the clerk of the board of education, who shall make complaint against the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child in any court of competent jurisdiction in the district in which the offense occurs, for such failure, and upon conviction the parent, guardian, or other person in charge shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25, in the discretion of the court, the offense to be punishable as a falta, or the court may, in its discretion, require the person so convicted to give a bond in the penal sum of $100, with sureties to the approval of the court, conditioned that he or she will cause the child under his or her charge to attend some recognized school within five days thereafter, and to remain at such during the term prescribed by law, and upon a failure or refusal of any such parent, guardian, or other person to pay said fine or furnish said bond, according to the order of the court, then said parent, guardian, or other person shall be imprisoned in the proper jail not less than five days nor more than ten days.

93. When child is exempt.—When any truant officer is satisfied that any child, compelled to attend school by the provisions preceding, is unable to attend school because absolutely required to work at home or elsewhere in order to support itself or help support or care for others legally entitled to its support who are unable to support or care for themselves, the truant officer shall report the case to the board of education, who may exempt such child from the provisions preceding.

94. Penalties.—Any officer or other person mentioned in the foregoing four paragraphs neglecting to perform any duty imposed upon him by these paragraphs shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $20 for each offense. Any officer or agent of any corporation violating any of the aforementioned paragraphs, who participates or acquiesces in or is cognizant of such violation, shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $20. Any person who violates any of the aforesaid paragraphs for which a penalty is not elsewhere provided shall be fined not more than $50.

Jurisdiction.—The correctional judge, or, if the district has not a correctional judge, then the municipal judge, shall have jurisdiction to try the offenses described in the aforesaid paragraphs, and his judgment shall be final.

95. Where law does not operate.—This enforced attendance shall not be operative in any school district where there are not sufficient accommodations in the public schools to seat children compelled to attend the public schools under the provisions of the five preceding paragraphs.

96. Duty of commissioner of public schools.—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of public schools from time to time, whenever deemed advisable, to formulate and forward to boards of education throughout the island, regulations and suggestions for the instruction and guidance of all persons, officers, superintendents, principals, teachers, and persons charged with the enforcement of the preceding six paragraphs, or any of their provisions.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

97. Organization by board of superintendents.—It shall be the duty of the board of superintendents to organize in each province at least one teachers' institute, and more than one if in the opinion of the board of superintendents one will not accommodate all the teachers of the province.

98. Number and salaries of instructors and lecturers.—The board of superintendents shall determine upon the number and salaries of instructors and lecturers of any institute and the length of each session of the institute, provided that no summer session shall continue less than four school weeks.

Attendance of teachers necessary to collect vacation salaries.—Each teacher shall attend at least one complete session of the institute in order to obtain his salary during the vacation period.

99. Institute fund.—As a condition of attending the institute, each teacher receiving less than $50 per month shall deposit once annually with an individual, to be designated by the board of superintendents, the amount of $3, and each teacher receiving more than $50 per month shall deposit $6, which shall help to form the institute fund. This fund shall be used to cover the necessary expenses of the institute and shall be expended and accounted for as directed in order from time to time. If the expenses of the institute exceed in amount the institute fund, the unpaid balance shall be paid from the island revenues. If the institute fund for any year exceeds the expenses of the institute for that year, such excess shall go to form a sinking fund for the support of the institute.

100. Organization of institutes.—The board of superintendents shall, at their regular meeting in October, 1900, decide upon a plan for the organization of the teachers' institutes of the island for the school year of 1900–1901 and submit the same to the secretary of public instruction and the military governor for approval as soon thereafter as possible.

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BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

101. Plans for examination of teachers.—The board of superintendents shall, at their regular meeting in October, 1900, decide upon a plan for the examination of the teachers of the island as to their qualification to teach, and shall present the same in writing to the military governor through the secretary of public instruction as soon thereafter as possible for his approval.

102. Certificate a requisite to employment of teacher.—After the approval and publication of the plan mentioned in the preceding paragraph, no person shall be employed as teacher in a common school who has not obtained from a board of examiners having competent jurisdiction a certificate of good moral character and that he or she is qualified to teach such branches of study as the board of superintendents may decide upon, and possesses adequate knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching.

103. All salaries and fines mentioned in this order shall be payable in United States currency or its equivalent.

104. This decree shall take effect from the date of its publication in the Gazette of Habana; and all provisions of law or orders in force when this decree takes effect, which are inconsistent with any provision of this decree, shall be held to be superseded by the latter.

J. B. HICKEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Form 1.—For all school districts.]

ENUMERATION RETURN TO THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Enumeration of unmarried youth between the ages of 6 and 18 years, and also between 6 and 8, 8 and 14, 14 and 16, and 16 and 18 years, in subdistrict No. ——, district —— ——, of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, taken under oath, and returned to the clerk of said board by the enumerator, during the two weeks ending on the fourth Saturday of March, 190—.

I, —— ——, solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will enumerate the unmarried school youth of subdistrict No. ——, district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, accurately and truly to the best of my skill and ability.

—— ——.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this —— day of ——, 190—.

—— ——,
Clerk of Board of Education.

Name of parent.	Name of youth.	Age.	Male.		Female.		Between 6 and 8 years of age.	Between 8 and 14 years of age.	Between 14 and 16 years of age.	Between 16 and 18 years of age.
			White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.				

I, —— ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the foregoing enumeration has been taken and returned accurately and truly to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that such list contains the names of all the youth so enumerated and no others.

—— ——.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this —— day of ——.

—— ——,
Clerk of Board of Education.

See paragraphs 81 to 87.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 1.]

To the clerk of the board of education. Enumeration return of youth of school age of subdistrict No. ——, district —— ——, of —— ——, province of —— —— Cuba, for the school year 19——.

Received at the office of the clerk of the board of education, —— ——, 19——.

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[Form 2.—For all school districts.]

ANNUAL ENUMERATION RETURN TO PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENT.

An abstract of the enumeration of unmarried youth between the ages of 6 and 18 years, and also between 6 and 8, 8 and 14, 14 and 16, and 16 and 18 years, in district ——— ———, of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, taken under oath and returned to the undersigned, clerk of said school district, during the two weeks ending on the fourth Saturday of March, 19——.

Number of each subdistrict.	Number of youth.				Youth between 6 and 8 years of age.	Youth between 8 and 14 years of age.	Youth between 14 and 16 years of age.	Youth between 16 and 18 years of age.	Total
	Males.		Females.						
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.					
Total									

I, ——— ———, solemnly swear (or affirm) that the foregoing enumeration return is a correct abstract of the returns made to me under oath.

——— ———,
Clerk of the Board of Education.

——— ———, Cuba, ——— ———, 19——.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this ——— day of ———, 19——.

——— ———.

NOTE.—The clerk should return one copy of this report to the commissioner of public schools, one to the provincial superintendent, and file one in his office.
See paragraph 84.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 2.]

To the provincial superintendent. Enumeration return of youth of school age of district of ———, province of ———, Cuba, for the school year 19——. Received at the provincial superintendent's office, ——— ———, 19——. Examined and filed ——— ———, 19——.

[Form 3.]

Abstract of the enumeration taken during the two weeks ending on the fourth Saturday of March, 190—, of the unmarried youth between the ages of 6 and 18 years, and also between the ages of 6 and 8, 8 and 14, 14 and 16, and 16 and 18 years, residing within the province of ——— ———, island of Cuba.

Names of districts. (Insert the municipal districts first, with total; then leave one blank line; then insert the city districts and their total; and then, under all, insert grand total.)	Number of youth.				Youth between 6 and 8 years of age.	Youth between 8 and 14 years of age.	Youth between 14 and 16 years of age.	Youth between 16 and 18 years of age.	Total.
	Males.		Females.						
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.					
Grand total.....									

I certify the foregoing statement to be correct.
——— ———, 19——.

——— ———,
Provincial Superintendent.

NOTE.—To be made in duplicate; one copy to be forwarded to the commissioner of public schools, the other to be filed by the provincial superintendent.
See paragraphs 84 and 85.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 3.]

Enumeration return of province of ——— ———, Cuba, for the school year 19——. Received at the office of the commissioner of public schools ——— ———, 19——. Examined and filed ——— ———, 19——.

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[Form 4.—For all school districts.]

TEACHERS' MONTHLY (OR YEARLY) REPORT TO THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

[See directions for making this report.]

Report of the public school in subdistrict No. ——, district [a] —— of ——, province of ——, Cuba, for the [b] ——, commencing ——, 19——, and ending ——, 19——.

1. Whole number of pupils enrolled during the period covered by this report:
   Boys, white, —— ——. Boys, colored, —— ——. Total, boys, —— ——.
   Girls, white, —— ——. Girls, colored, —— ——. Total, girls, —— ——.
   Total, white, —— ——. Total, colored, —— ——. Grand total, —— ——.
2. Number of pupils included in (1) and previously reported and enrolled in the same or another school in the same district within the school year:
   Boys, white, —— ——. Boys, colored, —— ——. Total, boys, —— ——.
   Girls, white, —— ——. Girls, colored, —— ——. Total, girls, —— ——.
   Total, white, —— ——. Total, colored, —— ——. Grand total, —— ——.
3. Number of pupils included in (1) and previously enrolled and reported in other districts of the island within the school year:
   Boys, white, —— ——. Boys, colored, —— ——. Total, boys, —— ——.
   Girls, white, —— ——. Girls, colored, —— ——. Total, girls, —— ——.
   Total, white, —— ——. Total, colored, —— ——. Grand total, —— ——.
4. Number of new pupils enrolled, not previously included in a report:
   Boys, white, —— ——. Boys, colored, —— ——. Total, boys, —— ——.
   Girls, white, —— ——. Girls, colored, —— ——. Total, girls, —— ——.
   Total, white, —— ——. Total, colored, —— ——. Grand total, —— ——.
5. Average monthly enrollment for period covered by this report:
   Boys, white, —— ——. Boys, colored, —— ——. Total, boys, —— ——.
   Girls, white, —— ——. Girls, colored, —— ——. Total, girls, —— ——.
   Total, white, —— ——. Total, colored, —— ——. Grand total, —— ——.
6. Average daily attendance for period covered by this report:
   Boys, white, —— ——. Boys, colored, —— ——. Total, boys, —— ——.
   Girls, white, —— ——. Girls, colored, —— ——. Total, girls, —— ——.
   Total, white, —— ——. Total, colored, —— ——. Grand total, —— ——.
7. Per cent of daily attendance on total enrollment, —— ——.
8. Per cent of daily attendance on monthly enrollment, —— ——.
9. Number of days the school was in session, —— ——.
10. Number of weeks the school was in session, —— ——.
11. Number of cases of truancy reported to clerk of board of education, —— ——.
12. Number of desks and chairs in the school, —— ——.
13. Square meters of blackboard in the school, —— ——.
14. Supplies needed in the school, —— ——.
15. Teacher's salary per month, —— ——.
16. Has salary been received without abatement or commission? —— ——.
17. Grade of certificate of teacher, one or two years —— ——.
18. Floor space of schoolroom in square meters —— ——.
19. Does any one dwell or cook in school building? —— ——.

20. *The number of pupils in each branch of study.*

Branches.	Number.	Branches.	Number.
Orthography		Astronomy	
Reading		Bookkeeping	
Writing		Natural history	
Arithmetic		Mental philosophy	
Geography		Moral philosophy	
Grammar		Logic	
Language lessons		Physics	
United States history		Science of government	
Cuban history		Botany	
Drawing		Latin	
Vocal music		Algebra	
Map drawing		Greek	
Trigonometry		Geometry	
Surveying		French	
Literature		Rhetoric	
Chemistry		Physical geography	
Geology		Physiology	
English		Hygiene	

I certify the above report to be correct.

——, *Teacher.*

[a] Insert "municipal" when a municipal district, and "city" when a city district of the first or second class.

[b] Insert "month" when the report is for a month, and "year" when the report is for a year.

NOTE.—It is unlawful to issue an order for the payment of a teacher for services rendered during the period covered by a report until after such report is filed with the clerk of the board of education. The law also requires the filing of the original or a copy of the teacher's certificate with the clerk of the board. These requirements must be strictly complied with.

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DIRECTIONS TO TEACHERS.

1. Give entire enrollment of the school for the period covered by this report.
2. Give the number of pupils included in this report who have been previously reported to the clerk since September 1 to date of making this report. When the same teacher is employed for the entire year he will know what pupils had attended a preceding term, but a new teacher must ascertain from the record or, if there be no record, from the pupils themselves.
3. Give the number of pupils who have been enrolled in some other school in the island outside the municipal or city district.
4. Subtract the sum of 2 and 3 from 1 and place the difference in 4. This difference will be the number of new pupils enrolled. It is important that the reenrollment in 2 and 3 be correctly reported, otherwise such pupils will be reported two or more times, while no pupil should be reported in 4 more than once for the school year. The sum of the new pupils enrolled as given in the several monthly or yearly reports should be the total number of new pupils enrolled during the school year.
5. To find the average monthly enrollment of boys (see 1 of the monthly reports, this form) find the number of boys enrolled each month; add these numbers together and divide their sum by the number of months in the term. Give the quotient to the nearest integer. The average monthly enrollment of girls may be obtained in the same manner. A pupil who is absent the whole of any school month is not to be counted in the enrollment of that month. This column will be filled in in the yearly report only.
6. To find the average daily attendance of the boys, divide the sum of all the days attended by the boys (taken from the school-teacher's register) by the number of days taught; give the quotient to the nearest integer. The average attendance of the girls can be found in the same way.
7. To find the average per cent of attendance on total enrollment, multiply the average daily attendance by 100 and divide by total enrollment. Give the quotient to the nearest integer.
8. To find the average per cent of attendance on monthly enrollment, multiply the average daily attendance by 100 and divide by the average monthly enrollment. Give the quotient to the nearest integer.
20. Under orthography report all pupils studying spelling, as well as those using a text-book on this subject; under writing, only those receiving systematic instruction; under language lessons, those receiving systematic instruction in language apart from technical grammar, including those who have exercises in composition, essays, or letter writing. While each report made by the teacher will designate the branches studied, care must be taken in making the report for the year to report no pupil more than once in the year in any given study.

This report will be made to cover complete weeks, and each succeeding monthly report will begin with the week following the last week included in the preceding report. Four copies of this report will be made; one to be retained by the teacher, three to be forwarded to the clerk of the board of education, who will keep one, will forward one to the provincial superintendent, and one to the commissioner of public schools.

See paragraphs 42 and 49.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 4.]

Teacher's monthly or yearly report of public school in subdistrict No. ——, district —— —— of —— ——, province of —— —— Cuba, for —— the —— of —— ——, commencing —— —— 19——, and ending —— ——, 19——. —— ——, teacher. Filed —— ——, 19——.

[Form 5.—For all districts.]

Report of board of education to be prepared by the clerk of the board of [a] —— ——, district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, for the [b] —— —— ending —— ——, 19——.

(Read directions on page 5.)

1. Number of subdistricts (or subdivisions) in the district —— ——.
2. Number of members of board of education —— ——.
3. Number of schoolhouses in course of erection or erected during the period of this report —— ——.
4. Rent of schoolhouses and grounds during the period of this report —— ——.
5. Number of houses used for school purposes in district —— ——.
6. Number of schoolrooms in district at time this report is made; occupied —— ——; unoccupied —— ——.
7. Total value of school property, including furniture, apparatus, etc. —— ——.
8. Number of different teachers employed, including superintendents (see directions):

White, men —— ——.	Colored, men —— ——.	Total, men —— ——.
White, women —— ——.	Colored, women —— ——.	Total, women —— ——.
White, total —— ——.	Colored, total —— ——.	Grand total —— ——.

9. Number of teachers who taught the entire school year:

White, men —— ——.	Colored, men —— ——.	Total, men —— ——.
White, women —— ——.	Colored, women —— ——.	Total, women —— ——.
White, total —— ——.	Colored, total —— ——.	Grand total —— ——.

10. Number of teachers necessary to supply the schools —— ——.
11. Average monthly wages of teachers in dollars, including superintendents:
Men, $—— ——. Women, $—— ——.
12. Number of weeks taught within the period covered by this report —— ——.
13. Number of different pupils enrolled within the school year (see directions):

White, boys —— ——.	Colored, boys —— ——.	Total, boys —— ——.
White, girls —— ——.	Colored, girls —— ——.	Total, girls —— ——.
White, total —— ——.	Colored, total —— ——.	Grand total —— ——.

[a] Insert "municipal" when a municipal district; "city" when a city district of the first or second class.

[b] Insert "month" when the report is for a month, and "year" when the report is for a year.

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14. Number of pupils who have been previously enrolled in other districts in the island within the year (see 3, form 4):
White, boys —— ——. Colored, boys —— ——. Total, boys —— ——.
White, girls —— ——. Colored, girls —— ——. Total, girls —— ——.
White, total —— ——. Colored, total —— ——. Grand total —— ——.
15. Average monthly enrollment (see directions):
White, boys —— ——. Colored, boys —— ——. Total, boys —— ——.
White, girls —— ——. Colored, girls —— ——. Total, girls —— ——.
White, total —— ——. Colored, total —— ——. Grand total —— ——.
16. Average daily attendance (see directions):
White, boys —— ——. Colored, boys —— ——. Total, boys —— ——.
White, girls —— ——. Colored, girls —— ——. Total, girls —— ——.
White, total —— ——. Colored, total —— ——. Grand total —— ——.
(a) Enumeration of youth between 6 and 18 years, taken in March preceding —— ——.
17. Per cent of total enrollment on enumeration of March preceding —— ——.
18. Per cent of daily attendance on total enrollment —— ——.
19. Per cent of daily attendance on monthly enrollment —— ——.
20. Number of principals in the district —— ——.
21. Total amount paid and due teachers for period of report — —— ——.
22. Average cost of tuition per pupil on total enrollment —— ——.
23. Average cost of tuition per pupil on daily attendance —— ——.
24. Total amount paid and due janitors for period of report $—— ——
25. Number of certificates of each grade held by teachers:
For one year —— ——. For two years —— ——.
26. Total floor space, in square meters, in schoolhouses of district —— ——,
27. Total number of new schools organized during the month —— ——.
28. Number of cases of truancy reported to truant officer in the period —— ——.
29. Number of complaints against parent, guardian, etc., in the period (see paragraph 90).
30. Number of convictions of parents, guardians, etc. (see paragraph 90).
31. Amount of fine imposed on parents, guardians, etc. (see paragraph 90).
32. Number of bonds given by parents, guardians, etc. (see paragraph 90).
33. Number of desks and chairs in the schools of the district —— ——.
34. Square meters of blackboard in the schools of the district —— ——.
35. Floor space of occupied schoolrooms in square meters —— ——.
36. Number of volumes in school library —— ——.

37. *The number of pupils in each branch of study.*

Branch.	Number.	Branch.	Number.
Orthography		Geometry	
Reading		Geology	
Geography		Bookkeeping	
United States history		Moral philosophy	
Vocal music		Science of government	
Physics		Greek	
Algebra		Surveying	
Chemistry		Arithmetic	
Astronomy		Language lessons	
Mental philosophy		Drawing	
Rhetoric		Physical geography	
Latin		Botany	
Trigonometry		Literature	
Writing		German	
Grammar		Natural history	
General history		Logic	
Map drawing		Political economy	
Physiology		French	

I certify the foregoing to be correct.

—— ——,
Clerk of the Board of Education.

—— ——, Cuba,
—— ——, 19——.

DIRECTIONS.

Numbers 9, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19 will be filled in on the yearly report only.

Number of teachers (8).

By the "number of different teachers employed" is meant the number of "different persons" employed in the schools as teachers within the year. This number, owing to changes, will frequently be greater than the number of schools or schoolrooms under the care of teachers.

Average wages of teachers (11).

Add together the monthly salaries of the several men employed as teachers and divide the sum by the whole number of such teachers. The quotient to the nearest integer will be their average monthly wages. In like manner the average monthly wages of women employed as teachers may be found.

Number of different pupils enrolled (15).

Observe that items 1, 2, and 3 in teacher's monthly or yearly report (Form No. 4) are given for the convenience of teachers in the two kinds of reenrollments. Begin with item 4, being careful to

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observe that the sum of 2 and 3 has been taken from 1 and that no pupil has been reported more than once in the school year. The sum of the different pupils enrolled as given in the yearly reports of the several teachers, if this report is for the year, or as given in the monthly reports of the several teachers, if this report is for the month, should be the total number of different pupils enrolled during the school year.

Number of pupils reenrolled (14).

This should include all pupils, who have been enrolled in other school districts in the island previous to their enrollment in your district, including the same pupil but once within each school year.

Average monthly enrollment (15).

Add together the average monthly enrollments of boys of the several schools of the district, as taken from the teacher's yearly report (5, Form No. 4); the sum will be the average monthly enrollment of boys of the district. The average monthly enrollment of girls may be found in the same way.

Average daily attendance (16).

Add together the average daily attendance of boys of the several schools of the districts, as obtained from the several teacher's reports for the year (6, Form No. 4); the sum will be the average daily attendance of boys of the districts for the year. The average daily attendance of girls may be obtained in a similar way. The average daily attendance of boys or girls for a month may be obtained in the same way from the teacher's monthly reports.

Per cent of attendance (19).

To obtain the per cent of daily attendance on the monthly enrollment, multiply the average daily attendance by 100 and divide the product of the average monthly enrollment. Give the quotient to nearest integer. Proceed in a similar manner in 17 and 18.

This report shall be made monthly and yearly, and when made monthly will be made to cover complete weeks, and each succeeding monthly report will begin with the week following the last week included in the preceding report. Three copies of this report will be made—one to be retained by the clerk, one to be forwarded to the provincial superintendent, and one to the commissioner of public schools. Those forwarded will be accompanied by the teacher's monthly or yearly reports (Form 4).

[Indorsement.]

[Form 5.—Municipal districts.]

Report of the board of education, district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba. For the school ——— ending ———, 19——. Received at the office of ——— ———, ——— ———, 19——. Examined and filed ——— ———, 19——.

[Form 6.—For all districts.]

Finance report of board of education (prepared by the clerk of the board) of ——— ———, district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, for the year ending August 31, 19——.

NOTE.—To be returned as soon after the 1st day of September as possible, and to include all orders drawn for the school year from September 1, 19——, to August 31, 19——, inclusive.

Expenditures.

1. Wages of teacher	$.....	
2. Wages of principals	.....	
3. Wages of superintendent	.....	
4. Total amount paid for instruction		$.....
5. Rent of buildings and grounds		.....
6. Wages of janitors		.....
7. Enumeration of district		.....
8. Truant officers		.....
9. Amount paid for all other purposes		.....
Total expenditures		$.....

I certify the foregoing to be correct.

——— ———,
Clerk of the Board of Education.

——— ———, Cuba,
——— ———, 19——.

NOTE.—To be made in duplicate; one copy to be retained, one to be forwarded to the commissioner of public schools.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 6.—For all districts.]

Financial statement of the board of education, district[1] ——— ———, of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, for the school year ending August 31, 19——, ——— ———, 19——. Examined and filed ——— ———, 19——.

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[Form 7.—For all districts.]

Disbursing officer's statement of the school funds of ——— ———, district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, for the year ending August 31, 19——.

NOTE.—To be returned as soon after the 1st day of October as possible, and to include the moneys actually received and disbursed during the school year for school purposes. All orders drawn during the year should be paid before the close of the year if possible; if not, place the total amount of such unpaid orders in the last item of this statement.

Receipts.

1. Balance on hand September 1, preceding year		$.....
2. Received from treasurer of the island	$.....	
3. Received from all other sources	.....	
4. Total receipts	———	.....
5. Total receipts, including balance		.....

Expenditures.

1. Wages of teachers	$.....	
2. Rent of buildings and grounds	.....	
3. Wages of janitors	.....	
4. Enumeration of district	.....	
5. Truant officers	.....	
6. Amounts paid for all other purposes	.....	
Total expenditures		$.....
7. Amount of outstanding orders unpaid	.....	

I certify the foregoing to be correct.

———, *Disbursing officer.*

——— ———, Cuba,
———, 19——.

NOTE.—To be made in duplicate; one copy to be retained, one to be forwarded to the commissioner of public schools.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 7.]

Disbursing officer's financial statement, district ——— ———, of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, for the year ending August 31, 19——. Received at the commissioner's office ——— ——— ———, 19——. Examined and filed ——— ———, 19——.

———

[Form 8.]

Names and addresses of the teachers employed in district ——— (municipal or city) ——— of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, during the school year ending August 31, 19——.

Names of teachers.	Subdistrict or ward.	Post-office address.

NOTE.—To be prepared in triplicate by the clerk of the board of education immediately upon the close of the schools; one copy to be retained, two copies to be forwarded to the provincial superintendent, who shall file one in his office and forward the other to the commissioner of public schools. Give the post-office address of the teachers' residence, regardless of where they teach.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 8.]

List of teachers of the district (municipal or city) of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, 190—. Examined and filed, ——— ———, 19——.

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[Form 9.]

Names and addresses of the members and clerk of the board of education of district ——— (municipal or city) ——— of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, for the year 19——.

Names.	Post-office address.
President	
Clerk	
Member	

NOTE.—To be prepared in duplicate by the clerk of the board of education immediately after the organization of the board, both copies to be forwarded to the provincial superintendent, who shall file one in his office and forward the other to the commissioner of public schools.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 9.]

Members and clerk of the board of education of ——— ———, district (municipal or city) of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, 190—. Received and filed ——— ———, 19——.

[Form 10.]

Provincial superintendent's report of the names and post-office addresses of clerks of boards of education in the province of ——— ———, Cuba, for 19——.

Name of district. (Give city districts first; then municipal district.)	Clerk.	Post-office address.

NOTE.—To be made in duplicate; one copy to be retained by the provincial superintendent, one to be sent to the commissioner of public schools.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 10.]

Clerk list of the province of ——— ———, Cuba, 190—. Received and filed ——— ———, 19——.

[Form 11.—For boards of education.]

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS OF YOUTH.

——— ———, 19——.

To[1] ——— ———, district[2] ——— ——— of ——— ———, province of ——— ——— Cuba:

Your attention is respectfully called to paragraphs 88 to 96, inclusive, civil decree, No. ——, Headquarters Division of Cuba, to compel the elementary education of children. In compliance with the provisions of this order you are requested to return to me on this blank the names, ages, and residences of all minors under 14 years of age employed by you, and to state whether you have a certificate from the superintendent of instruction or the president of the board of education that authorizes you to employ such minors.

——— ———,
President of the Board of Education.[3]

Names of minors.	Age.	Residence.	Certificate; yes or no.

[1] Here insert name of person, company, or corporation.
[2] Insert "municipal" if a municipal district; "city" if a city district of the first or second class.
[3] In city districts of the first class notice will be signed by superintendents of instruction.

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[Indorsement.]

[Form 11.]

Notice to employers of youth, and names, ages, residences, etc., of minors under 14 years of age employed by such employer, with authority for such employment, in the district —— ——, of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba. Received at the office of the clerk of the board of education, —— ——, 19——.

[Form 12.—For truant officers.]

NOTICE TO PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF NONATTENDANCE.

—— ——, 19——.

To —— ——, district —— —— of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba:

You are herby notified that —— ——, a child between the ages of —— and —— years, —— under your —— authority, is not attending school, without lawful excuse and in violation of law.

You are requested to cause the said child to attend some recognized school within five days of the date of this notice.

You are warned that if the truancy of said —— —— is persisted in, the final consequence will be as is provided by law, the subject of which law is indorsed hereon.

—— ——,

Truant Officer of district —— —— *of* —— ——, *Province of* —— ——, *Cuba.*

To be made in duplicate, truant officer to retain one copy.

See paragraph 92.

92. *Proceedings in case of truancy.*—On the request of the clerk of the board of education, the truant officer shall examine into any case of truancy within his district, and warn the truant and his parents, guardian, or other person in charge, in writing, of the final consequences of truancy if persisted in. When any child between the ages of 8 and 14 years is not attending school without lawful excuse, or in violation of the preceding paragraph, the truant officer shall notify that parent, guardian or other person in charge of said child, of the fact, and require such parent, guardian, or other person in charge, to cause the child to attend some recognized school within five days of the day of notice, and it shall be the duty of the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child, so to cause his attendance at some recognized school.

Penalties imposed on parents, guardians, etc.—Upon failure to do so, the truant officer shall report the case to the clerk of the board of education, who shall make complaint against the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child in any court of competent jurisdiction in the district in which the offense occurs, for such failure, and upon conviction, the parent, guardian, or other person in charge shall be fined not less than $5, nor more than $25, in the discretion of the court, the offense to be punishable as a falta; or the court may, in its discretion, require the person so convicted to give a bond in the penal sum of $100, with sureties, to the approval of the court, conditioned that he or she will cause the child under his or her charge to attend some recognized school within five days thereafter, and to remain at such school during the term prescribed by law; and upon a failure or refusal of any such parent, guardian, or other person to pay said fine or furnish said bond, according to the order of the court, then said parent, guardian, or other person shall be imprisoned in the proper jail not less than five days nor more than ten days.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 12.]

Notice to parent or guardian of nonattendance of youth in violation of law, district —— ——, of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba.

[Form 13.—For truant officers.]

NOTICE TO TRUANT OF NONATTENDANCE.

Province of —— ——, Cuba.

To —— ——, child, between the ages of —— and —— years, in subdistrict No. —— —— (or ward of) —— ——, district —— —— of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba:

You are hereby notified that, as you are not attending school, without lawful excuse and in violation of law, you are required to attend some recognized school within five days from the date of this notice, and you are warned that if your truancy is persisted in the final consequence will be as provided by law, the substance of which law is indorsed hereon.

—— ——,

Truant Officer of District —— —— *of* —— ——, *Province of* —— ——, *Cuba.*

NOTE.—To be made in duplicate, truant officer to retain one copy.

See paragraph 92.

92. *Proceedings in case of truancy.*—On the request of the board of education the truant officer shall examine into any case of truancy within his district, and warn the truant and his parents, guardian, or other person in charge, in writing, of the final consequences of truancy if persisted in. When any child between the ages of 8 and 14 years is not attending school, without lawful excuse, or in violation of the preceding paragraph, the truant officer shall notify that parent, guardian, or other person in charge of said child of the fact, and require such parent, guardian, or other person in charge to cause the child to attend some recognized school within five days of the day of notice, and it shall be the duty of the parent guardian, or other person in charge of the child so to cause his attendance at some recognized school.

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Penalties imposed on parents, guardians, etc.—Upon failure to do so, the truant officer shall report the case to the clerk of the board of education, who shall make complaint against the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child in any court of competent jurisdiction in the district in which the offense occurs for such failure, and upon conviction, the parent, guardian, or other person in charge shall be fined not less than $5, nor more than $25, in the discretion of the court, the offense to be punishable as a falta; or the court may, in its discretion, require the person so convicted to give a bond in the penal sum of $100, with sureties, to the approval of the court, conditioned that he or she will cause the child under his or her charge to attend some recognized school within five days thereafter and to remain at such school during the term prescribed by law; and upon a failure or refusal of any such parent, guardian, or other person to pay said fine or furnish said bond, according to the order of the court, then said parent, guardian, or other person shall be imprisoned in the proper jail not less than five days or more than ten days.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 13.]

[Notice to truant of nonattendance at school in violation of law and warning as to final consequences, district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba.]

[Form 14.—For school directors.]

Tally sheet of the election held in subdistrict No. ———, municipal district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, on the ——— day of ——— ———, 19——, to elect a director for said subdistrict.

Names of candidates.	Tallies showing number of votes given for each candidate.	Total.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

We certify that ——— ——— had ——— votes; that ——— ——— had ——— votes; that ——— ——— had ——— votes; that ——— ——— had ——— votes; that ——— ——— had ——— votes; and that ——— ——— had ——— votes for director of said subdistrict at the election above mentioned.

——— ———, *Chairman,*
——— ———, *Secretary,*
Judges.

See paragraph 33.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 14.]

To the clerk of the board of education. Tally sheet of election for school director for subdistrict ——— ———, No. ——— district, municipal of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, for the school year 19——. Received at the office of the clerk of the board of education ——— ———, 19——.

[Form 15.—For school directors.]

Poll book of the election held in subdistrict No. ———, municipal district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, on the ——— day of ——— ———, 19——. ——— ———, chairman, and ——— ———, clerk, judges of said election, were severally sworn, as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

Number and names of electors.	Number and names of electors.
1.....	12.....
2.....	13.....
3.....	14.....
4.....	15.....
5.....	16.....
6.....	17.....
7.....	18.....
8.....	19.....
9.....	20.....
10.....	21.....
11.....	22.....

It is hereby certified that the number of electors who voted at this election is ——— ———.

——— ———, *Chairman,*
——— ———, *Secretary,*
Judges.

See paragraph 33.

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[Indorsement.]

[Form 15.]

To the clerk of the board of education. Poll book of election of school director, subdistrict No. ——, municipal district of —— —— province of —— ——, Cuba, for the school year 19——. Received at the office of the clerk of the board of education —— ——, 19——.

[Form 16.]

Estimates of funds for public instruction for the month of —— —— for the district (municipal or city) of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba.

No.	Name of instructor.	Grade of instruction.	Name of janitor.	Location of school.	Enrollment preceding month.	Average daily attendance preceding month.	Other schools in same building.	Other schools under same janitor.	Date to which last paid.	Salaries of instructors.		Salaries of janitors for the buildings.		Rent for buildings.		Material.		Total.	
										Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
	Total																		

—— truant officers —— days, at $—— per day ——
—— enumerators —— days, at $—— per day ——
Clerk of the board of education .....
All other purposes .....
Grand total .....

Remarks .....

I certify on honor that the above estimate is correct and just to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that no school building for which rent is paid is owned by the state or a member of the board of education.

—— ——,
President of Board.

—— ——,
Secretary of Board.

DIRECTIONS.

This form shall be made in triplicate, and on or before the 15th day of the month preceding the month for which it was made. One copy will be retained by the clerk of the board of education for file in his office. Two copies will be forwarded to the commissioner of public schools, who will forward one copy to the military governor, stating thereon his approval or disapproval by items, and will file the other copy in his office.

In the column headed "Enrollment preceding month" give the enrollment as reported by the teacher on Form 4 for the month preceding that in which the estimate was made.

In the column headed "Grade of instructor" insert "principal" or "teacher," as the case may be.

In the column headed "Average daily attendance preceding month" insert average daily attendance taken from the teacher's report for the month preceding that in which the estimate is made, taken from Form 4

In the column headed "Other schools in the same building" designate such schools by the number given them in the first column of the blank form.

In the column headed "Other schools under the same janitor" designate such schools by the number given them in the first column of the blank. Give the salary of the same janitor but once; also the rent for the same building.

The column headed "Date when last paid" is intended for both teachers and janitors. If this date is not the same for each insert both dates, that of the teacher first.

After "Remarks" give the kind of and necessity for the material needed and the necessity for the estimate for "All other purposes."

In case the blank does not afford sufficient space a written report may be attached to each, setting forth in full a statement of the materials needed and such other matters as may be of importance. Two blanks may be used.

(See paragraph 45.)

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[Indorsement.]

Estimate of funds for public instruction for the district (municipal or city) of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, for the month of ——— ———, 190—.

[Model A.—For school directors.]

NOTICE OF SUBDISTRICT SCHOOL MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of subdistrict No. ———, municipal district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, that the next annual school meeting for the election of a school director in said subdistrict will be held at the schoolhouse or ——— ——— in said subdistrict on the —— day of ———, 19—, beginning at —— o'clock p. m. (a. m.).

——— ———, *Director.*

NOTE.—The above notice to be posted at three or more conspicuous places at least six days prior to the election. (See paragraph 33.)

[Model B.—For school directors.]

Minutes of subdistrict school meeting, subdistrict No. ———, municipal district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, ——— ———, 19—.

At a meeting of the qualified voters of said subdistrict, held on the ——— day of ———, 19—, ——— ——— was appointed chairman and ——— ———, secretary.

Whereupon said voters proceeded to elect by ballot one director of said subdistrict for the term of three years (or one director for ——— years) to fill the unexpired term of ——— ———; and upon inspection of the several ballots deposited at said election it was found and publicly declared that ——— ——— was duly elected for the full term (——— ——— for the unexpired term).

——— ———, *Chairman.*
——— ———, *Secretary.*

NOTE.—The clauses in parentheses will be omitted when the director is to be elected for the full term of three years, and used when the director is to be elected to fill an unexpired term. The minutes of the school meeting will be delivered to the mayor of the municipality at the same time as the poll book and tally sheet.

[Model C.—For school directors.]

Certificate of election of school directors, ——— ———, 19—.

To the clerk of the municipal district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba:

This is to certify that at a meeting of the qualified voters of subdistrict No. ———, municipal district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, held on the ——— day of ———, 19—, ——— ——— was elected school director for the term of three years (or for unexpired term of ——— years).

——— ———, *Chairman.*
——— ———, *Secretary.*

NOTE.—The clause in parentheses should be omitted when the director is elected for the full term of three years. When he is elected for an unexpired term, the words "for the term of three years" shall be omitted. This certificate to be made in triplicate, one copy retained, one copy to be given to the newly elected director, one to be forwarded to the mayor of the municipality at the same time as the tally sheet and poll book.

[Model D.—For municipal boards of education.]

OATH OF SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

You, ——— ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will support the military government of the island of Cuba, and that you will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of director in and for subdistrict No. ———, municipal district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, according to law and the best of your ability.

——— ———.

NOTE.—This oath may be administered by the clerk or any other member of the board of education, and should be taken by each director before entering upon the discharge of his duties. (See paragraph 59.)

[Model E.—For municipal boards of education.]

APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL DIRECTOR TO FILL VACANCY.

This is to certify that ——— ——— has been appointed director of subdistrict No. ———, municipal district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, to fill the vacancy caused by ——— ——— of ——— ———, said appointment to extend until the next annual election, as provided for in paragraph 61.

——— ———, *President of Board.*
——— ———, *Clerk of the Board.*

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[Model F.—For directors of subdistricts of municipal districts, or presidents of school boards in city districts of the second class, or superintendents of instruction in city districts of the first class.]

CERTIFICATE FOR TEACHER'S PAY.

To the clerk of the school board of —— ——, district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba (municipal or city).

This is to certify that —— ——, under a contract duly made and entered into, taught a public school in subdistrict No. —— (or —— ward) of said district from the —— day of ——, 19—, to the —— day of ——, 19—, in all —— months, at $—— per month, and that there is due him for said service the sum of $——.

(See paragraph 79.)

—— ——.

[Model G.]

DISMISSAL OF TEACHER.

Whereas it has been represented to us, and on due investigation we have found, according to our best judgment and belief, that —— ——, who has been employed and is now engaged in teaching school in subdistrict No. ——, ——,[1] district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, is negligent (or here insert any other sufficient cause) as such teacher.

Therefore —— —— is hereby dismissed as a teacher of said school.

Done at a legally convened meeting of said board this —— day of ——, 19—.

(See paragraph 76.)

—— ——.
—— ——.

[1] Municipal or city.

[Model H.]

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the board of education of —— —— [municipal or city], district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, on the —— day of ——, at —— o'clock, at —— ——, to consider the question —— —— and other business which may be necessary to transact.

—— ——, *Clerk.*

—— ——, 19—.

NOTE.—The purpose for which the meeting is called should be stated in the notice. (See paragraph 34.)

[Model I.—For municipal board of education.]

NOTICE OF ELECTION IN A NEW SUBDISTRICT.

Whereas the board of education of the municipal district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, did at their last meeting on the —— day of ——, 19—, abolish subdistrict No. —— (or subdistricts Nos. ——) and form from the territory of said subdistrict (or subdistricts) and so much of subdistrict No. —— as is bounded as follows: (Describe the boundary) a new subdistrict, to be known as subdistrict No. ——.

Therefore notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of said subdistrict thus organized and designated that a meeting for the election of a director will be held at —— —— on the —— day of ——, from —— o'clock to —— o'clock, said election to be conducted as prescribed in paragraph 33.

—— ——, *Clerk.*

—— ——, 19—.

(See paragraph 36.)

[Model J.]

FINAL RECEIPT OF CLERKS OF BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Received this —— day of ——, 19—, of —— ——, late clerk of the board of education of —— —— [municipal or city], district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, the account books, blank forms, etc., pertaining to his office, blank copies of the school laws, the certificates and reports of teachers required by law to be filed in his office, and the other official books and papers relating to schools in his hands.

—— ——,
Clerk of said Board.

(See paragraph 45.)

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CHARTER OF THE SCHOOL CITY.

CHAPTER I.—OBJECT, NAME, BOUNDARY, WARDS, POWERS, RIGHTS, AND OBLIGATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*Object.*

The object of the school city is to teach citizenship by practical means and to raise its quality to the highest standard; to increase the happiness of student life; to add effectiveness to the teacher's work; to set forth in clear relief, before the teachers and students, that there is another object of education greater than merely sharpening the wits and storing the mind with general information, which is that the individual while young shall be led to form the habit of acting toward others honestly and generously, to govern himself fearlessly and wisely always, and to use to the best educational and economic advantage time, energy, tools, and materials, for this is essential to best morals and best citizenship.

First. By engrafting into the character and habits of all its citizens that principle which is the necessary foundation of all successful popular government, that one should love his neighbor as himself, and do to others as he would have them do to him.

Second. By leading its citizens to more fully appreciate and utilize the benefits of education and other privileges of citizenship.

Third. By leading its citizens to use carefully and economically the books, supplies, and other property intrusted to them, both for the public thrift and that by means of a wholesome public spirit their characters shall be guarded from that injury to which they are made liable by their being made recipients of such free bounties.

Fourth. By training its citizens in the ordinary duties of citizenship.

Fifth. By affording instructors and students the opportunity and means to check every tendency toward wrong thinking, such as results in profane and indecent language, hazing, bullying, and other unmanly and cowardly conduct and forms of anarchy.

Sixth. By getting such good for the community as may be gained by enlisting the active cooperation of the students with the public authorities for various purposes, such as preventing the littering of the streets, the defacing of private and public property, and improving the general health and the æsthetic conditions of homes and public places.

Seventh. By relieving instructors of the police duty of school government, that their undivided attention may be given to the work of instruction and inspiration, and thereby to give them fuller opportunity to lead their students to the attainment of a higher scholarship and more noble character.

ARTICLE II.—*Name and territory.*

SEC. 1. The name of this school city shall be determined by vote of a majority of its citizens at the time they accept and ratify this charter.

SEC. 2. The territory comprising the school city shall be the buildings and grounds of the school, and the authority of the school city shall extend wherever its citizens may happen to be.

ARTICLE III.—*Wards.*

SEC. 1. The city shall be divided into as many wards and with such boundaries as shall be designated by the city council.

ARTICLE IV.—*Powers of the city.*

SEC. 1. The city shall be a body politic, with legislative, executive, and judicial powers within the bounds and in harmony with the laws of the higher political powers, subject to the approval of the principal or superintendent, who is responsible to the State for the condition of the school.

SEC. 2. The city shall have the right to nominate its citizens to office and to elect them to be officers of its government.

ARTICLE V.—*Duty of the city.*

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the city to maintain such order as is necessary for the best interests of the school and to secure justice to every citizen.

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ARTICLE VI.—*Citizens, rights, etc.*[1]

SEC. 1. Every person who is or shall hereafter become a student of this school shall be a citizen of this school city.

SEC. 2. It is the right of all citizens to attend to their duties peaceably and unmolested, and to pursue their work without interruption in any manner.

ARTICLE VII.—*Duties of citizens.*

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of every citizen to vote on every public question where there is opportunity, to use his judgment for the good of all when voting, to put forth his best endeavors in a legal way to secure for every citizen just treatment under all circumstances, to observe the laws and assist others to observe the same, and by every reasonable means promote the well-being of every citizen and the general good of the school and of the community in which it is located.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of every citizen to observe the following

PRINCIPLES OF CITIZENSHIP:

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," for this is the necessary foundation of all successful popular government.

All men are created with equal right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Good character, truthfulness, cleanliness, industry, helpful kindness to all creatures, and civic intelligence are the basis of true citizenship.

The public, in assuming the education of children, becomes responsible to them not only for physical, industrial, mental, and moral culture but also for special training to the end that they may be most happy, useful, patriotic, intelligent, and faithful citizens while still children.

It is the duty of citizens to consecrate themselves to the service of their country, to study the history and principles of their government, to discharge faithfully all obligations of citizenship, to improve the laws and their administration, and to do all which may fulfill the ideal of the founders of their republic—a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, of equal rights for all and special privileges for none—and to the maintenance of such a government they should mutually pledge to one another their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

They should endeavor to lead others to understand, accept, and extend these principles, and to uphold and defend the institutions of their country.

CHAPTER II.—OFFICERS, NOMINATIONS, AND ELECTIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*Officers and terms.*

SEC. 1. The officers of the city shall be a mayor, city clerk, president of the city council, attorney, treasurer, 11 members of the city council, and 5 judges.

SEC. 2. As the experience of the past hundred years in private and public business has demonstrated that the more authority is divided the less effective are the officers and the more unsatisfactory is the business performed, therefore, the members of the city council shall be elected by the people, who will hold them responsible for the honest, economical, and efficient conduct of the public business. All other officers named in this article shall be elected by the city council, and shall be removable at its pleasure, provided two-thirds of the members vote in favor of such removal.

SEC. 3. The terms of all officers named in this article shall begin on the day following their election and continue for 10 weeks, or until their successors shall have been chosen, but no person shall hold two offices at the same time.

ARTICLE II.—*Proportional representation.*

SEC. 1. Members of the city council shall be elected on one ticket for the entire city and not by wards or districts.

SEC. 2. Nominations shall be by petition submitted to the city clerk. A petition shall have at least ten signatures. Each petition shall present the names of as many candidates as the petitioners choose, less than the total number to be elected. The petition shall also add the name of an election judge.

[1] Since the object of the school city is to teach the principles of adult government as well as to preserve order in the school, a bill of rights from the constitution of the State of Ohio is given in the appendix to this charter as a study in civics.

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SEC. 3. The city clerk shall publish the lists of candidates.

SEC. 4. Each voter has as many votes as there are candidates to be elected. He can cumulate his votes as he pleases. He can give all his votes to one candidate or he can scatter his votes in any way he pleases.

SEC. 5. All the election judges of the different parties shall meet with the city clerk as an election board. They shall count the votes and publish the results of the election as follows:

(1) They shall prepare a list of candidates and find the total number of votes cast for each candidate.

(2) They shall add together the votes of all the candidates on the same party ticket, in order to find the number of votes cast for each party.

(3) They shall add together the votes of all parties in order to find the total number of votes cast.

(4) They shall divide the total number of votes cast by the number of candidates to be elected. The result shall be known as the "electoral quotient."

(5) They shall then divide the vote of each party, as ascertained above, by the electoral quotient. The result shall indicate the number of candidates elected by each party. In case this division does not come out even, the remaining candidate goes to the party having the highest remainder.

(6) The number of candidates to which a party is entitled, being determined as above, the successful candidates on a party ticket are the ones who have the largest number of votes on that ticket.

SEC. 6. Official ballots shall be supplied at all polling places, in this form if the school has printing facilities and it is convenient to do so. Otherwise, plain paper may be used.

Name of Party or Cause.

.....

Names of Candidates for Members of City Council.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The voter must WRITE in the preceding blank space the names of his choice.
He is free to vote for any citizen of the school.
He may cumulate his votes as he may wish.
If he fails to write a name, his vote will count for his party or cause only.

ARTICLE III.—*Election.*

SEC. 1. A general election shall be held each tenth Tuesday, at which time the members of the city council shall be voted for. The first election each school year shall be on the second Tuesday after the beginning of the first term.

CHAPTER III.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE I.—*Power, members, etc.*

SEC. 1. There shall be a city council of eleven members, who shall make the laws of the city.

SEC. 2. The city council shall elect one of their own members to serve as president of the city council.

SEC. 3. A majority of all the members elected to the council shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 4. The city council shall meet the first Thursday after the general election, at which time they shall elect all those officers provided for in Chapter II, section 1, and they shall elect a vice-chairman, whose duty it shall be to act as president of the city council when that officer is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of his office. Special meetings of the city council may be called by the president of the council or at the written request of a majority of the members elected.

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ARTICLE II.—*Mayor and ex-mayors in council.*

SEC. 1. The mayor and every ex-mayor of the city, as long as they remain citizens of the city, shall be entitled to a seat in the council and to participate in discussions, but they shall not be entitled to a vote. Should this provision become burdensome, the city council may put such restrictions upon the privilege as it may deem advisable.

ARTICLE III.—*Power of council, etc.*

SEC. 1. The city council shall have the power to enact such ordinances and resolutions for the good of the citizens as shall not conflict with the higher authorities.

SEC. 2. Every legislative act of the city council shall be by ordinance or resolution. No ordinance shall be passed except by a majority of all the members elected.

SEC. 3. Every ordinance or resolution shall, before it takes effect, be presented, duly certified, to the mayor for his approval. If he approves it, he shall sign it. If he disapproves it, he shall specify his objections thereto in writing and return it to the city council within three days. If he does not return it with such disapproval within the time specified, it shall take effect as if he had approved it. In case of disapproval, the objections of the mayor shall be entered at large on the journal of the city council; after two days and within ten days after its return, the council shall proceed to reconsider and vote upon the same. If it shall be passed by at least two-thirds of all the members elected, it shall take effect.

SEC. 4. The city council may at any time establish other departments not named in this instrument.

ARTICLE IV.—*The referendum.*

SEC. 1. Every bill adopted by the city council shall become a law and go into effect six school days after receiving the mayor's signature. As soon as it is signed by the mayor it shall be posted in a public place. If within four school days a petition signed by 10 per cent of the voters shall be presented to the city clerk, asking that such law be submitted to a vote of the citizens, the city clerk shall issue a notice of a special election to be held two school days later. The said petition shall name three citizens, who shall act as a committee to see that the ballots are correctly counted. At this election voters who favor the law shall vote "yes;" voters who oppose it shall vote "no." The city clerk, in the presence of a committee of three citizens, as provided for above, shall count the votes and shall announce the result. If a majority votes "yes" the law shall go into effect. If a majority votes "no" the law shall have no effect.

ARTICLE V.—*The initiative.*

SEC. 1. Any citizen may draft a proposed law or "bill" in the exact words in which he wishes it adopted. If 10 per cent of the citizens sign a petition asking that this bill be submitted to a vote of the citizens, the city clerk shall post a copy of the bill and shall give notice of an election to be held six school days later. The said petition shall name three citizens, who shall act as a committee to see that the ballots are correctly counted. At this election voters who favor the bill shall vote "yes;" voters who oppose it shall vote "no." The city clerk shall count the votes in the presence of a committee of three citizens, as provided for above, and declare the result, as in other elections. If a majority is found in opposition it shall be rejected and no similar bill shall be again presented for three months.

CHAPTER IV.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE I.—*Mayor, etc.*

SEC. 1. The mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the city. He may be reelected, but not at three successive elections, each time being for a full term.

SEC. 2. Whenever for any reason the mayor shall be unable to perform the duties of his office, the president of the city council shall act as mayor.

ARTICLE II.—*Duties of mayor.*

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the mayor to communicate to the city council at its regular meeting a general statement of the government and improvement of the city.

SEC. 2. To recommend to the city council all such measures as he may deem expedient.

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SEC. 3. To keep himself informed of the doings of the several departments.
SEC. 4. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city to be executed and enforced, and for that purpose he may call together for consultation and cooperation any or all of the heads of departments.
SEC. 5. To appoint commissioners and heads of departments except as is otherwise provided for in this charter.
SEC. 6. And generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by this act and the city ordinances.

ARTICLE III.—*Duties of city clerk.*

SEC. 1. The city clerk shall take the minutes of the city council, deliver ordinances passed by the council to the mayor, return them to the council, certify to all ordinances passed, and keep the papers and records of the city not kept by heads of departments.

CHAPTER V.—ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

ARTICLE I.—*Names and heads of departments.*[1]

SEC. 1. There shall be the following administrative departments: (1) Department of order or police; (2) military department.
SEC. 2. The head of each of these departments shall be one commissioner appointed by the mayor, as hereinbefore provided. These commissioners shall hold office until their successors are chosen, unless removed by the mayor for cause.

ARTICLE II.—*Duties of heads of departments.*

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the police commissioner to appoint one chief of police and as many more police officers and policemen as the city council shall direct.
SEC. 2. The commissioner of military affairs shall organize and direct the management of a military body, consistent with the size and character of the school, for physical and mental discipline and exercise. He shall not act as an officer of the military body.
SEC. 3. The city council may provide for the appointment by each commissioner of assistants and for their term of office, and for such additional duties for each commissioner as may seem consistent with the objects of his department.
SEC. 4. All heads of departments shall, at the expiration of their term of office, render a written report to the city, which report shall be delivered by the heads of the departments to the city clerk.

CHAPTER VI.—JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE I.—*Courts.*

SEC. 1. The judiciary department of the city shall consist of two courts, viz, the city court and the court of appeals.
SEC. 2. The city court shall consist of five judges, elected as hereinbefore provided.
SEC. 3. The court of appeals shall be the principal or superintendent of the school.

[1] The following-named departments are suggested for adoption by the city council as soon as practicable: Department of public works: The commissioner of public works shall have charge of all public works and any duties provided by the city council. Department of health: The health commissioner shall have general charge of the sanitary conditions of the city, and may devise and suggest plans to improve the same, including the dissemination of information pertaining to health. Department of finance: The finance department shall have control of such financial concerns as may be assigned to it by the city council. The head of this department shall be the treasurer of the city. Fire department: The fire commissioner shall be the chief of the fire department, and may organize the same as provided by the city council. Department of parks: The park commissioner shall have charge of the grounds and of the planting and care of vines, decorative plants, and trees. Department of games and recreations: The commissioner of games and recreations shall furnish, for the benefit of the citizens, rules and directions for the best games within his reach, avoiding all gambling games.

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ARTICLE II.—*Duties of city judges.*

SEC. 1. The judges of the city court shall hold court singly.

SEC. 2. The day following their election the judges of the city court shall meet and determine the times and places of holding court, and which judge shall preside over each session. One session of court shall be held at least as often as once each week, and each judge shall hold court at least once.

ARTICLE III.—*Jurisdiction, power to summon, etc.*

SEC. 1. The courts shall have jurisdiction over all cases of violation of the laws and ordinances made in accordance with this instrument.

SEC. 2. The courts shall have power to summon any accused person before them.

SEC. 3. If any accused person so demand in the city court, the judge presiding shall grant him a trial by jury. The jury lists and methods of drawing the same shall be determined by the city council.

SEC. 4. No person shall be denied the right to have his interests defended by an attorney.

SEC. 5. Any person found guilty by the city court may appeal his case to the court of appeals.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of every judge to pass sentence upon the accused as soon as he is found guilty and to discharge any accused person found innocent.

CHAPTER VII.—DUTIES OF CHIEF OF POLICE AND ATTORNEY.

ARTICLE I.—*Chief of police.*

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the chief of police to notify all persons whose duty it is to appear before a court, in a manner prescribed by the city council, and to enforce the laws. He is the head of the police force, under the direction of the police commissioner.

ARTICLE II.—*Attorney.*

SEC. 1. The attorney shall defend the interest of the city in all cases of law and equity, and shall also act as public prosecutor.

CHAPTER VIII.—THE PRINCIPAL OF THE SCHOOL.

SEC. 1. The principal of the school has the right to attend all meetings of every nature and take such part as he may think desirable. Every action of every part of the government is subject to his approval.

CHAPTER IX.—AMENDMENT AND RATIFICATION.

SEC. 1. This instrument may be amended at any time by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to the city council, provided the amendment be ratified by a majority vote of those voting when referred to the city for that purpose, and approved by the principal of the school and the general director of moral, civic, and industrial training.

SEC. 2. This charter shall take effect when ratified by a majority of the votes cast, when referred to the city for the purpose of ratification, and approved by the principal of the school and signed by the mayor.

——— ———, *Principal.*
——— ———, *Mayor.*

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APPENDIX TO THE SCHOOL-CITY CHARTER.

Suggestions for School-City Teachers and Citizens.

NOTES FOR ORGANIZERS.

The success of the school-city method of moral and civic training is dependent directly upon the character, skill, and interest of the principal of the school, who will invite and require such cooperation as the teachers can give. He can begin and complete the organization in one day. After that the meetings of the city council, courts, and committees may be held after school hours, but if time is allotted for the study of government, such meetings may be held with propriety in that time. Two or three hours each month is all that is positively necessary for this work for all the citizens, though lessons in reading, arithmetic, geography—in fact, anything—afford wide-awake teachers opportunity for teaching citizenship.

Because success in the organizing and management of the school city, or of anything else, from inanimate machinery to human beings, is dependent first upon the character of the head master, and secondly of his assistants, some of the requisites, as well as the most common stumbling-blocks against which every prospective organizer and manager should be warned, are cited, as follows:

A perfect organizer and general manager, if such a person exist, is described in part as follows:

He is strictly truthful, honest, sincere, clean, healthy, and strong, morally and physically.

He has full command of his passions.

The mainspring of his life and actions is love for his fellow-creatures, consideration for whose welfare and both present and future happiness never escapes him.

He is patient, forbearing, persevering, and when he has reached a wise conclusion by the best process, he is firm and not vacillating. Nevertheless, he is always open to conviction and revision, even if such action is a frank acknowledgment of a serious mistake.

"To-morrow" is a word of disaster, "now" is a word of success; but sometimes one must wait with patience and self-sacrifice.

He invites suggestions for improvements from every source, even the most humble, and provides means by which they receive full consideration and adoption if worthy.

Because of the danger from fire, the loss of time and energy, and dulling of the best spirit, he prohibits the use of tobacco, liquors, and profanity in his establishment.

For all mechanical work he provides drawings and specifications.

He holds frequent and regular meetings of the heads of departments or most important assistants, for consultation, to facilitate harmonious and effective cooperation; and for these and all meetings he has well prepared and written programmes.

Wherever there is to be joint action, he provides written programmes, marking out the specific duties, rights, and powers of all persons engaged in the organization, that all overlapping and friction may be avoided.

He helps subordinates to understand the best way to perform their duties.

He gives his orders to the heads of the departments and not to their subordinates; in other words, he encourages the current of business to flow through the established channels rather than habitually to break over the banks.

He avoids that kind of familiarity with his subordinates which breeds disgust or puts him in the power of unworthy persons.

He does not tolerate laziness, drunkenness, or any other kind of unnecessary waste.

He makes proper provisions for rest, comfort, and recreation, not only for himself but for all within his jurisdiction.

He does not tolerate quarreling and bickering among his subordinates, but requires good-natured and hearty cooperation by every person in the organization.

He gives such consideration to a matter before issuing an order as will give reasonable assurance that he will not have to reverse his action, but as the very best men have to do this at times, fear of criticism will not block his way to do the same. The highest honor and strength of character may be shown by such action.

He does not hesitate to use his arbitrary power when the good to be accomplished is sufficiently evident and important.

No successful organizer relies on himself alone, and while he welcomes the careful thought and suggestions of young people, his main reliance is upon those of large experience. A young man may be a good organizer, but the main secret of his success is in the fact that he is able to secure and assimilate the advice of wise old men.

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Old men are for counsel, young men for action, and young school teachers and principals must look for guidance to the experienced superintendent, the well-chosen instructors in the teacher institutes and normal schools, and to those members of the school boards who are chosen because of their good judgment and experience.

If in the school city or any organization the interest begins to lag and there is danger of failure, it is because the general manager does not sustain his own enthusiasm. No plan will work itself, and young people almost invariably will let any work lag, without regard to their original enthusiasm, unless the head master is deeply interested in the work and has the skill and perseverance necessary to hold up their interest.

If the best physical, moral, and civic development is to be obtained for any child or body of children, it must be through wise provisions for the development of all its faculties and cultivation of the heart, head, and hand, and all of the twenty-four hours must be completely provided for. Every day must have its proper amount of rest, recreation, and physical and mental work, so that no unprovided-for time shall remain for mischief. As far as practicable, children should be enabled to earn, pay for, and own the books and other personal property which they have to use, and also to earn the money with which they may pay for their board, washing, clothing, and education, toys, tools, and materials which they use. In all matters there should be a watchful eye, helping hand, sympathizing heart, helping the child to be happy and to develop his own individuality.

No person is perfect, but it is the duty of every person charged with shaping the character of young people patiently to endeavor to possess the best character and to set a good example.

PART 1.

THE YOUNG CITIZEN'S PLEDGE.

I am a citizen of Cuba and joint heir to all her nobility, fame, and wealth. As the health and happiness of my body depend upon each muscle and nerve and drop of blood doing its work in its place, so the health and happiness of my country depend upon each citizen doing his work in his place. I shall not fill any post or pursue any business where I shall live upon my fellow-citizens without doing them useful service in return; for I plainly see that this must bring suffering and want to some one. As it is cowardly for a soldier to run away from battle, so it is cowardly for any citizen not to contribute his share to the well-being of his country. Cuba is my own dear land; she has given me my freedom and my citizenship; she nourishes me and I shall love her and do my duty to her, whose child, servant, and civil soldier I am. I shall do nothing to desecrate her soil, or pollute her air, or to degrade her children, who are my brothers and sisters. I shall try to make her cities beautiful, her fields productive, and her citizens healthy and glad, so that Cuba may be a most desirable home for her children in days to come. I accept the principles of citizenship stated in the school-city charter as my own, and I shall endeavor to live and act by them every day.

RESOLUTIONS FOR YOUNG CITIZENS.

1. I shall endeavor to cultivate the habit of doing to others as I would have them do to me.
2. I shall be truthful and honest.
3. I shall try never to say in fun that which, if said in earnest, would hurt another's feelings.
4. I shall try not to speak evil of anyone.
5. I shall try not to criticise any person against whom I am prejudiced.
6. I shall try to restrain my tongue when I am angry.
7. I shall be silent when I know there is danger of being misunderstood.
8. I shall endeavor to withhold my words when I have a doubt as to my motive in speaking.
9. I shall not be a "tale-bearer." I shall endeavor not to tell or repeat anything that will make unkind feelings between people, or that will create prejudice. But I shall endeavor to bring wrongdoers to justice.
10. I shall not countenance unkind or wrong sentiments, and will do all in my power to discourage the use of unkind words by others.
11. I shall endeavor to cultivate a habit of placing a charitable construction upon the words and conduct of my fellows.
12. I shall do all in my power to help the weak, the erring, and the distressed.
13. I shall cultivate kindliness of thought and expression, in all my relations in life.
14. I shall be clean in my words.

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15. Believing that every one has some good quality or qualities, I shall look for the good and emulate it, and when I find evil I shall pray that its possessor may be delivered from its power.

16. As liberty and justice can not be maintained except by laws, and as human devices in general are imperfect, I shall aid, both to uphold the laws and to bring about such improvements in them as shall result in a nearer approach to perfect liberty and justice for every creature.

17. Recognizing that it is not only selfish but dishonest to shirk one's duties to one's country (by taking the benefits of citizenship without giving the equivalent due for them) I shall diligently and systematically seek to understand what mine are, and then earnestly endeavor to discharge them practically.

SOME SCHOOL CITY HELPS.

The following pages, it is hoped, will be helpful to teachers and pupils. They are taken by consent of the patriotic league from its book entitled The Gill System of Moral and Civic Training, as exemplified in the school cities and school state at the State normal school at New Paltz, N. Y.

MAYOR'S MESSAGES AND CITY ORDINANCES.

The following messages and ordinances are from the school cities in the New York State normal school at New Paltz. They are given as a suggestion of how this kind of business may be done. Messages and ordinances from the school city in the normal department are quite as interesting, but are longer, and so are omitted to keep down the size of this publication. These schools are of boys and girls, and probably as many boys are elected to office as girls, though the signatures to these documents would not suggest such a fact.

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL CITY TO THE CITY COUNCIL.[1]

COUNCILMEN: By our new charter you are to be our lawmakers. To do my duty as mayor, I present to you this message.

We are just beginning a new form of government. The citizens have elected you to make their laws; this is a great honor. They expect you to make just and wise ones. It is your duty to do so. To help you do so, I make these suggestions:

1. That you make the Golden Rule the first law of our city.
2. That you make such laws as will secure good order, good habits, and good care of property.
3. That you make all laws simple and easy to understand.
4. That you make only as many laws as are really needed.
5. That you state only a general penalty for offenses, letting the judges fix the special ones.
6. That you promptly decide on the length of all terms of office not fixed by the charter.

HILDA RUST, *Mayor.*

MARCH 2, 1900.

PRIMARY SCHOOL CITY ORDINANCES.

THE GENERAL CITY LAW.

"As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." This is the general law of this school city, and all other laws and regulations must conform to it.

SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

CHAPTER I.—*Things prohibited.*

Order.

SEC. 1. Anything which disturbs the order in chapel, halls, class rooms, or toilet rooms is prohibited.

SEC. 2. Anything which is immodest, profane, rude, or intentionally unkind is prohibited.

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[1] Of course, Hilda Rust, like every wise chief magistrate, seeks and gets the best advice she knows how to find.

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Cleanliness.

SEC. 3. Anything which unnecessarily detracts from the orderly appearance of our school city is prohibited.

Health.

SEC. 4. Anything which unnecessarily detracts from the healthful condition of our school city is prohibited.

Public and private property.

SEC. 5. Anything which unnecessarily mars or destroys property in our school city is prohibited.

CHAPTER II.—*Duties and punishments.*

SEC. 1. Every citizen is obliged to call the attention of the authorities to any violation of the laws of this city.

SEC. 2. Any citizen violating any law of this city shall be subject to punishment not less than a reprimand and not greater than a withdrawal of the rights of citizenship.

CHAPTER III.—*Terms of office.*

SEC. 1. The term of office of all officers, unless otherwise provided, shall be two months, and until their successors are appointed or elected.

LEWIS MILLER, *President of the City Council.*
ROBERT YEAPLE, *Clerk.*

MARCH 9, 1900.

Approved:

HILDA RUST, *Mayor.*

Approved:

ELLA A. FALLON, *Principal.*

MESSAGE OF THE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL CITY MAYOR TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

To the first council of the intermediate school city
of the new Paltz State Normal School:

To you, who have been chosen to make the laws for this school city and as representatives of the citizens of the same, I submit the following suggestions, which seem to me necessary and expedient for the best management of the city:

I recommend that you institute some secret method of voting, and thereby provide for the booths, the kind of ballot and ballot boxes, and whatever else is necessary for the successful carrying on of the elections; that each ward constitute an election district, and that the requisite number of inspectors of election be chosen from the same; also that the polls be kept open from 10 to 11 a. m. Your authority for this action will be found in section 2 of Article III of Chapter II of the charter.

In accordance with section 1 of Article II of Chapter V, I recommend that you determine the number of policemen and their term, which I suggest shall be two weeks in length

I also recommend that an ordinance be passed determining the term of office of the commissioners, and that you pass some ordinance concerning those officials who neglect their duties. (See section 3 of Article II of Chapter V.)

In accordance with section 1 of Article I of Chapter VII, it is your duty to designate the method of notifying all those who should appear before the court.

Section 4 of Article I of Chapter III also requires that you elect a vice-chairman.

Besides the foregoing recommendations, I bring to your notice the following:

1. That to each law or ordinance which is passed, some penalty be attached for its violation.

2. That all laws shall be so specific as to leave no doubt as to their meaning. This is very essential and requires, in my estimation. your most careful thought and consideration.

In closing, let me impress upon your minds the responsibility which rests upon you as the first council of this school city.

ETHEL CASTLE, *Mayor.*

MARCH 22, 1900.

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ORDINANCES FOR THE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL CITY. ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE MAYOR.

ART. 1. Anything which disturbs the order in chapel, class rooms, or halls is prohibited.

ART. 2. Any citizen who is tardy or absent from school must present a satisfactory excuse within two days.

ART. 3. Any mutilation of school property is prohibited.

ART. 4. Anything which causes unnecessary work for the janitors or mars the appearance of rooms, building, or grounds of the school is prohibited.

ART. 5. No citizens are to be in the school building on Saturday, Sunday, holidays, or after 1.30 p. m. on school days unless by permission of teacher, and those having such permission are to come and go in a QUIET, ORDERLY manner.

ART. 6. Every citizen shall at all times respect the rights of property and the rights of other citizens.

ART. 7. It is the duty of *every* citizen of the school city to report any violation of these laws to the police.

ART. 8. The punishment for the violation of laws shall be at the discretion of the court, but shall not be less than a reprimand nor greater than the deprivation of rights of citizenship.

ART. 9. Any citizen who leaves class room during recitation by permission of class teacher is to record name and time in chapel, and arrange to see class teacher at 1 p. m. or other convenient time in regard to work missed during the time he was absent from the room.

ART. 10. There shall be no walking across lawns until further notice.

ART. 11. The method of voting and manner of elections shall be left to the mayor, with full power to arrange and appoint as she sees fit.

ART. 12. The mayor shall appoint two policemen in each ward, and their term of office shall be two weeks.

ART. 13. Willful neglect of duty on the part of any citizen shall be considered a misdemeanor.

ART. 14. It is the duty of every policeman who makes an arrest to notify all persons concerned as to when they are to appear at court.

ART. 15. All teachers or citizens who order the arrest of any citizen must write out in full the charge and the names of witnesses. This is to be given to the policeman who makes the arrest, by him given to the chief of police, who will hand it to the city attorney.

ART. 16. Any pupil tardy or absent without written excuse from his parents may be sent home for such excuse at the discretion of the principal of the intermediate department.

ART. 17. Citizens are not to be in the building before 8.30 a. m. except by special permission of the principal of the intermediate department.

ART. 18. All citizens are to enter recitations provided with necessary books and materials. Willful neglect of this duty shall be considered a misdemeanor.

HELEN TOWNSEND,
President of the City Council.
GRACE MCCORD, *Clerk.*
ETHEL CASTLE, *Mayor.*

February 9, 1900.
Approved:
ELEANOR A. PERSONS,
Principal Intermediate Department.

COURT PROCEDURE.

When a citizen transgresses some regulation of the city, a policeman says to him by way of arrest: "You may appear at the next meeting of the court." At the appointed time the court is opened by the judge, who taps a bell or raps on the desk and says: "The court will come to order." He then turns to the clerk and says: "The clerk will please call the first case." The clerk reads the name of the accused and then reads the charge. The judge instructs the accused that he is entitled to counsel, and if he desires it, time is given to secure same, and an officer generally acts as messenger to secure the attorney. If he says he does not want counsel, the judge addresses the accused, "You have heard the charge; are you guilty or not guilty?" If the answer is "guilty" he then directs the city attorney to read a detailed statement of the misdemeanor. The judge then turns and asks: "Have you

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anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?" This is sometimes answered by an attorney rising and asking for leniency on account of extenuating circumstances which he explains. Then the presiding judge requests the other judges to ask any questions they may wish. After this the judges retire and consult concerning the punishment. Upon their return the presiding judge pronounces the sentence, the offender standing to receive it.

If the plea is "not guilty," the city attorney outlines his case and calls witnesses. These witnesses take the following pledge, answering "yes" to the question asked by the clerk: "Do you on your honor as a citizen promise that the evidence that you shall give in the matter of difference between the people of the school city [or State] and ——— ———, the defendant, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?" They are then examined and cross-examined. The defendant's attorney follows the same line of action and presents his case to the court. After him the city attorney sums up the case, the judges retire and deliberate as before. The verdict is brought in and the punishment designated. After all cases are disposed of the judge declares the court adjourned.

It is the sheriff's duty to attend to the enforcement of the sentences.

The defendant may demand a trial by jury, in which case the trial is adjourned for a sufficient length of time to allow the jury to be drawn. The jury is selected by the clerk drawing 12 names from the jury box in which have been deposited on separate slips the names of all the qualified jurors in that court. A list of this 12 names is given to an officer of the court, who notifies each person named to appear at the time to which the cause is adjourned. On the day of trial 6 of the 12 persons selected act as a trial jury. The attorneys for the prosecution and for the defense have a right to examine each juror as to his qualifications and may object to any juror for cause, the objection to be ruled upon by the judge. After 6 jurors have been selected they answer "yes" to the following question: "Do you solemnly promise to try the matter of difference between the people of this school city and ——— ———, the defendant herein, and a true verdict render in accord with the evidence?" They are then put in charge of the sheriff or constable, who is required to make the following affirmation, the clerk saying: "You shall well and truly keep every person sworn on this jury in some private and convenient place, without meat or drink, water excepted; you shall not suffer any person to speak to them, nor speak to them yourself, without leave of the court, except it be to ask them whether they have agreed on the verdict, until they have agreed on their verdict."

The sheriff or constable answers "I will."

COURT CRIES.

Following is the proclamation used on opening the court: "Hear, ye! Hear, ye! Hear, ye! All manner of persons that have any business to do at this court held in and for the school city [or State], let them draw near and give their attention and they shall be heard."

Then follows this cry to the sheriff: "Sheriff of this school city [county or State], return the writs and precepts to you directed and delivered, and returnable here this day, that the court may proceed thereon!"

At the adjournment of court the crier proclaims: "Hear, ye! Hear, ye! Hear, ye! All manner of persons who have any further business to do at this court, may depart hence and appear here to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock [give right time], to which time this court is adjourned."

These cries are not generally used in the lowest courts, but if desired, may be in all courts of the school city and State.

POLICEMEN AND THEIR DUTIES.

One of the most important factors in an organization whose success depends primarily upon its existing condition of law an order is the competent officer who, at all times, may be considered faithful in the execution of his duties.

The policemen, considered as such, are then valuable adjuncts of our institution. Upon them rests a great responsibility and the end which they are aiming to accomplish is the maintenance of law and order throughout the school.

The policeman is very often thought of by many as an officer who, in a greater or less degree, assumes the role of a spy, or of that nature, at least; but these people are in error, for the relation that he bears to society is not in the nature of a hindrance, but rather of an aid, and indeed a very valuable one.

When he enters upon his duties, he should comprehend the significance and importance of his position. He has, as it were, taken a pledge to help bring about

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a peaceful state of affairs, and with that idea prevailing it is his chief business to see to it that this aim is accomplished.

How, then, can he be faithful to his trust without the hearty cooperation of his fellow students? Between the policemen and the citizen there should exist a strong bond of sympathy and fellow feeling, the latter resolving to direct his best energies in bringing about as nearly an ideal standard of discipline as possible, to realize that this is the only way of obtaining the desired result, in so far as our success as a school city depends.

So then, banded together, policeman and citizen as one, we shall surely be successful in our efforts to make the New Paltz normal school cities the best and most helpful of their kind.

PART II.

SOME PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT AND CITIZENSHIP.

[Briefly stated for use in school cities, not to take the place of a complete text-book, but to furnish some important though fragmentary information with which to begin the study of citizenship.]

Necessary elements of successful government and citizenship.

A republic, to be successful, needs that its citizens shall understand (1) the object of government; (2) the principles of citizenship; (3) the forms of government under which they must live. And they must be accustomed (1) to perform the duties of citizens; and (2) to exercise their rights.

Object and divisions of government.

The first object of government is to prevent any one from being unjust and interfering with the welfare of other persons, and to compel all persons to do their duty to themselves and others. The second object of government is to enable every one to cooperate for the general welfare.

Another way to state these ideas is: The great object of government is to protect all men in the exercise of their inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety.

If all the people in the world knew what is right to do and what is wrong, and would do the right and not the wrong, there would be no need of government except for cooperative purposes.

Only a very few, if any, know always what is exactly right or wrong, and many try to do what they want to do, even if the rights of other persons at times are interfered with.

For this reason it is necessary to have laws which state explicitly what the lawmakers think is right or wrong, and what persons may do and what they may not do. Then there must be persons to see that the laws are obeyed, and others to entertain complaints of those who say that a law has been broken and who shall decide what should be done about it.

To attend to these three kinds of business for the people there are separate departments of government, as follows: (1) The legislative, that makes the laws; (2) the executive, that sees to the execution of the laws; (3) the judicial, that explains the laws, decides disputes, and passes sentence upon lawbreakers.

When one person controls all these departments the government is a monarchy; he is a monarch and is called by a variety of names, such as king, queen, dictator, emperor, czar, or boss.

When no one person controls the government, but a number of persons together do, the government is called an oligarchy.

When all the people together control the government it is called a democracy or republic.

The natural tendency of human nature, if not all nature, is toward monarchy, toward allowing the physically and mentally strongest individual to domineer or "boss" the other individuals. Generally he is not chosen by the individuals but he makes himself the "boss," or tyrant, by the force of his own wits, and at once sets to work to make himself rich at the expense of the people. There is a constant tendency in this direction in every republic, and that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" is being proved day by day wherever popular government exists. This is illustrated by the constant influence of bosses in North American cities, and of chronic revolutionists in Central and South America, where the people are impulsive and easily led

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by hot-headed orators who do not like to have other hot-headed orators for their public officers, to collect exorbitant taxes and blackmail from the people so they can live in ease and luxury without doing much work.

But the orators that are out of power would be glad to have the same opportunity to collect taxes and blackmail, such as the Cubans have been accustomed to pay to the officers of the Crown, and live in luxury without much work. So they make fiery speeches and incite a lot of men to get out their machetes and guns and kill or drive away the other orators. In Colombia that sometimes happens as often as four times a year, and is utterly destructive of every interest of the people. Cuba hardly wants to be governed by that kind of orators, with machetes and guns.

She can not have too many clear-sighted, unselfish, peaceful statesmen, who encourage honesty, purity, cleanliness, industry, thrift, and prosperity, and lead the people to abide peaceably by the decisions of the majority.

Cubans are citizens, not subjects.

The people of Cuba have been the subjects of a monarch who governed them. Now they are citizens and must govern themselves. They can not know how to do this unless they have had experience in governing themselves, which they have not, and it takes decades and centuries for this, or else they must learn from the experience of other citizens. It is well to look at the unsuccessful republics to see the cause of their misfortunes, and at successful republics to see the cause of their success, for good government helps the people to be prosperous, clean, healthy, and happy, and bad government tends toward failure, filth, disease, and misery.

General government and local government.

People who govern themselves find it convenient to have several governments, one to attend to the outside business of all the people, another to attend to the public business of all the people who live in one municipality or neighborhood. Another is to keep order in school, and still another to keep order and peace at home among the children of the family. How this can be and one of these governments not interfere with another, but each one be helpful to all the others, can be explained easiest by means of some such illustrations as the following of an orange and the United States.

General and local government of an orange.

The forms of popular government may in some respects be likened to the organization of an orange. An orange is made up of a large number of little cells and tissues. It is the business of some of those cells to collect material with which to start new orange trees, other cells to collect orange juice, and still other cells to collect bitter juice with which to defend the orange. Then it is the business of some tissues to keep the juice cells and seed cells in order so they can live and work most conveniently.

Here are some large delicious oranges. I will pare off the outside bitter part of the rind of one and then cut it in two so we can see how it is arranged. Now I see hundreds of prosperous little citizens. They are not helter skelter every which way. The One who organized them into a little republic thought best to divide them up into thirteen different groups or sections. The tissue that surrounds each one of these groups of little citizens is strong enough to govern and keep them in order so that each cell or citizen attends to his own business. The juice cells attend to their business and the seed cells attend to theirs, and most of them seem to have been prosperous. Two little seeds seem to have been unfortunate some way, but evidently they have been protected as well as the orange community knew how to do it.

If these thirteen little orange republics or states had not been further organized so as to provide for protection from bugs, worms, and other foreign enemies, the orange republic would have been destroyed in its infancy. The Wise One who organized their government provided that they should have a thick, tough, white skin all around them to hold the thirteen little states together and support an army and navy of thousands of little cells, dressed in brown or in orange color and ready to fire their little bombshells of bitter juice on any worm or bug or other enemy that might attack it. The Creator of the orange government evidently considered that it was good economy to give one good, strong, general government to these thirteen little republics or states for protection from outside foes rather than have each one trying to protect itself.

Thus you see the orange has two kinds of government: One general government to hold the little republics or states together and protect them from foreign enemies, and

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then each one of the little states has a government to keep order among its citizens and to manage its affairs as it thinks best, to take care of its unfortunate little seeds and juice gatherers as well as its large and prosperous ones.

The two governments do not interfere with each other. They work in harmony with each other, and neither one, as they are arranged, could have existed very long without the other.

General and local government in America.

The United States is the most successful of all human governments. Many small and many large and prosperous republics in North America have said to each other: "You have your schools, factories, stores, courts, jails, and all that sort of thing, and so have we ours. We want to manage our own affairs to suit ourselves and we don't want to bother with yours. But your people can raise some things on their farms easier and make some things in their shops cheaper and better than our people can, and there are things our people can produce cheaper and better than your people can. Let us arrange so that they can trade their products with least expense. Then, if we get into some dispute we don't want to have a war with each other; it costs too much money and makes too much misery, so let us have a court to attend to all our disputes and the disputes that may arise between your merchants and our merchants. Then, you know a big monarchy is very apt to impose upon a little republic and the little republic is not strong enough to defend itself, so let us all agree to stand by each other in case of any foreign difficulty." So the North American republics, which they call "States," have that sort of an arrangement between themselves.

They have a written agreement which they call "the Constitution," and men to attend to this business for all the republics, and that is what is called the Government of the United States of America.

Since the great object of government is to protect all men in the exercise of "certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety," it is important that every person that is to take part in establishing or maintaining government, should study a map of the world and some statistics of population, wealth, and strength of the various nations that are hostile and those which are friendly to popular government and compare the size, wealth and strength of his own country, and consider some of the main facts in the history of republics, before concluding in his own mind what kind of a general government is most expedient.

Principles of citizenship.

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them;" for this is the necessary foundation of all successful popular government.

All men are created with equal right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Good character, truthfulness, cleanliness, industry, helpful kindness to all creatures, and civic intelligence are the basis of true citizenship.

The public, in assuming the education of children, becomes responsible to them not only to them for physical, industrial, mental, and moral culture, but also for special training, to the end that they may be most happy, useful, patriotic, intelligent, and faithful citizens while still children.

It is the duty of citizens to consecrate themselves to the service of their country, to study the history and principles of their government, to discharge faithfully all obligations of citizenship, to improve the laws and their administration, and to do all which may fulfill the ideal of the founders of the republic—a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, of equal rights for all and special privileges for none—and to the maintenance of such a government citizens should mutually pledge to one another their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

Patriots should endeavor to lead others to understand, accept, and extend these principles, and to uphold and defend the institutions of their country.

Bill of rights.

[From the constitution of the State of Ohio.]

SEC. 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety.

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SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter, reform, or abolish the same whenever they may deem it necessary; and no special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted that may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the general assembly.

SEC. 3. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the general assembly for the redress of grievances.

SEC. 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defense and security; but standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be kept up; and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.

SEC. 6. There shall be no slavery in this State, nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

SEC. 7. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any form of worship, against his consent; and no preference shall be given by law to any religious society, nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief; but nothing herein shall be construed to dispense with oaths and affirmations. Religion, morality, and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship, and to encourage schools and every reasonable means of [practical] instruction [in morality, industry, citizenship, and general knowledge].

SEC. 8. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety require it.

SEC. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 10. Except in cases of impeachment, and cases arising in the Army and Navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, and in cases of petit larceny and other inferior offenses, no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. In any trial, in any court, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to procure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed; nor shall any person be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

SEC. 11. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of the right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 12. No person shall be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 14. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person and things to be seized.

SEC. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action on mesne or final process except in cases of fraud.

SEC. 16. All courts shall be open, and every person, for injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without denial or delay.

SEC. 17. No hereditary emoluments, honors, or privileges shall ever be granted or conferred by this State.

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SEC. 18.[a] No power of suspending laws shall ever be exercised except by the general assembly.

SEC. 19. Private property shall ever be held inviolate, but subservient to the public welfare. When taken in time of war or other public exigency, imperatively requiring its immediate seizure, or for the purpose of making or repairing roads, which shall be open to the public without charge, a compensation shall be made to the owner in money, and in all other cases where private property shall be taken for public use a compensation therefor shall first be made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money; and such compensation shall be assessed by a jury without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner.

SEC. 20. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people

Who shall vote?

The right to vote is the right to help make the laws and to choose the officers of the government. It is the chief means for defending the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If all men are created with equal right to these, it would seem that all ought also to have this most powerful means for protecting it. It is evident that babies and weak-minded persons who can not understand such things should not be required to vote. It is evident also that criminals should be excluded from the franchise. When this matter is pushed much further we reach some questions concerning which judgment differs. The most important of these are—

1. Shall persons who do not pay any taxes be allowed to help determine how much others shall pay or how the public money shall be expended?
2. Shall persons who can not read about public affairs and do not understand the principles of popular government be allowed to vote?
3. Shall women be allowed to vote?

Most republics answer "yes" to the first of these questions. To the second and third questions the tendency is to say that ignorant persons shall not be permitted to vote, but every person may have the opportunity to learn to read and be educated for citizenship at the public expense—that is the purpose of the public schools—and women shall be permitted to vote.

In the school city girls and boys have the same duties and rights of citizenship. When those who are now girls and boys in the schools are grown into womanhood and manhood and the girls have demonstrated in the school city that they understand citizenship and are accustomed to perform its duties faithfully and wisely, the men of Cuba will be sufficiently chivalrous and wise to give them the franchise equal with themselves.

Direct legislation by the people.

The following explanation by Dr. John R. Commons, of the referendum, initiative and proportional representation, is given here to help the teachers and children who will use them in the school city to more easily understand the provisions in the charter. This is taken by consent of the patriotic league from its book, "The Gill System of Moral and Civic Training."

The referendum.—Sometimes a city council enacts an ordinance which does not suit the voters. The mayor has a veto on the council, but his veto can be overruled by a two-thirds vote of the council, and besides the mayor himself may perhaps sign an ordinance which does not suit the voters. In such a case what are the voters to do? Their only safety is to have the veto themselves instead of leaving it to the mayor. This people's veto is called the referendum. It works as follows: Every ordinance as soon as it is passed by the council is published, but it does not go into force until the end of six days. Meanwhile if 5 per cent of the citizens sign a petition asking that said ordinance be submitted to a vote of all the citizens, the city clerk is required to submit it at a special election to be held a few days after he gives notice. If at this special election a majority of the citizens vote against the ordinance it is vetoed and can not go into effect. If a majority vote for it, or if no petition is presented, then the ordinance goes into effect. In this way the citizens have a check on their aldermen.

[a] To make this section applicable to Cuba as conditions exist at the beginning of 1901, some such clause as the following should be added: and except by the President of the United States, by his duly appointed representative in Cuba, this power to be withdrawn as soon as the Cuban people has given satisfactory evidence that it will maintain order and an honest, economical, effective, and permanent popular government.

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The initiative.—Sometimes the council refuses to adopt an ordinance which the citizens want. The initiative is a means whereby any citizen or group of citizens can themselves draw up a bill or ordinance, and if they can get the signature of 5 per cent of the voters the city clerk is required to publish the proposed ordinance and to set a time for voting a few days later. If at this election a majority of the citizens vote for the ordinance it becomes law just as though it had been enacted by the council and signed by the mayor. If a majority votes against it, of course it has no effect. This enables the citizens to get such ordinances as they want and not to be controlled by "rings" and "bosses," who might get power in the council.

The next measure, proportional representation, is intended to elect a council which will be so truly representative of the citizens that they will not need to resort to the referendum and initiative.

Proportional representation.

The object of proportional representation is to have all parties represented in the board of aldermen in proportion to their numbers among the citizens. If one party has 20 voters, another 36, and another 44, then in a board of aldermen composed of 10 members the first party should have 2 aldermen, the second party should have 4, and the third party should have 4. This is as nearly proportional as such a board could be made, unless we could elect 2 half aldermen. To be exactly proportional the board should contain 2 aldermen for the first party, 3½ aldermen for the second, and 4½ aldermen for the third. But as long as we can not deal in fractions of aldermen we must be content with the nearest that we can come to proportional representation by using whole aldermen.

The usual method of election is by majority or plurality vote. In the example given above the party which cast 44 votes was a plurality party. That is, by the usual method of election it would have elected all its candidates, and the other parties, which together were a majority, would have elected none. This is the case in New York City, where in 1897 the mayor who was elected had only 44 per cent of the votes. The three or four other parties had no voice in government. Proportional representation does away with majority and plurality elections, in order to give all parties their real weight in enacting the laws. It does this in the following way:

1. Nominations.—Each party presents a petition to the election officer (city clerk) with the names of its candidates. The party should nominate one or two candidates more than it expects to elect, in order to provide for good luck and vacancies. It also adds the name of an election judge.

2. The tickets.—The city clerk then publishes the lists of candidates nominated on the different petitions. For example, the first party, having about 20 voters, nominates 3 candidates; the second party nominates 5, and the third party nominates 6. The published tickets are as follows—letters are used for the names of candidates:

Party I.	*Party II.*	*Party III.*
A	D	I
B	E	K
C	F	L
	G	M
	H	N
		O

3. How to vote.—Each voter has as many votes as there are candidates to be elected—in this example he has 10 votes. He can cumulate his votes as he pleases. That is, he can give his 10 votes to one candidate, or he can give 3 votes to one, 3 to another, and 4 to a third; or he can give 1 vote to each of 10 candidates, or he can scatter his votes in any way he pleases. If he wants his party to win, he had better cumulate all his votes on the candidates of his own party. For example, a voter in Party I might vote as follows:

Party I.
2 A
5 B
3 C

By voting in this way he gives 2 votes to A, 5 votes to B, and 3 votes to C, and gives 10 votes to his party as a whole.

4. Counting the votes.—Each party, when its petition is handed in, should at the same time hand in the name of an election judge. All the election judges of the different parties meet with the city clerk as an election board. They count the votes and publish the results of the election. This work is a very simple problem in division. But I will give an example showing each step in the calculation.

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(1) They prepare a list of candidates and find the total number of votes cast for each candidate.

(2) They add together the votes of all the candidates on the same party ticket.

For example, supposing there are 100 voters having 10 votes apiece, we may have the following:

Party I.		*Party II.*		*Party III.*	
A	100	D	40	I	60
B	75	E	200	K	50
C	25	F	50	L	250
	200	G	60	M	40
		H	10	N	10
			360	O	30
					440

This shows that Party I received 200 votes, Party II 360 votes, and Party III 440 votes.

(3) They add the votes of each party as follows:

Party I	200
Party II	360
Party III	440
	1,000

This shows that 1,000 votes were cast for 14 candidates. But there are only 10 candidates to be elected. Therefore, dividing by 10, there is found to be 100 votes necessary to elect 1 candidate. This is called the quotient.

(4) The next step is to find how many candidates are elected by each party. This is done by dividing the party vote by the quotient. For example:

Party.	*Vote.*	*Quotient.*	*Full quotients.*	*Remainder.*	*Candidates elected.*
I	200 +	100 =	2 +	0 =	2
II	360 +	100 =	3 +	60 =	4
III	440 +	100 =	4 +	40 =	4
			9		10

The division gives 9 full quotients. But there are 10 to be elected. Hence the remaining candidate goes to the party which has the largest remainder. This is Party II. Hence Party I elects 2 candidates, Party II elects 4, and Party III elects 4.

(5) Lastly, the successful candidates are to be discovered. These are the ones who have the highest votes on each party ticket. For example, Party I is entitled to 2 candidates, these are A and B. In the same way Party II gets its 4 highest candidates, namely, E, G, F, and D, and Party III gets its 4 highest candidates, namely, L, I, K, and M. The unsuccessful candidates are C, H, N, and O.

By this method of election each party gets its fair representation, and no one party can capture the government and run it to suit itself. The candidates elected are the most popular candidates of each party.

Taxes.

As the object of the school city is to raise the quality of citizenship to the highest standard, and the tendency of the ordinary methods of levying and collecting taxes in use by the nations at the present time, and that may be traced into remote antiquity, is to degrade the morals of the people and their officers and prevent the development of a sense of responsibility to the government, it is incumbent upon the teachers of personal and civic morals to point out for the future lawmakers some of the most common and obvious violations of natural law and human nature. If it is desirable that the people who must decide such questions should understand them, then it is desirable that they shall be taught while children to make observations for themselves and to draw logical conclusions. At the same time it does not seem practicable to bring to the attention of young people at present, if at all, all the complicated questions of import duties, licenses, and fines to restrict the traffic in liquors and other things whose influence is to fill the prisons, and many other questions of the kind which statesmen must consider.

The subject of taxes is perhaps the most important and difficult of all with which government has to deal. According to the method of levying and collecting taxes, the government is able to encourage cleanliness, honesty, industry, thrift, prosperity,

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public spirit, and the development of all the moral attributes or discourage the same. This fact seems generally to be beyond the vision of persons who have to deal with the subject practically.

The following facts and principles should be observed in determining the method of levying taxes:

In levying taxes exact personal justice may not always be possible, but in such measures the moral effect on the individual and the community as a whole should never be lost sight of, as is done almost invariably throughout the world.

The amount of money needed for the ordinary expenses of government and the cost of collecting taxes will decrease in proportion as a community grows in cleanliness, honesty, industry, thrift, prosperity, public spirit, and all other moral attributes; therefore it is desirable in levying taxes to avoid discouraging these virtues, and as far as practicable to encourage their development.

It is desirable to encourage families to own and till land for their maintenance and for the thrift of the community. Therefore taxes should be so levied as to discourage the holding of land unused, or for a use inappropriate to its location, or for its enhancement in value, and small homesteads should be exempt from taxation altogether, or else very lightly taxed.

The attempt has always been made in all countries to tax things which may be hidden, such as money, jewels, and valuable papers, and the values of rentals and other sources of revenue, for a knowledge of which the assessors must depend on the confessions of the owner, with the general result of tempting both officers and people to do wrong and to incite bitter feelings against the government. Therefore it is desirable to find a way by which the owners of such property may be taxed for approximately the same amount without encountering the difficulties attending the taxation of such things.

Several moral, industrial, and civic deductions.

Good morals and the spirit of helpful cooperation,

Productive industry,

Proper rest, recreation, cleanliness, clothing, housing, and nourishment are necessary to

Best citizenship, and any scheme of education which does not take all of these into consideration, besides necessary drills and instruction from text-books, has not yet reached the limit of its usefulness to the nation or to its children, who are apt to become in some measure its victims instead of altogether its beneficiaries.

In the schools.—This idea, if properly applied in the schools, will reduce immensely the cost of maintaining them and will purify and strengthen the nation in every respect.

In the army.—This idea, if properly introduced and supervised in the army, will reduce the cost of maintaining it and will render an army career a blessing to both the enlisted men and the community.

Taxes.—In a given community of adults there can not be best morality, best industry, and best citizenship unless the system of taxation is constructed to encourage industry, building, improvements, cleanliness, health, happiness, honesty, truth. The ancient system, still in use all over the world, is constructed as if the first intention was to restrain all these and make them impossible for a large part of the people, and the producing of a permanent revenue only a remote consideration. This remark is not intended to apply to customs and indirect taxes.

Historical note.

In the summer of 1900 Gen. Leonard Wood wrote to Mr. Wilson L. Gill, requesting him to go to Cambridge, Mass., and arrange with Mr. Frye, the superintendent of the public schools of Cuba, to introduce his system of moral and civic training, known as the "school city" and "school state," into the schools of Cuba. Mr. Frye called together the presidents of the six provincial associations of Cuban teachers at Harvard University, and a number of the other representative teachers, for a conference on this subject. The meeting was held in the rooms of Dr. Eduardo Diaz, late civil governor of the province of Matanzas, which place he left, after repeated endeavors to resign, to take upon himself what he regarded to be a higher patriotic duty (though the salary was less than half), which he is now performing as the head of the Institute of Segunda Ensenanza, in the city of Matanzas. Miss Julia Martinez, of Habana, acted as interpreter, and Mr. William Morales as secretary of the meeting. The method was received with considerable enthusiasm and all agreed to forward the cause on their return to Cuba. Among the remarks of approval of the method

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was this: "Whatever has been said or whatever we may have thought to the contrary, Mr. Gill's presence here, under authority from General Wood, to bring to us this method of training in morals and self-respecting citizenship, which carries on its face the absolute certainty of its correctness, is irresistible evidence of the sincerity and depth of General Wood's desire to foster and protect Cuba's dearest interests and welfare."

Dr. Diaz organized his students as a school city October 1, 1900, and reports thorough satisfaction on the part of both faculty and students. Miss Angela Landa, principal of a girls' school in Habana, without waiting for a charter, organized her pupils into a school city, and the results have been so gratifying that the teachers are enthusiastic advocates of this method of training and the children are delighted and faithful citizens.

General Wood invited Mr. Gill to come to Cuba and adapt his method to the use of the Cuban schools and begin its introduction. He came in October and prepared the accompanying school city charter, which, having been referred by the military governor to Mr. Varona, secretary of public instruction, received the most favorable official indorsement. Dr. Diaz and his faculty translated the Charter into Spanish; Miss Julia Martinez translated the Principles of Citizenship and Young Citizen's Pledge; Dr. Lincoln de Zayas, late associate general superintendent of schools, translated the bill of rights; Mr. Eduardo Morales de los Rios, of the department of education, translated Some School City Helps; Mr. Davis, chief interpreter at the palace, translated Suggestions for Organizers, and Miss Ana Ximeno the remaining pages of the appendix.

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REPORT

OF

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,

JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 14, 1900.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS OF CUBA,
Habana, March 8, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with order issued by you on the 8th of February last, and referred to this office on the 9th by the secretary of public instruction, directing the sending of a report in regard to work done by the same from the 1st of January to the 14th of September, 1900, I have the honor to hand you herewith such report made from authentical data furnished by Mr. Alexis Everett Frye, superintendent of schools of the island at that time, and which are now in the possession of the employees of said office, Messrs. Gustavo Escoto and Eduardo Morales de los Rios, and in the general archives of the office.

On the 19th of June the stock of supplies was delivered, according to your order, to Maj. George S. Grimes, and on the 14th of September, when the board of superintendents was created, the economical intervention of the superintendent of the island completely ceased and thenceforth he only presided over the board of superintendents.

The statistics of matriculation and daily attendance of pupils continued, even after the 14th of September, in charge of this office, due to the intimate connection that it had with the technical work of the office.

In conformity with this data, the part of the report relative to these particulars has been prepared, but I call your attention to the fact that at least 25 per cent has to be deducted from what there appears as total attendance and inscription. This is due to the failure of several teachers in not sending the forms; and on the first year of the inauguration of this system, a certain tolerance was necessary, until the making of scrupulous statistics became familiar in the management of schools.

It can be asserted that only in rare cases the mistakes reduced the inscription and the average attendance.

From the 1st of January of this year said forms were more carefully examined, and those presented with infractions of instructions given or with contradictory information were summarily rejected. In spite of the time elapsed some serious difficulties still arise due to the passive resistance offered by a few against the progress of a careful administration.

The other forms, which were used up to the 31st of December, have been remodeled and made more complete in order that the registers of

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the superintendent's office may inspire more confidence. With these reforms the excuses offered against the exactness of the previous forms should disappear.

The legal reform, which has limited the superintendency of the island to mere technical work, is wise. The work of the office, within the limit of its technical duties, is so extensive that it would require a great amount of work to carry out same.

Technical and administrative functions, if left in the hands of the superintendent, will always embarrass him; and it is probable that neither the one nor the other would be properly attended to.

The undersigned has not a complete knowledge of what happened before his time; he refers to the data gathered by Messrs. Morales and Escoto, as authorized by the order with which I have complied.

A report by Mr. E. B. Wilcox is attached, he being special inspector since the time of Mr. Frye, and said report comprises from the 1st of October to the 31st of December, 1900. Mr. Wilson L. Gill also works in this office, and I consider his work as important, and same has been prepared, according to what said gentleman states, according to your order.

Mr. Gill's report is not inclosed because he states that same has to be delivered direct to the secretary of public instruction, according to superior instruction.

The above is all that, as successor ad interim of Mr. Alexis E. Frye, I can report, expressing as an excuse justifying the delay in the preparation of this report, that I am also in charge of the superintendency of the island and of that of the province of Habana, and of the well-known extra occupations entailed by the last examinations.

Respectfully,

ALEJANDRO MARÍA LÓPEZ,
Superintendent of Schools of Cuba, ad interim.

The MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CUBA,
Habana.

(Through Secretary of Public Instruction.)

I. OUR SCHOOLS IN THE YEAR 1898 AND AT THE PRESENT TIME.

At the termination of the late war with Spain the condition of our schools was wretched. Very few had succeeded in keeping open during the war, while the number of children attending them was insignificant. The whole material of which said schools could dispose, was scarcely worth a few cents; and the majority of the buildings in which same were established were in a very bad condition.

At the present time more than 158,000 children attend our schools, and there are about 3,400 teachers; and although all the schoolhouses have not the necessary conditions required by modern pedagogics, it has at least been tried that each have the best conditions possible. This enormous increase has been obtained in one year, and as it will be seen from the statistical data hereinafter given, it can almost be asserted that same took place during the first four months of the school reorganization.

II. FIRST SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

Up to the month of December, 1899, very little was done to improve said conditions, and the first step in this direction was taken on the 6th of said month, at the time that order No. 226 of general headquarters was issued, which is the one according to which the schools have been managed since that date, until the 30th of June, 1900, on which the new law of schools was published, order 279 of general headquarters, which was later on modified partly by order No. 368 of August 1 of the same year.

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As a provisional measure, governor-general, Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke had authorized the municipalities to organize their schools according to the old plan of instruction, and appropriated a part of the receipts of the island to pay expenses of public instruction. In August, 1899, the mayors were required to furnish a report showing the condition of the schools at the time. The data furnished was too incomplete to inspire any confidence; it, notwithstanding, shows that from January to June, 1899, there were 619 teachers and 29,849 children inscribed.

This temporary measure left the schools in the same condition that they were in under the Spanish régime, and that is: The state paid, besides the salary of the teacher, the rent of the schoolhouse, in which the teacher had a right to live, and was allowed an amount equal to the fourth part of his salary for the acquisition of material for the school; but, contrary to the old plan, the teacher was forbidden to accept remuneration of any kind from the pupils. This was the situation of the schools until the 6th of December, 1899, at which time the total number of children inscribed was 21,435.

III. THE ORIGINAL BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

On the 30th of December, 1899, the military governor published order No. 251, whereby a board of superintendents was created, composed of the superintendent of schools of the island and two associate superintendents. The board of superintendents was composed of Mr. Alexis Everett Frye, who had been up to that time the superintendent of the schools of the island, as president, and of Drs. Lincoln H. De Zayas and Estéban Borrero Echevarría, as associate superintendents.

IV. GUIDE FOR TEACHERS.

One of the first steps of the board of superintendents consisted in the publication of a guide for teachers, written only in Spanish, and in which, although said teachers were completely left at liberty to adopt methods that they deemed best to teach, they were advised and instructions were given to them to use in teaching the following subjects: Reading, language and grammar, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, and the study of nature, history, hygiene, music, and drawing.

This guide has been distributed all over the island, and all the teachers must now have a copy in their possession. The printing was done for account of the state, and the distribution was gratis.

V. BOOKS AND MATERIAL FOR THE SCHOOLS.

At the time that the schools were opened in conformity with order 226 they did not have, as we have already stated, any material, and they even lacked pencils, paper, books, etc.

In the month of November, 1899, an auction took place for the acquisition of material required, and shortly afterwards the state acquired, at public auction, the articles which shall be hereinafter enumerated. The price of same is also given, as well as the firm who furnished same, and the quantity distributed up to the 30th of June, the date on which the stock was removed from the superintendent's office and was no longer under its control. (See statement No. 1.)

For the distribution of this material the person in charge of the stock tried to obtain the price per case, and after he called at all the box manufacturers of Habana, the best price that could be obtained was $2.50 and over per case.

In view of this the superintendent's office considered it advisable to establish a factory in which 3,219 cases were made from the 29th of January to the 30th of June, 1900, of which 450, unused, remained on the 30th of June, at an average cost of $1.45 per case; that is, over 40 per cent less than the price at which they could have been obtained.

For the construction of these cases the following material was used and wages paid:

105,000 feet of lumber	$3,675.00
30 barrels of nails	120.00
532 pounds of tacks	30.24
3,800 yards of iron hoops	71.44
364½ days' wages paid to carpenters	758.53
Total cost of 3,219 cases	4,655.21

It must be borne in mind that, in order to distribute this material, it was necessary to use different means of communication, and it was at times required that the

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cases should be of quite small size in order that they could resist the transfer from one railroad or steamer to the other, which they had to undergo before they reached their destination.

For instance, one case of material sent from Habana to the municipality of Cartagena had to be sent from this city to Batabano by rail; from Batabano to Cienfuegos by steamer, from this point over the river Damuji as far as Rodas, from Rodas by private rail as far as Central Parque Alto, and from there by cart to Cartagena, and then distributed among the small towns of which said municipality is composed.

The total weight of the boxes and articles distributed during this period reached 1,546,232 pounds, the number of cases 2,769; and in connection with this work the shipping-agent and storekeeper, Mr. Gustavo Escoto, deserves special mention. He received the merchandise on the wharf and from that moment took full charge of it, effecting the distribution in accordance with the instructions given by this office. It should be noticed that of these 2,769 cases of material not a single one was lost, in spite of the difficulty met in each case in order to send same to destination.

VI. FURNITURE FOR THE SCHOOLS.

Another of the difficult problems to be solved was the acquisition of furniture for the schools, and this was just as necessary as the books, papers, etc.

The class rooms completely lacked everything, and the majority of these only had benches and desks which were made with the amount of $50 per class room, granted in article 7 of order 226. In view of this difficulty the furniture was bought at public auction. For the selection of this furniture a commission composed of Mr. Alexis E. Frye, president, Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, and Maj. Chauncey B. Baker, was appointed, and afterwards the quartermaster's department took charge of the buying and distribution of the following. (See statement No. 2.)

VII. SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The development of our school system gradually increased every month since January until March, as can be seen from the statistics hereinafter given.

From these statistics it can be clearly seen how enthusiastically the people of Cuba in general aided in the work of education, and said enthusiasm, shown in the whole island, increased from day to day.

If we take into consideration the difficulties which were continually met by the teachers of Cuba in the realization of this work, it may be said that it was a heroic task. The majority of the classes had to be orally taught, as the schools lacked everything, and the furniture of some of the class rooms was a single chair for the teacher, while the children only had those that they could bring themselves from home, and anyone who could not supply same had to sit on the stones or on the floor of the schoolrooms.

When the distribution of books, paper, etc., was undertaken, some of the boards of education used the material of the cases in which the school supplies were sent, to make benches, and the situation of the school was then considered as improved. But in spite of this many parents refused to allow their children to attend school, considering that it constituted suffering inasmuch as they could not even sit down.

On the 3d of March the general government issued a telegraphic order forbidding that more schools be opened, and for this reason the number of schools did not increase, while the class rooms already opened commenced to become crowded.

The statistical data received from the whole island, from January to December, is as follows. (See statement No. 3.)

VIII. SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.

It having been decided that 1,450 teachers from the whole island should go to the University of Harvard during vacation, the secretary of public instruction took charge of the organization of the summer schools of the island, in place of the superintendency of schools of the island, and for this reason the work in this last-mentioned office, during the months of June, July, and August, was limited to attending to the preparation of the necessary details for the realization of the excursion to the said university.

The university having made all the necessary arrangements to lodge the male and female teachers who were to attend the summer course, and the preparations for the trip having been completed in this office, they left from 14 different ports of the island, on 5 transports carrying 1,282 passengers; of these, 1,175 were teachers, 3 physicians, 2 priests, and the remainder were professors of the university of Habana, institutes of Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Pinar del Rio, the professional school, and of some other institutions, such as the maternity house, asylum of orphans of the country, etc., and those who went as interpreters.

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The teachers received, before they embarked, their salaries corresponding to the month of June; and that corresponding to July was paid to them at the university. These salaries aggregated in the month of July, $59,210, and those paid to professors, $2,559.99, making a total of $61,769.99.

Although the idea of this excursion met great opposition at the start, and a great deal was said against it, not only in the press but in speeches, yet the difficulties were finally overcome, and when it finally left it carried a representation from 119 municipalities out of the 128 which then existed in the island.

The results of this excursion, as a whole, have been highly satisfactory. The course of studies in the University of Harvard consisted in classes of English, history of Cuba and of Latin America, history of the United States, geography (making excursions every week), organization and direction of schools, and other lectures on civic instruction, morals, etc.

One of the classes in which the teachers took much interest was that of kindergarten, which for their benefit was taught by Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, of Boston.

On the return of the male and female teachers, they embarked on the 16th of August on 4 transports bound to New York, which they reached on Saturday the 18th, leaving immediately for Washington by rail. In this last named city they were given a reception by the President of the United States. In Washington they had an opportunity to visit the Capitol and the National Library, returning to New York on Sunday. In this city they devoted Monday to visiting the Military Academy at West Point and on Tuesday the University of Columbia, the public school of Seventy-first street; being afterwards served with a banquet in Central Park by the mayor ad interim of the city; after the banquet they returned to the transports, and embarked at the Battery.

In the early morning of Wednesday the transports again started for Philadelphia, where the teachers spent two days visiting the University of Pennsylvania, Girard College, the industrial school for young women, and the normal school of the city.

On the following Saturday the four transports again went to sea, reaching Habana on Wednesday, the 29th of August, after an absence of nine weeks, during which time not a single accident happened among such a great number of people.

In Habana the excursionists remained two days, during which they visited the fortresses of Morro and Cabana, and received a great deal of attention from the ayuntamiento of the city; afterwards they returned to their respective municipalities where they again took charge of their schools, which were started on the 10th of September.

Respectfully,

ALEJANDRO MARIA LOPEZ,
Superintendent of Schools of Cuba ad interim

Articles.	Furnished by—	Received.	Distributed.	Amount.
First Reader, modern series	American Book Co	19,952	19,540	$4,389.44
Second Reader, English-Spanish	do	9,816	144	2,650.00
First Reader, Arnold	Silver, Burdett Co	49,963	35,456	12,490.75
First Reader, Cyr	Ginn & Co	30,000	30,000	7,500.00
Second Reader, modern series	American Book Co	16,924	10,399	5,077.20
Second Reader, Arnold	Silver, Burdett Co	15,000	10,653	4,500.00
Second Reader, Cyr	Ginn & Co	10,000	9,963	3,000.00
Second Reader, Appleton	Appleton & Co	[1] 19,829		4,957.25
Third Reader, modern series	American Book Co	16,888	6,979	7,430.72
First steps in Spanish	Silver, Burdett Co	15,000	14,794	4,800.00
Arithmetic, Wentworth	Ginn & Co	25,000	20,523	8,000.00
Arithmetic, Valdes Rodriguez	Propaganda Literaria	4,000	2,711	600.00
Elementary Geography	Ginn & Co	[1] 20,006		10,000.00
Copy books	Champion & Pascual	120,000	119,960	4,175.00
Writing pads, ruled A	do	134,390	134,390	7,875.25
Writing pads, ruled B	do	135,198	135,198	7,922.80
Writing pads, ruled C	do	134,631	134,631	7,889.37
Writing pads, plain, for pencil	Juan Vivo	149,568	141,680	5,484.45
Penholders	do	[2] 20,070	12,701	1,338.00
Pencils, No. 321	D. A. Tower	[2] 20,000	19,219	3,600.00
Pencils, No. 322	do	[2] 20,000	19,221	3,600.00
Slate pencils	do	[2] 30,000	17,711	1,425.00
Pens	Jorge Fortun	[3] 6,000	3,754	733.02
Ink	Ruiz & Co	[4] 4,082	3,912	604.80
Black-board chalk	Sussdorff, Zaldo & Co	[3] 16,000	13,140	920.00
Black boards	J. L. Hammett & Co	3,498	2,340	6,475.00
Slates	do	137,212	36,310	10,057.64
Ink, small bottles	do	16,008	5,028	4,240.00

[1] Means it was received prior to June 30, but that it was distributed after that date.
[2] Dozens. [3] Gross. [4] Liters.

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Amount.	Articles.	Furnished by—	Price per 100.	Total.
3,000	Desks, No. 1	A. H. Andrews & Co	$375.00	$11,250.00
6,000	Desks, No. 2	do	370.00	22,200.00
6,000	Desks, No. 3	do	365.00	21,900.00
502	Seats, with back, No. 1	do	320.00	1,606.40
999	Seats, with back, No. 2	do	320.00	3,196.80
999	Seats, with back, No. 3	do	320.00	3,196.80
6,000	Desks, No. 1	Sussdorff, Zaldo & Co	374.00	22,440.00
12,000	Desks, No. 2	do	364.00	43,680.00
12,000	Desks, No. 3	do	354.00	42,480.00
994	Seats, with back, No. 1	do	275.00	2,733.50
2,008	Seats, with back, No. 2	do	275.00	5,508.25
2,008	Seats, with back, No. 3	do	275.00	5,508.25
3,010	Desks, No. 1	Champion & Pascual	363.00	11,046.70
5,995	Desks, No. 2	do	343.00	20,562.85
5,995	Desks, No. 3	do	332.00	19,903.40
500	Seats, with back, No. 1	do	250.00	1,250.00
1,000	Seats, with back, No. 2	do	232.00	2,320.00
1,000	Seats, with back, No. 3	do	220.00	2,200.00
4,990	Desks, No. 1	John T. Kavanagh	367.00	18,313.30
10,005	Desks, No. 2	do	355.00	35,517.75
10,005	Desks, No. 3	do	343.00	34,317.15
839	Seats, with back, No. 1	do	280.00	2,349.20
1,665	Seats, with back, No. 2	do	280.00	4,662.00
1,665	Seats, with back, No. 3	do	280.00	4,662.00
3,020	Desks, No. 1	Standard School Furnishing Co	365.00	11,023.00
5,990	Desks, No. 2	do	350.00	20,965.00
5,990	Desks, No. 3	do	340.00	20,366.00
490	Seats, with back, No. 1	do	265.00	1,298.50
1,005	Seats, with back, No. 2	do	265.00	2,663.25
1,005	Seats, with back, No. 3	do	265.00	2,663.25
39,010	Scantlings for desks	Geo. M. Newhall Eng. Co	20.00	7,802.00
13,290	do	Sussdorff, Zaldo & Co	22.50	2,990.25
2,630	do	Ward & Huntington	18.83½	495.34
2,620	do	do	17.08½	447.68
750	do	do	18.74¼	140.56
1,700	do	Sussdorff, Zaldo & Co	23.50	399.50
325	Bookcases	do	1,145.00	3,721.75
40	do	do	1,155.00	462.00
385	do	do	1,170.00	4,504.50
375	do	New Orleans Furniture Co	900.00	3,375.00
240	do	do	1,045.00	2,508.00
135	do	do	1,125.00	1,518.75
750	do	W. F. McLaughlin	1,093.00	8,197.50
230	do	Ward & Huntington	1,084.00	2,493.20
230	do	do	1,067.00	2,454.10
290	do	do	1,049.00	3,042.10
615	Chairs for teachers	Sussdorff, Zaldo & Co	108.33½	666.25
885	do	do	110.00	973.50
145	do	H. C. Swain & Son	122.50	177.63
1,350	do	do	121.50½	1,647.68
500	Desks for teachers	Merle & Heaney Mfg. Co	894.80	4,474.00
579	do	J. L. Hamlet & Co	744.60	4,311.23
421	do	do	744.60	3,134.76
500	do	Scarritt-Comstock Furniture Co	740.00	3,700.00
48,000	Slate wipers	J. L. Hammett & Co	3.40	1,632.00
3,000	Mural maps	do	215.00	6,450.00
1,500	Hand bells	Ward & Huntington	52.03½	780.48
3,000	Inkstands	John Wannamaker	16.25	787.50
400	Wall clocks	B. S. Romero & Co	202.78½	811.16
240	do	do	202.59	486.22
160	do	do	203.59½	386.84
40	do	do	204.98	82.00
130	do	do	202.84½	263.68
2,000	do	D. A. Tower	225.00	4,500.00

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Monthly statistics of schools.

Province.	Number of school-rooms.	Number of reports.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average of attend-ance.	Tardy.
January, 1900:							
Habana	148	148	4,173	4,269	8,442	5,459	110
Puerto Principe	17	17	558	694	1,252	1,010	29
Santa Clara	244	244	7,374	6,756	14,130	9,408	432
Santiago de Cuba	30	30	2,154	1,648	3,802	1,575	251
Pinar del Rio	41	41	1,211	1,446	2,657	1,616	632
Matanzas	155	155	4,114	3,598	7,712	5,771	99
Total	635	635	19,584	18,411	37,995	24,839	1,552
February, 1900:							
Habana	490	490	12,663	11,920	24,583	17,723	4,156
Puerto Principe	35	35	958	1,081	2,039	1,597	104
Santa Clara	368	368	9,476	9,751	19,227	13,187	528
Santiago de Cuba	68	68	2,757	2,080	4,837	2,313	274
Pinar del Rio	58	58	1,966	2,140	4,106	2,718	1,083
Matanzas	319	319	7,079	7,605	14,684	9,926	1,519
Total	1,338	1,338	34,899	34,577	69,476	47,464	7,664
March, 1900:							
Habana	818	765	17,323	15,401	32,724	23,563	30
Puerto Principe	246	139	2,593	3,408	6,001	4,827	53
Santa Clara	682	590	11,261	12,307	23,568	17,974	211
Santiago de Cuba	564	386	4,647	5,458	10,105	9,884	496
Pinar del Rio	258	140	3,331	2,771	6,102	3,960	.....
Matanzas	558	530	10,066	9,315	19,381	13,442	1,659
Total	3,126	2,550	49,221	48,660	97,881	73,650	2,449
April, 1900:							
Habana	818	795	19,123	17,611	36,734	28,050	5,534
Puerto Principe	246	139	3,406	4,325	7,731	6,307	427
Santa Clara	682	590	13,729	14,421	28,150	20,648	2,062
Santiago de Cuba	564	386	11,059	10,057	21,116	14,668	2,243
Pinar del Rio	258	140	4,350	3,743	8,093	6,389	966
Matanzas	558	530	12,198	13,404	25,602	18,624	4,228
Total	3,126	2,550	63,865	63,561	127,426	94,686	16,460
May, 1900:							
Habana	841	795	19,912	18,115	38,027	27,058	7,647
Puerto Principe	240	147	3,565	4,241	7,806	5,935	1,335
Santa Clara	791	713	17,387	17,604	34,991	25,024	5,742
Santiago de Cuba	591	504	13,846	11,869	25,215	18,878	3,389
Pinar del Rio	264	140	4,133	3,168	7,301	5,568	1,166
Matanzas	586	562	13,029	12,147	26,176	18,319	5,047
Total	3,313	2,861	71,372	68,144	139,516	100,862	24,326
June, 1900:[1]							
Habana	841	840	19,332	17,299	36,631	28,503	6,203
Puerto Principe	240	161	3,641	4,204	7,845	6,420	820
Santa Clara	791	743	16,649	16,766	33,415	25,149	3,539
Santiago de Cuba	591	447	11,702	11,040	22,742	16,257	2,744
Pinar del Rio	264	243	6,433	4,828	11,261	8,640	1,651
Matanzas	586	575	11,855	12,502	24,357	18,538	3,787
Total	3,313	3,009	69,612	66,639	136,251	103,507	18,744
September, 1900:							
Habana	845	815	17,359	15,232	32,591	25,417	4,708
Puerto Principe	240	159	3,491	3,982	7,473	6,146	238
Santa Clara	789	761	16,487	15,716	32,603	24,780	1,697
Santiago de Cuba	600	575	12,822	12,625	25,447	20,022	1,712
Pinar del Rio	264	241	5,435	5,395	9,830	7,491	963
Matanzas	605	598	11,537	12,016	23,553	18,374	2,212
Total	3,343	3,140	67,131	63,966	131,097	102,230	11,520

[1] In the month of June, 1900, the total number of children of both sexes, according to the teachers' reports, amounted to 136,251, but inasmuch as reports had only been received from 3,009 classes and the total number of them was 3,313, which left 304 classes to be heard from, this office sent a circular telegram to all the municipalities, and according to the answers received the total number of registered children amounted to 143,120 in that month.

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Monthly statistics of schools—Continued.

Province.	Number of school-rooms.	Number of reports.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average of attend-ance.	Tardy.
October, 1900:							
Habana	849	825	20,015	17,577	37,592	28,807	14,768
Puerto Principe	238	231	3,972	4,195	8,167	6,754	702
Santa Clara	803	792	19,538	18,448	37,986	28,303	2,710
Santiago de Cuba	596	582	15,031	14,436	29,467	22,910	3,547
Pinar del Rio	258	232	6,310	4,878	11,188	8,531	1,544
Matanzas	615	600	13,890	13,963	27,873	21,352	3,678
Total	3,359	3,262	78,756	73,517	152,273	116,657	26,949
November, 1900:							
Habana	864	848	21,230	18,812	40,042	31,116	14,299
Puerto Principe	249	234	4,357	4,564	8,921	7,371	1,202
Santa Clara	814	794	19,844	18,729	38,573	30,525	3,916
Santiago de Cuba	599	611	16,317	15,118	31,435	25,318	3,507
Pinar del Rio	256	243	6,831	5,241	12,072	9,563	1,722
Matanzas	622	593	13,651	14,245	27,896	21,929	4,254
Total	3,404	3,323	82,230	76,709	158,939	125,822	28,900
December, 1900:							
Habana	871	857	20,277	17,597	37,874	30,698	9,716
Puerto Principe	238	234	4,575	4,597	9,172	7,754	792
Santa Clara	826	811	19,800	18,094	37,894	30,703	3,296
Santiago de Cuba	608	568	15,219	13,882	29,101	23,898	2,968
Pinar del Rio	256	259	7,205	5,396	12,601	10,280	1,533
Matanzas	610	616	13,434	13,833	27,267	22,483	3,606
Total	3,404	3,345	80,510	73,399	153,909	125,811	21,911

HABANA, CUBA, *December 31, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report of my work covering the period from October 15 to December 31, 1900.

Very respectfully,

E. B. WILCOX, Ph. D.,
Special Inspector of the Schools of Cuba.

Dr. ALEJANDRO MARIA LOPEZ,
Acting Superintendent Schools of Cuba.

INTRODUCTION AND REPORT OF WORK AT HOLGUIN.

On October 1, 1900, I arrived in Habana to accept a position in the school work of the island. On the above date was assigned by the military governor to the office of the superintendent of schools. On October 15 I left for Gibara to begin my work of inspection of the schools of the island, vested with the authority of the superintendent's office with the order "to inspect the schools of the province of Santiago, and confer with the teachers and boards of education in any matter concerning the organization and direction of the schools." After learning that the provincial inspectors were making the inspection of the schools with reference to the sanitation of the buildings, work of boards of education, school records, etc., I decided to confine myself to the inspection and improvement of the methods of teaching and such other matters as pertain to the professional side of the teacher's work. I found the schools nearly everywhere crowded, and very many of the teachers were working enthusiastically.

With reference to my work at Holguin I inclose a letter from the secretary of the board of education. It will be seen that I have here taken up some work not properly included under the work of methods of teaching, such as the rents of school buildings and the consolidation of some schools. These matters seemed to need attention at once, and I therefore brought them to the attention of the board, who took the action as stated in their communication.

It is thought best to report upon some of the most pressing needs of the schools in a general way, rather than to make a report of the inspection of each school or the schools of each municipality. During my stay here I have been brought into close personal contact with the existing conditions and have endeavored to study the situation carefully and diligently.

Before entering upon the subject of what I may consider the pressing needs of the schools I wish to say that no reflection whatever upon anyone is intended. It can not be expected after years of war and unsettled conditions that there could be found

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a sufficient number of highly educated, well-trained teachers to fill the schools. This could not be expected, even if the number of schools now in operation were equal to that in operation before the war, but the intervening Government, deeply sensible of the importance of education to those who should be reared to become capable of self-government, and with the necessary educational qualifications to exercise their right of franchise wisely, has dedicated a princely sum for educational purposes, and the result is that schools long closed have reopened, and in localities where they have never before existed schools have been opened, the number now in operation far exceeding that at any time in the island. This sudden and large increase in the schools created a demand for trained teachers which the island could not be expected to furnish. The required number of teachers was obtained in many instances by employing those who had never before had any experience whatever in school work. Because of the inexperience of many of these teachers, there are many pressing needs which demand the attention of the school authorities of the island.

It is not in any spirit of criticism that I refer to these needs, but solely with the honest purpose of bringing these conditions before the proper authorities, that they may be remedied as soon as it is possible to do so. I do not believe that any country placed under similar conditions could have dealt with the situation any more wisely than it has been dealt with, and I rejoice over and honor the enthusiastic, unselfish spirit which I have seen manifested throughout the island.

A DEFINITE, AUTHORIZED COURSE OF STUDY.

The late superintendent of schools, Mr. Alexis E. Frye, has suggested an excellent course of study in his Manual for Teachers. Unfortunately, at the time of its preparation Mr. Frye and his work were violently opposed by the press of the island. When his teachers' manual was in the course of preparation, some of the papers, referring to it, said that this manual would be given the teachers and American methods forced into the schools. When Mr. Frye's book came out there was found printed in the preface in large type as follows: "Libertad absoluta á todo maestro para que emplee su propio método de enseñanza."

There should be a properly authorized course of study. I do not find any particular uniformity in the schools in regard to the course of study, but each teacher, many of whom have never taught before and are therefore confessedly not qualified to make out their own course of study, seems to be acting independently in the matter.

If in the United States and in Europe it has been considered best by the school authorities to map out a course of study for the guidance and direction of the teachers there; here, where there is confessedly so much inexperience, lack of advanced educational thought and acquaintance, with modern method on the part of so many teachers, surely this is one of the pressing needs of the school work. Without this no standard of attainment, no definite end to be aimed at, no goal to be reached, is placed before the pupil. The mariner leaves the harbor without any definite port in mind and drifts aimlessly. It is evident that any course of study for the schools of Cuba must be adapted to the peculiar needs of the people. Whoever undertakes this should not only be familiar with the best courses of study in the United States and Europe, but should be familiar with the conditions which exist here.

Closely allied to this subject and logically connected with it is the work of grading the schools. The necessity of grading the schools and the economy of it is no longer questioned. Its advantages in relation to discipline alone are summed up by the Educational Review:

"In the ungraded school the teacher could give her attention to only a very small part of her pupils at one time. A school of moderate size might easily have had twenty-five or thirty classes a day, and, as a matter of fact, generally did have. So the time between the recitations of any one pupil was necessarily longer than was required for study. The result is the pupil has much time during the day which is unoccupied, and with idleness comes temptation. It has been said by a prominent educator that the secret of having a well-disciplined school is to have a busy one, but in the ungraded school, as above shown, it is impossible to keep the pupils constantly employed. In the graded school at least one-half of the pupils are engaged at the same time. Each pupil is on the alert lest he be called on unexpectedly. If he is not in the section of the grade which is reciting, all his thought must be given to the preparation of the next lesson. His time is thus fully occupied. That of itself is of the greatest value to discipline."

The following are some of the advantages of the graded school system which I have collected from various writers on the subject:

1. It places a definite course of study, a standard of attainment, before the pupil.
2. It leads them to continue their course year after year, rising from one grade to the next higher.

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3. It encourages regularity of attendance, because the pupil who is irregular will necessarily fall behind his class, and he will see his playmates promoted to higher grades while he remains behind with those who come up from the grades beneath him.

4. As important as the grading of the pupils is the opportunity it affords of grading the teachers. A teacher can not teach an advanced grade or a primary one equally well. Training, study, and natural ability have fitted one teacher for one class of work and another for another character of work. From the corps of teachers the one most fitted by education and natural aptitude for the primary grade should be selected for that work, and so on throughout the grades. The teachers are enabled in a graded school to remain in the particular grade for which they are best fitted. They have, therefore, time to specialize, and become more and more capable in the particular class of school work for which they have been selected, instead of ranging over the whole course of study as they would be forced to do in an ungraded school, and therefore not have time or opportunity to become especially efficient in any particular work. In our time the specialist, whether in law, medicine, engineering, or school work, is in demand. There is little call for mediocrity. Instead of becoming fairly proficient in all the branches of one's profession, the times demand that one branch shall be selected and a high proficiency acquired. The public—those to be served—are the benefited. The graded school gives the opportunity to specialize; it not only permits it, but forces it. The faculty of each graded school is made up of specialists. If not so at its organization, the teachers gradually become so, by teaching the same grades year after year.

The need of grading the schools of Cuba is urgent, due to the manner in which they are organized. Each schoolroom now is separate and distinct, having all the grades. There are three grades in most of the schools, to be taught by one teacher. None will say that this is not too many, when it is customary to assign only one grade to one teacher. Under such conditions as we are now working thorough and effective work is impossible. Soon the situation will be worse. At the end of this school term in June the third grade will have completed its work and will pass up one grade and become the fourth. What is now the second grade will at the same time pass into the third. The first grade will become the second, and those children who have just become of school age and who have not been in school before will become the first grade, thus making four grades in the school instead of three. If three grades were too many, four will of course be more than too many. At the end of another year the fourth grade will become the fifth, and each grade will pass up, leaving the first grade without pupils, but which will be filled again by children becoming of school age, and so on indefinitely, until the school will have six, seven, and eight or more grades. It is plain, therefore, that the grading is inevitable.

It is a slow, tedious work, and must overcome many difficulties not thought of by one who has never attempted it. If it should be begun now it would take constant work to get it into operation by June 1. It takes several years to perfect it. The school law provides for a system of text-books whose use shall be uniform over the island. This should be so with reference to the grading of the schools. Some of the States of the United States have this uniform system of grading. In some, where the system is not uniform, the eighth grade, for instance, in one school may not be higher than the seventh in another; or a part of the eighth grade in one school is a part of the seventh in another, and children whose parents have removed from one locality to another have been forced to go over a part of the studies which they have already completed or to take up some for which they are not prepared, in order to go into the grade in which they have the most studies. In those States where there is a uniform system of grading when the pupil passes an approved examination in the studies of a grade he is given a certificate to that effect. Say, for instance, it was the seventh grade. If his parents should remove to any other locality, the child could, by presenting this certificate, enter the eighth grade of the school to which he had removed. There should be a course of study prescribed covering a number of years, as follows: The first year's course, the second year's course, and so on. The schools should be graded the first grade, the second grade, and so on, the first year's course of study to be taught in the first grade, the second year's course of study in the second grade, and so on throughout. At the end of each year the pupils of each grade should be required to pass an approved examination in the studies of the year. This examination might take place every half year, covering the half year's course of study, and is generally preferable. Those pupils not falling below 50 per cent in any study and making a general average of 70 per cent should be promoted to the next higher grade.

The necessity of grading the schools is already being felt throughout the island. Some of the local boards of education are themselves taking up the matter of grad-

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ing. As I have said before, it is a delicate and difficult work, and should be attempted only by professional teachers and those who have had experience in the work. If the work is not done soon by proper authorities, these local boards of education, composed almost entirely of men without any knowledge of pedagogics or experience in the work of grading, will attempt the work; nay, it is already being done, and the result will be that it will be done by those who are inexperienced, and each municipality will have a standard of grading peculiar to itself.

Many of the States of the United States do not have the uniform system of grading throughout the State because there are not sufficient school funds in some localities to keep the schools in operation more than a very few months in the year, but in Cuba, where the poorest locality is given a school for the same number of months in the year as the richest, there is not that difficulty which prevents the uniform grading of the schools.

This system has been the result of successful trial for many years. It has fought its way over many difficulties, but stands to-day confessedly the best public school system in the world.

MUNICIPAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Believing that the summer school, or teachers' institute, provided for by law, to be held for a short time during the summer, does not afford sufficient opportunity for the study of the professional side of the teacher's work, I have been organizing what I have termed teachers' municipal institutes in many of the municipal capitals. These institutes have been put into operation, since they have no official authorization, only where the teachers have expressed a desire for their organization. The idea has everywhere received the enthusiastic support of the teachers.

In some of the States of the United States these institutes are organized under the direction of the school law, and the attendance upon their sessions made compulsory. The meetings of these institutes are held the last Friday in each month, and instead of teaching on that day the teachers close their schools and attend the meetings of the institute. This, it is true, makes the number of days taught during the month only nineteen instead of twenty, but it was held, and experience has proven the correctness of the theory, that the increased effectiveness of the teacher's work due to his attendance upon the institute, where he heard the best and latest methods discussed, made his service during the nineteen days of much more value to his pupils than they could have been by teaching the entire month, being deprived of the institute work.

These institutes furnish an opportunity for teachers to learn something of elementary parliamentary law. In the preparation of their papers on different subjects, they learn composition, acquire clearness of expression, self-control and ease of bearing in public, besides the actual information obtained on any pedagogical study read before the institute. If a teacher does not happen to be well read on a certain subject, and he is appointed to read a paper on this particular theme, he immediately begins investigating and preparing himself, and thus becomes familiar with an educational question, which, it may be, he knew little of before. The selection of these speakers, or those appointed to prepare and read addresses, need not always come from among the "home talent," but may be invited from adjoining municipalities, or prominent educators from large cities might be secured to deliver lectures on the teachers' work. The attendance upon these occasions need not always be confined to the teachers; the public should be invited and encouraged to attend. It is often the case that parents need to be instructed in their part of the school work, such as compelling the child to attend school regularly, supporting the teacher in his attempt to administer discipline, etc. These public meetings furnish a fine opportunity for some good work along this line, and the speakers might very properly touch on these points.

The satisfactory work done through these institutes elsewhere, the enthusiastic reception of the idea by the teachers to whom it has been explained, has confirmed me in the belief that the official authorization and organization of these institutes throughout the island would be of great value to the educational work. Their organization could be accomplished by me in the way it is now being done, but the number of municipalities in the island is so large that it would take a very considerable time—too long, in fact—to accomplish the work. The completion of the work could be greatly hastened by having a number of small pamphlets printed containing a statement of the purpose of the institute, directions for its organization, an outline of a sufficient amount of parliamentary law for properly conducting the work, rules for its government, and a programme or outline o pedagogical subjects might be arranged somewhat in the nature of a course of reading or study.

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The teachers in the smaller towns and the country go to the municipal capital the last Saturday in each month to take their monthly report and receive their salaries. If it should be decided to authorize the organization of these institutes the teacher could go into the municipal capitals on the last Friday of the month instead of the last Saturday and attend the institutes as well as take his report to the secretary.

It would be best to make the attendance upon these meetings compulsory, and allow the teachers their day's pay just as though they had taught in their schools. It has been found that if attendance is not made compulsory some teachers will take this Friday to attend to some private affairs, or fail to attend because of some slight inconvenience. In case a teacher should fail to attend, unless a reasonable excuse should be given the secretary of the board of education, the pay for that day should be deducted from his month's salary.

Besides the benefits above named the meetings of these institutes would furnish a convenient opportunity for the provincial superintendents to meet and become intimately acquainted with the teachers of his province, and also opportunity to deliver addresses on methods of teaching and other phases of school work.

LOUD STUDY.

There is a custom in almost all the schools to permit the pupils to study aloud. Each pupil opens his book and studies away almost at the top of his voice. Proper study, proper recitation, and proper anything else are incompatible with these conditions. Usually this uproar can be heard some blocks away. When I arrive at a town I can usually locate the schools by the noise which they make. When this custom is uprooted and gotten out of the way one of the very greatest hindrances to education in Cuba will have been removed. I am endeavoring to correct this wherever I find it, but I will never be able to visit all the schools in Cuba, and months must elapse before many of them can be visited. Authorized communications should go to all teachers calling their attention to this evil, giving the proper methods to be used for its cure, with instructions to apply them vigorously. If this is done and instructions are faithfully carried out, in two weeks after the work is begun this evil can be practically eliminated. If something of the kind is not done it may be years before the sentiment will reach the point where it will demand the abolition of this custom. In the meantime incalculable harm will have been done.

A DAILY PROGRAMME.

This should be used in all schools. Perhaps the best, and perhaps a sufficient, argument for their use, is the fact that they are used everywhere where the teachers and school authorities make any pretense of keeping abreast of the times. Many of the best teachers of Cuba are already using them, and many are not. Many have prepared their programmes, but not wisely. For instance, in the public schools so important a branch as arithmetic should be studied and recited each day, devoting about one hour to this subject. In one school I found a teachor giving fifteen minutes a day to three arithmetic classes, or five minutes a day to each class, and one and a quarter hours a day to embroidery.

Below is a copy of a programme used in a male school. These boys will average about 11 years of age and have been in school about one year.

Programme.

Monday and Thursday:		Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays:	
Geography	20 minutes.	Reading	60 minutes.
Zoology	20	Writing	30
Astronomy	30	Physiology	30
Latin	30	Arithmetic	40
Music	20	Botany	20
Botany	20	Drawing	20
Hygiene	30	Music	20
Writing	30	History of Cuba	40
Language	40	Physical exercise	20

It must be borne in mind that many of the teachers have never taught before; few, if any, have books on methods of teaching, and therefore do not feel competent to arrange a programme. It would be of great help, especially to these teachers, if a carefully prepared programme were furnished them, giving the time each day that should be devoted to each subject, and what subjects should be alternated, if it were necessary that any should be. It is not necessary that the teachers should follow this programme to the letter. Some latitude should be allowed them for any peculiar conditions that might exist. I have heard sufficient expressions on this subject from the teachers to know that such a programme would be gladly received.

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TARDINESS.

This is one of the greatest evils, and one which it seems there is little effort being made to abate. When the school law directs that the school be open five hours each day its intention evidently is that the pupils shall be in school for that length of time. What profit would there be in the teachers being in the schoolroom without the pupils? If this, then, is the meaning of the law, the pupil who, unless unavoidably delayed, is one hour late, lacks one hour of having complied with the law, and if he is one second late the principle is violated as much so as if the pupil were tardy for one hour or a longer time. The amount of tardiness on the part of the pupils is surprising, and some of the teachers are not free from it. In some places, in order to ascertain the extent of this evil, I have had the secretary of the board of education to have the teachers call their roll promptly at the hour appointed for school to open, both in the morning and afternoon session, again 15 minutes afterwards, with the view of ascertaining how many had come in at that time. These reports are certified to by teachers. Without mentioning the names of any places or persons I note here some of the results of my investigation.

Record of tardies.

Number of the school..... 13	Number of the school..... 8
Number of pupils enrolled..... 52	Number of pupils enrolled..... 47
Number of pupils present at 8 a. m..... 13	Number of pupils present at 8 a. m..... 29
Number of pupils tardy..... 39	Number of pupils tardy..... 18
Number of pupils present at 12 noon..... 40	Number of pupils present at 12 noon..... 40
Number of pupils tardy at noon..... 12	Number of pupils tardy at noon..... 7
Number of the school..... 15	Number of the school..... 2
Number of pupils enrolled..... 63	Number of pupils enrolled..... 51
Number of pupils present at 8 a. m..... 15	Number of pupils present at 8 a. m..... 39
Number of pupils tardy..... 48	Number of pupils tardy..... 12
Number of pupils present at 12 noon..... 42	Number of pupils present at 12 noon..... 47
Number of pupils tardy at noon..... 21	Number of pupils tardy at noon..... 4
Number of the school..... 14	Number of the school..... 6
Number of pupils enrolled..... 49	Number of pupils enrolled..... 49
Number of pupils present at 8 a. m..... 25	Number of pupils present at 11 a. m..... 20
Number of pupils tardy..... 24	Number of pupils tardy..... 29
Number of pupils present at 12 noon..... 33	Number of pupils present at 12 noon..... 46
Number of pupils tardy at noon..... 16	Number of pupils tardy at noon..... 3
Number of the school..... 12	Number of the school..... 9
Number of pupils enrolled..... 58	Number of pupils enrolled..... 48
Number of pupils present at 8 a. m..... 36	Number of pupils present at 8 a. m..... 16
Number of pupils tardy..... 22	Number of pupils tardy..... 32
Number of pupils present at 12 noon..... 49	Number of pupils present at 12 noon..... 29
Number of pupils tardy at noon..... 12	Number of pupils tardy at noon..... 19

These are only a few of the statements which might be given, but they are sufficient to show to what extent the evil is present. I have seen groups of children on their way to school two hours late. I have found 65 per cent of the pupils in one town out of school at the hour for assembly. The abatement of this evil should receive the prompt attention of those interested in the school work, and should be dealt with vigorously. Some of the evil effects of tardiness are herein noted:

First. If a boy comes into school ten minutes late he is ten minutes behind his classmates who have come to school promptly, and as time lost can never be regained, the boy will lack, if he never loses another minute, just ten minutes of accomplishing in life what he might have accomplished had he not lost this time. Nor will it do to say the loss is his only. It is his, but others have been affected. In some of the best schools in North America if a pupil reaches the school building late he is not permitted to enter, on the ground that his entrance causes some noise and distracts the attention of the whole school from its work, and this pupil is forced to remain outside until the school has a recess and then to enter with the other pupils.

Second. Those who have taught know the importance of having as few classes as possible, in order that more time and better attention can be given to each class. It takes no more time to hear the recitation of a class composed of 10 boys than it does one composed of 5. This reduction of classes is the great end aimed at in the graded schools. Suppose in a class of 10 boys, 1 or 5 are often too late for the recitation or lose some of the time set apart for study in the preparation of this particular recitation. The result is that these pupils who are frequently tardy fall behind their class, and those who are punctual must be held back when they should go on, thus incurring loss to them, or those behind are forced forward to work they are not prepared to do, in order to hold the class intact. But unless the tardiness can be remedied it is only a matter of time before the prompt and the tardy sections of the class get so far apart that the division of the class is inevitable. Suppose thirty minutes had been the time allotted to this recitation. If it is divided the time must

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be divided, which will result in each section of the class receiving only fifteen minutes. This will be necessary unless those tardy pupils are compelled to go back to the grade beneath them. But the actual loss of time and the bad effect upon others is the least of the harm done. There is much to be taught in a school besides that which is contained in the text-books. To teach the formation of correct habits is one part of the mission of school work. Science teaches that when an act is performed there remains the disposition within us to repeat it. If repeated it becomes easier, and almost before we are aware of the fact habit is formed. If tardiness is permitted it soon becomes a habit, and one that enters the character of the child and will affect his usefulness and success in after life.

The principal excuse for the existence of the many military schools in the United States and Europe is the claim which they make of teaching promptness and punctuality until it becomes a habit with the pupil. This habit is regarded as so important by thinking men as necessary to business success that these schools are most liberally patronized. The idea seems prevalent that the correction of this evil is the work of the truant officer. This is a matter involving useless expense, and will not succeed. The teacher reports a case of tardiness at the end of the week or month to the secretary of the board. He in turn (perhaps) reports it to the truant officer. After some little delay he makes a trip, it may be 20 miles into the country, to see the parent of the child. During all this delay the child has been tardy perhaps a dozen or more times, or has perhaps forgotten by this time the particular instance for which he has been reported. When the truant officer arrives he tells the parents that they must not let their child be tardy again, and goes away. The government has had to pay $2 per day and expenses of this officer in order to tell a parent that his child must not be tardy, when, since there is no law against tardiness, the same may happen again the next day. The method is too slow; the cure lies in the hands of the teacher. He knows at once when the offense is committed and can give the matter prompt attention. The teacher should be given to understand that this matter is in his hands for correction, and that by virtue of his position as teacher he has the requisite authority to adopt such methods as may be necessary to abolish the evil from his school. I find that a record of the tardies is not kept in many of the schools, though all teachers have been directed to do so, and in a number of schools the teacher does not call the roll immediately after the beginning of the morning sessions, but waits an hour or more, so as to give the pupils time to get into school before roll call, in order to be able to report fewer cases of tardiness.

If the public schools do not insist on punctuality the habit of tardiness will be formed. It is a fearful accusation to make of a school that within its walls—the place to which the child is intrusted to prepare him for future life—he has been permitted to form a habit which will very materially affect his future success.

DISCIPLINE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Almost everywhere I find the teachers seemingly afraid to exercise their authority. They do not seem to understand how much or how little they have. I have been asked as to this by a great number. A proper amount of discipline is a "condition precedent" to effective work in the school as well as in the army. If an officer were uncertain as to how much authority he possessed it is easy to see how he would be hampered in his work. If this question could be settled for the teachers there would at once be a marked improvement in the discipline of the school, and consequently in their effectiveness.

The questions of tardiness, loud study, etc., are evils which can be remedied only by the teacher and by proper exercise of his authority. In my inspections I have heard of several instances where pupils have defied the authority of the teachers, and the teachers, for fear of some legal entanglement, have feared to exert the authority which the occasion demanded. If the school law would define the relation existing between pupil and teacher the matter would be set at rest, as it is easy, knowing the relationship, to reason from this the duty of each to the other. A number of States in the United States made the mistake of not settling this question at the outset. The result was that there were years of uncertainty, and finally, when some occasion presented itself, a case was taken through the lower to the supreme court for settlement. In all the supreme court reports which I have read on the subject there is entire unity of opinion. These courts declare the relationship of teacher to pupil to be as expressed in the Latin phrase "in loco parentis." Arguing from this, they say that while in the school the teacher's authority over the child is that of the parent in the home, that in the school the pupil shall render the teacher the same respect and obedience due the parent.

As the law forbids any treatment of the child by the parent which is brutal, so also it requires that the teacher shall abstain from any brutal treatment of the pupil,

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and if through anger or a feeling of revenge the pupil is brutally punished manifestly more than the occasion requires, he shall be amenable to the law, the burden of proof resting on those who bring the indictment. If, however, there is any law already existing on this point in Cuba most of the teachers are ignorant of it. If it could be clearly put before them, and thus settle the doubt and uncertainty they feel on this question, I am sure that much good would result in the matter of discipline and effectiveness in the schools.

CONCLUSION.

I can not close this subject without reference to that most successful method of discipline and of moral and civic training, the Gill school city. This, while in no way relieving the teachers of the responsibility of the discipline of the schools, makes the children largely self-governing. I have used a part of the idea, crudely worked out, in my own schools with fine results. Recently, at Guanajay, a teacher appealed to me for some method to prevent tardiness, which was beyond her control. I introduced a feature of the school city, which worked finely. The pupils took hold of the idea with great enthusiasm, and themselves remedied the difficulty.

I regard the advent of the Gill method of securing discipline in the schools as very opportune and which, as Mr. Gill says, "is not an experiment, but the application of known principles to known conditions." It seems strange that this method of applying the principles of self-government in the schools had not been reduced to systematic form before this, since Xenophon wrote nearly three thousand years ago: "Those who are compelled by us hate us, as if despoiled of something; while those who are persuaded by us love us, as if they had received a favor." Realizing the absolute necessity of discipline to effective work in the schools, the thought as to how this might be obtained has been pressing heavily upon me. The method as presented by the Gill school city will, I believe, be heartily received by children, teachers, and parents, and seems exactly to meet the peculiar needs of the schools in the matter of government. I heartily recommend pushing this work vigorously, and predict for it unqualified success.

Very respectfully,

E. B. WILCOX, Ph. D.,
Special Inspector of the Schools of Cuba.

SIR: This board saw with great satisfaction and thanks you for the report which you had the kindness to send to it after having visited the schools of this district.

Considering the recommendations which you make in that document, and which the board believes are inspired by the best wishes to remedy some deficiencies observed during your visit, the following resolutions were adopted at the meeting held the 8th day of December, 1900:

1. Require the teachers and assistants to be in their respective places fifteen to thirty minutes before the hours set for the classes, in accordance with the circular of the superintendent, and that the teachers require the greatest punctuality on the part of their pupils in their attendance at the classes; and that in case of repeated absences they apply to the directors of the subdistricts and ward mayors for the necessary support.

2. That in view of the result of Mr. Wilcox's visit, school 111, situated in the Almirante district, is declared a mixed one, being left in charge of the present director, Mrs. Zoila Borrego.

3. In view of the fact that school 112 is not necessary in the Almirante district, where it is at present located, it is transferred to the Escondida district, where it is more necessary, Mr. Rodrigo Tamayo, its teacher, being dismissed for negligence, in view of the report of the special inspector, Mr. Wilcox, and Mr. Pedro R. Rodriguez being appointed to take his place; and that mixed school No. 118 be hereafter exclusively for girls, and left in charge of its present director, Mrs. Concepcion Guillen.

4. That in view of the report of the aforementioned inspector, the provisions of which accord with the data which this board already had, school No. 56 is transferred from Cabezuela to Aduana, with the present teacher thereof, Mrs. Elvira Guillen.

5. This board is of opinion that in the rural districts a house having the proper conditions for a school can not be secured for less than $100. That attempts will be made to secure houses for schools having the conditions recommended by Mr. Wilcox, accepting his plan in principle, for which purpose specific instructions on this point will be given to the directors of the subdistricts. That with regard to houses the lease of which is necessary, the amount thereof will be fixed at 25 per cent of the value, and that the offer made by the mayor of Damian must not

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be taken into consideration nor serve as a basis for a plan of this character, because said official built the schoolhouses on land which was not his property, without the the consent of the owner thereof, who now demands the demolition of the buildings; and it is evident that, taking these circumstances into consideration, any concession which he may secure through the mediation of this board will be a practical benefit to him

6. That there be published in El Escolar and other local newspapers the names of the teachers who have obtained a regular license, and that notice be given with the greatest publicity possible through the press that any teacher leaving his school without the authority of the board will immediately be dropped.

7. That articles 68 and 87 be published, calling attention to the penalty incurred by those who violate the same.

And finally, that all these resolutions be respectfully communicated to the inspector, Mr. Wilcox, as a result of his report.

It affords me pleasure, therefore, to communicate the same to you in compliance with the aforesaid resolution, with the expression of the most distinguished consideration of the members of the board and of your obedient servant.

L. BETANCOURT, *Secretary.*

Mr. E. B. WILCOX,
Special Inspector of Schools of the Island of Cuba, Habana.

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